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MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 9, 1815. [No 375.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
— AND —
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

FROM THE POLITICAL REGISTER.

Calculations on the chances of Life and Death.

The number of the inhabitants of a country or city is renewed almost every thirty years; and in a century the human race is renewed three times and one third.

If we allow three generations for a century, and suppose the world to be only 5 7-10 years old, there appears to have been 171 generations since the creation of the world to the present time; 124 since the deluge; 153 since the christian era; and as there is not a family that can prove its origin even so far back as Charlemagne, it consequently follows, that the most ancient families are unable to trace their origin farther back than thirty generations. Very few indeed, can trace so far back without diving into fiction.

Of 1000 infants nursed by the mother about 300 die; of the same number committed to the care of strange nurses it is calculated that 500 perish.

Among 115 deaths may be reckoned one woman in child bed; but only one of accidents or labor.

The Small pox, in the natural way carries off about 1 out of 10.

By inoculation, one dies out of about 300.

It is remarked however that more girls than boys die of the small pox in the natural way.

From the calculations founded on Dr. Halley's bill of mortality one out of 8126 reaches the age of 100.

More people live to a great age in elevated situations, than in those which are lower.

The probability is, that a newborn child will live to the age of 34 years and six months.

Year	Years	months.
That one of 1 will live	41	9
2	45	7
5	43	4
10	44	9
A person of 15	41	6
20	38	3
25	35	3
30	32	3
35	27	8
40	26	6
45	23	0
50	20	11
55	17	0
60	14	2
65	11	5
70	8	11
75	6	8
80	4	10
85	3	3
90	2	0

The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is 100 to 108: the probable duration of a man's life is 60 years. Married women live longer than those who are unmarried.

By observations made in the course of fifty years, it has been found, that the greatest number of deaths has been in the month of March; and next to that the months of August and September. In November, December and February, there are the fewest deaths.

Out of a thousand deaths, 249 take place in winter, 289 in spring, 225 in summer, and 237 in autumn. Hence it appears, that more die in Spring than in any other season; but the large cities, like London and Paris, winter is the most fatal season, probably because more persons are in the town in winter, than in the summer.

Half of all that are born die before they arrive at the age of seventeen.

The number of old persons who die during cold weather are to those who die during the warm season as seven to four.

The first month, and especially the first day after birth are marked for the greatest number of deaths: of 2735 infants who die young 1292 die on the first day, and the remainder during the first month.

Boerhave assures us, that the healthiest children are born during the months of January, February and March.

Married women are, to all the female inhabitants of a country, as 3 to 5.

The greatest number of births are in February and March, which answers to May and June.

The number of twins is, to that of the whole number of single births, as 1 to 65.

In country places there is on an average, four children born of each marriage; in cities the proportion is about 3 and an half.

The number of widows is to that of widowers, as 3 to 1 but that of widows who re marry, to that of widowers, as 4 to 5.

Upon an equal space of ground their stalls:

In Ireland	1 man.
Norway	6
Sweden	14
Turkey	36
Poland	52
Spain	63
Ireland	97
Switzerland	114
Great Britain	119
Germany	127
England	152
France	153
Italy	172
Naples	192
Venice	192
Holland	224
Malta	1103

What an astonishing difference! Iceland is the most thinly inhabited, and Malta is the most populous. One fourth of the inhabitants of a country are supposed to live in cities, and three fourths in villages. Of 1000 living men, 23 death might yearly be expected.

Calumny officially refuted.

We took occasion a short time since, to introduce to the notice of our readers a production, which we believe to be unprecedented in any age or country. We allude to the 'Summary of Events' attached to the edition of Goldsmith's history of England, lately published in this town. The author is a man who occupies a distinguished station in civil life. He is a Clergyman, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and one of the Professors of Harvard University! Truth also obliges us to add, however revolting to our feelings as Americans, that he was born in the United States! The production to which we allude is distinguished by a cold blooded apathy towards every thing American—by the most abject devotion to England—and by a tissue of misrepresentations, calculated to degrade in the eyes of the world & of posterity, the name and character of the American nation. One of these glaring misrepresentations we are this day enabled officially to expose. It is that wherein he represents the conduct of the American army at the capture of York, in Upper Canada, in so false and barbarous a light. It will be seen by the statement of that distinguished officer, gen. Ripley—by the evidence of Col. Connor and maj. Graf on—and the letter of the British judge Scott, that so far from sacking, plundering and wantonly destroying the city of York, gen. Dearborn treated it in such a humane and liberal manner, as reflects the highest lustre on his character, and the arms of the U. States. Further comment, at this time, we deem superfluous. The facts speak loudly for themselves. A single perusal of the documents is all that is requisite to prove the turpitude of the procedure.

B. Patriot.

From the Boston Patriot.
Facts relative to the capture of York, in Upper Canada.

In a work lately published in this town, bearing the title of 'Goldsmith's History of England, with Wood's Continuation, and a Summary of Events, by a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.' I noticed the following paragraph:

"Little York the capital of Upper Canada, was taken; sacked, and the public buildings wantonly destroyed, in the former part of the campaign, by by troops, under gen. Dearborn: but the Americans were soon forced to abandon it, with considerable loss."

In justice to myself, the troops which I had the honor to command and my country, I lay before the public the following statements

H DEARBORN.

Late a major-general in the U. S. army.

At the capture of York, the capital of Upper Canada, on the 27th, of April, 1813 the force of the enemy under the immediate command of maj. gen Sheaff having been repulsed and dispersed from the position they had taken on the bank of the Lake, where they had formed to oppose the landing of the American troops, retreated to the principal works, where they remained only a sufficient time for placing slow matches to the magazines, and then continued their retreat to the town. When the American column, led on by the gallant gen. Pike, advanced within a short distance of the works, a tremendous explosion of a large powder magazine killed and wounded more than a hundred of our brave men, and inflicted a mortal wound on the much to be lamented gen. Pike; the column, notwithstanding, advanced, took possession of the works, and continued the pursuit of the enemy to the town, when a capitulation was offered and agreed to; by which such regular troops and militia as were then in the town, were to be considered as prisoners of war, and all public property to be surrendered to the American forces. In the mean time, general Sheaff, with about an hundred regular troops made his escape, after directing the frigate on the stocks and a large store containing rigging and naval stores, to be set on fire, which acts were effected after terms of capitulation had been offered by him.

After the enemy had surrendered and laid down their arms, a strong guard was posted in the town under the directions of colonel now major-general Ripley, for the protection of the inhabitants, with strict orders to prevent any plundering or other improper conduct. Only two or three instances occured of any complaints from the inhabitants, and those were from families which resided some distance from town. They were directed to send in a schedule of the articles taken, and their value, which was immediately refunded to them. An old schooner, said to be private property which was aground, part filled with water, and without sails, was appraised at *twelve hundred dollars* and burnt. The owner being out of town, the twelve hundred dollars were paid by judge Scott. No other private property was destroyed or taken away excepting such as belonged to general Sheaff and the officers who went off with him. Two military block houses were burnt by orders, and also two sheds attached to the navy-yard. It has appeared from recent information, that although the large building called the Province-House, was not burnt as heretofore stated, a small one story building called the Parliament-House (in which a human scalp, was found with the mace suspended near the speakers chair, highly decorated) was set on fire by some person unknown, but from the statements of Colonel Conger and major Grafton, the inferrence is that some exasperated subjects of Canada set fire to it, after the troops of the United States were withdrawn from the town. No troops of the enemy appeared in arms after the capitulation either while the American troops were on shore, or during the four or five days our fleet remained in the harbor; therefore, the American troops were not *forced to abandon the place with considerable loss.*

To show what the inhabitants of York thought of their treatment, the following copy of a letter from chief justice Scott is annexed. He resided in York, and wrote the letter but a few hours previous to the re embarkation of the troops.

York, April 30, 1813.

SIR,

I hasten to acknowledge the favor of your letter, enclosing an extract from the general orders of this day, by major general Dearborn, commanding the forces of the United States, signifying that it is not his intention that the occupancy of the town and garrison of York should have any undue effect on the necessary functions of the civil magistrates, but that it is his wish to support the civil authority when properly exercised, and that any representation of the civil magistrates of improper or irregular conduct on the part of the soldiers, will be met by immediate and strict severity.

On the part of the magistrates of York, I gratefully acknowledge the humane attention which has been paid by his excellency to the present situation of its inhabitants, by pursuing a line of conduct so conducive to the protection of a number of individuals, and so honorable to himself.

I am, sir, with consideration your obedient humble servant,

THOS SCOTT,
Chief Justice.

Major Pinkney, Esq.
Dep'y. Adj't. Gen. U.S. Army.

It may be proper to observe, that on taking possession of York, with the public property, many poor women and children; families of soldiers and others who had been killed, taken, or fled with general Sheaff, were found destitute of the necessaries of life particularly bread, and from twenty five to thirty barrels of flour, and a quantity of peas and pork, were by gen. Dearborn's orders distributed to those families, and an additional quantity of twenty barrels was delivered to a humane Society of the town, to be distributed among the poor.

The judicious and unremitting exertions of com. Chauncey, and the brave officers and seamen of his squadron, in preparation and execution of this enterprize on York, and especially covering the landing of our troops, in destroying the enemy's batteries, and in removing and securing the public property captured, deserve the highest applause.

GEN. RIPLEY'S STATEMENT.

Head-Quarters. Boston,
August 15, 1815.

SIR,

I take the liberty to state the occurrences at York, after the capture of that place by the American forces on the 27th of April, 1813. You will then be able to determine how much truth there is in the work entitled *"The Continuation of Goldsmith's History of England,"* so far as relates to the following article.

Previous to the place being carried, an order had been issued by the ever to be lamented and gallant general Pike, prohibiting every species of plundering or depredation under the penalty of death. After the capitulation, a guard was posted in the town by direction of major-general Dearborn, to carry this order into the strictest effect. As field officer on duty during the first night, I had occasion repeatedly to visit the guard, and I always discovered it extremely vigilant and attentive. The next morning, at about seven or eight o'clock, I had occasion to visit the town. I met a straggler of the volunteers with his knapsack full of valuable plate. I ascertained it to belong to a lady, a daughter of the hon. Judge Powell; it was immediately returned to her. I reported this circumstance to general Dearborn, who ordered this man confined, and directed me to order up all the 21st regiment under command of major Grafton to the town for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants, The officers were quartered in houses in town, and the system established was for sentinels to be stationed to prevent depredations wherever it was requested.

If this regiment did its duty, it will at once be perceived that there could be no plundering; and that it did perform its duty will appear from several circumstances: that the knapsack of every man was searched previous to embarking, and not an article of plundered property was found. That the inhabitants of York were particularly pleased with their deportment in the city, and on every occasion testified their gratitude for their protection; and that when capt. Pelham, was wounded and taken prisoner at Christler Field, no sooner was it known that he was on duty in the regiment which protected the property of York, than at the intercession of many highly respectable officers of the British army, he was paroled by sir George Prevost on that very account, expressed in his letter, notwithstanding other officers at the same time were imprisoned under the question of retaliation agitated between the two governments of the two nations; an instance of liberality which shows that acts of courtesy and kindness were properly appreciated by that officer.

Previous to the 21st regiment being ordered to the city of York, two buildings that had been evacuated and stood detached had been stripped of many valuable articles by the stragglers. A schooner (private property) was also destroyed. When these facts were made known to major-general Dearborn, he instantly ordered the claims for damage to be liquidated and payment to be made. It was done. In the case of the property taken from the buildings, it was made to the proprietors personally. In that of the schooner, as the owner was absent from town, major-general Dearborn sent the money to judge Scott, who receipted for it.

When the place was captured, large stores of flour, beef and peas were found in depot. Agreeable to the article of capitulation, these were delivered to us.—Major-general Dearborn directed a large proportion of them to be delivered to the needy in the city, particularly to the widows and families of the British and Canadian soldiers who had been killed in the action. In addition to this, considerable quantities were deposited with the clergyman of the place to be distributed in a similar manner.

During our stay at York, the citizens of the place seemed to be by more alarmed by some inhabitants of the country, than in relation to the American forces. They frequently expressed their apprehensions in strong terms, and they had reason so to do. I recollect very well a man who lived in the vicinity of the town, who came to me one day and observed he intended to burn the gaol. I remarked to him if he did I should hang him, and detached constantly a centinel to guard it.

I have seen many British officers who have always complimented our forces for their liberality of conduct on this occasion manifested at York. Some have informed me that the inhabitants had applauded it in such forcible terms, that they had even been accused of disloyalty by the British army.

As it respects the manner in which York was stated to be evacuated in the work I have alluded to, it is perfectly incorrect.

The object of striking York at the opening of the campaign, was solely to destroy the frigate building there: and the military and naval depot. The first object was effected in order to ensure our control on Lake Ontario during the summer of 1813. The second with a view to destroy the military depot from whence the right and central division of the army under generals Proctor and Vincent drew their supplies; and the naval depot to paralize the efforts of the British in building ships on Lake Erie. It was settled before, the army left Sacket's Harbor, that these objects accomplished, the division would sail for Niagara, and operate against Fort George. After the reduction of that post, the army was to concentrate by means of the fleet on Lake Ontario and reduce Kingston.

I will add, that when we abandoned York, no British forces were to my knowledge nearer than Fort George on one side, and Kingston on the other.

I am, respectfully your obedient servant,

E. W. RIPLEY.
Maj. Gen. U. S. Army.
Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn.

St. Stephens, Oct. 6.

In order to allay public anx-

fety which has been for some time on tip-toe, relative to the result of the talk lately held with the Creek Indians, at Fort Jackson, we have taken considerable pains to get the most authentic information on the subject. By gentlemen of undoubted veracity, immediately through the nation, and who arrived here last evening, we learn that the conference has certainly broken up, without effecting its object, That the Brig Warrior and his party (who lately fought with the United States,) together with the several tribes who had been at war against us, have determined to oppose, to the extent of their means, the running of the line. The Big Warrior stated that in either case, entire destruction to their nation was inevitable—that if they suffered the line to be run, their country would be too limited to subsist by hunting, and that they had as well die by the sword as with famine—that they had been deceived—that his party had been promised pay as regular soldiers in the service of the United States—that their pay was now denied them—and that they felt it a right in consequence, to hold possession of their lands. The Indians were moving off from the road, and shewed evident signs of dissatisfaction, though no hostilities or depredations have been committed.

From Cobbett's Weekly Register of July 29.

TO THE RIGHT HON. H. GRATTAN.

SIR—Your most sanguine wishes are now gratified: all, and much more than all you hoped for, has been affected by a single battle, which included, in the space of one short week, the events of an age. The French army is subdued; Napoleon has surrendered himself to the honor of the British nation; and Louis the desired has recovered the palace of his ancestors.

With a presumption, which my friends could hardly pardon, I raised my feeble voice in opposition to the general cry. The carnage and devastation which I deprecated have taken place, & future historians will no doubt do justice to the principles of the contending powers. But amid this uproar, and in the inebriation of success, I suspect that you, and the rash majority to which you have newly attached yourself, experience some misgivings. The mischief is done. Thousands, and tens of thousands, are bewailing the immediate consequences of this bloody catastrophe; the raging disease of taxation will proceed among us in this nation with aggravated fury; and that country, whose hospitality you have so lately experienced, which might have been "as the garden of Eden," is likely to become a scene of desolation. These are the natural and necessary results of the measures you uphold; and as they must have been taken into your calculation, you probably view them with philosophical complacency. In my former addresses, I enquired of you how many campaigns it might require to replace France in a condition to offer such a peace as she has offered in vain. Now that another hecatomb of lives has been sacrificed, and another hundred millions added to our burthens, I ask you the same question.

The destruction of armies, and the devastation of the fair face of nature, tend most powerfully, and I exult in the thought to establish the principles of freedom, against which you combat. Hence the misgivings you experience in the midst of your success. The iniquity of that system which has so long oppressed the world, is more and more developed by the ensanguined fury of its supporters; and the misery which France is now doomed to endure, and the misery to be endured by other nations in inflicting it, will, I trust, eventually serve the temporary aberrations which are produced by the influence of passing events, the course of intellect is onward, and no earthly power can arrest it. Look into our own history; a short chapter in the grand volume of humane records; there we shall see the principles of civil and religious liberty making their way, age after age, in spite of all obstructions; shining brightly, and then obscured for a time, only to break out again with increasing splendour, whilst the very efforts that were made for the support of tyranny and superstition have operated most regularly to their destruction. The savage bigotry of Mary extirpated the remains of papal influence; and the despotism of the Stuarts gave a death blow to the indefeasible claims of monarchy; thus were the iron sceptres broken by the hands which wielded them. And, could we turn over one page in advance, we might possibly see the sceptre of gold, under which we now groan, fall from the grasp that seems at present to have so firm a hold. So there is hope even in calamity.

As you, Sir, are a public man, and I am of that public, whom, in your legislative character you profess to represent, I make no apology for thus performing what I conceive to be a duty. In the cause of humanity, the most humble individual has a voice; and unless he exerts it he betrays his trust.

I am, &c. &c.

M. BIBEBECK.

Wanborough, July 23, 1815.

JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1815.

Mr. Lucas gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill allowing compensation to the members & officers of the present general assembly. Mr Carr introduced a resolution predicated on the report of the auditor of public accounts stating that he had been refused permission to examine the books of Frederick Bates Esq. recorder of land titles, for the purpose of getting information of lands owned or claimed by non-residents, and which have been made taxable by a law of the territory requiring our delegate in congress to use his best endeavors to procure an act of congress to be passed giving to the auditor of public accounts permission at all reasonable and proper hours to examine the books of of said recorders office for the purposes aforesaid.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Friday, Jan. 20th, 1815.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Lucas,

The house took up the report of the committee on the memorial of William Russell, and agreed to the same with some amendments, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Lucas agreeable to notice introduced a bill allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly, and the officers thereof, which bill was twice read and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment, whereupon ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

Whereupon Mr. Lucas moved to amend the report of the committee of the whole by striking out the word *three* in the sixth line of the first section which goes to say that the members of the present general assembly shall be allowed the sum of three dollars per day and to insert *two* in place thereof.

And on the question will the house agree to said amendment, it was negatived.

Yeas 7, Nays 13.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question those who voted in the affirmative are, Messrs Carr, Caulk, Caldwell, Harris Heath, Lucas and Simpson. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Bollinger, Byrd, Cassady, deMun, English, Hart, Journey, Pitman, Smith, Thomas, David, Jon Wilson and Caldwell speaker.

Whereupon the house agreed to the report of the committee of the whole on the said bill, which bill was engrossed and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly, and the officers thereof, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The bill respecting the town of St. Louis, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title, be an act extending certain powers to the trustees of the town of St. Louis, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

An act fixing the times of holding the general court in the county of Arkansaw was passed, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

An act making appropriations for the year 1813 and a part of the year 1814, was passed and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of the present session of the general assembly and for other purposes, which resolution was agreed to by the house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. deMun introduced a resolution respecting the county of Lawrence, which resolution was agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The bill from the legislative council repealing the proviso in the 15th section of the act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Willon from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled an act directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestates real estates and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes. An act supplementary to an act concerning insolvent debtors, also a resolution to procure 100 copies of militia laws of the U. S. the rules and articles of war, and the discipline adopted by the United States.

Whereupon the speaker signed said bills and resolutions, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Speaker. The president of the legislative council have this day signed the following enrolled bills and resolutions, to wit, an act directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestate, real estates and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes; An act supplementary to an act, concerning insolvent debtors, and a resolution to procure 100 copies of the militia laws of the U. S. the rules and articles of war, the discipline adopted by the United States.

(To be concluded in our next.)

(By Authority.)

BY WILLIAM CLARK,

Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS white persons emigrating from the settlements of this territory, as well as from the neighboring territories and states and elsewhere, have, at various times intruded upon the Indian lands and made establishments there, in violation of the laws, and in total disregard of those admonitions which have been frequently given by the executive authority of this territory.

THESE practices can be no longer permitted:—our government, founded in justice, will effectually extend its protection to the native inhabitants within its limits.—And if misunderstandings occasionally arise, it is greatly desirable that the original aggression should not have proceeded from ourselves.—Instructed therefore on this subject by the President of the United States, I DO HEREBY REQUIRE that all white persons who have intruded and are settled upon the lands of the Indians within this territory depart therefrom without delay. Should they neglect this last and peaceful warning the military power will be called upon to compel their removal.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have (L. S.) caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM CLARK.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

FREDERICK BATES,
SEC. MRI. TER.

STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the county of Cape Girardeau.

1815. *April* 22. Balance due county as per sheriff's settlement	$721	82 1
Neat amount of taxes collected on account of the county alone for the year 1814, as per settlement	698	06 7½
	$1419	88 7½
Amount of certificates paid	218	90 0
4 per cent for discounting same	8	75 0
	227	65 0
Balance due the county	1192	23 7½
July 3. Certificate paid	50	89 0
List of delinquents	16	65 0
	67	54 0
Balance due the county	1124	69 7½

October 3.

The sheriff having settled with the court and having made no payments since last term, there appears the same balance of the county taxes in his hands. (There having been no county tax levied or collected for the present year.)

1814, *Nov* 22. David Barton, attorney general for indictment	6	00 0
James Evans & David Barton, for same	6	00 0
25*th*. John Hays for services sheriff	32	30 0
David Green for inquest, coroner	15	02 0
Joseph M'Ferron for performing the duties of auditor one year	150	00 0
Robert Green attending the court, a Judge	15	00 0
Isaac Sheppard same same	15	00 0
Wm. Kelso same same	15	00 0
1815, *April* 4. Bartholomew Cousin for weights and measures	23	51 2½
20*th* Joseph M'Ferron fees, clerk on indictment	18	14 0
John Hays fees sheriff on same	17	95 0
Joseph M'Ferron fees clerk on same	4	63 0
John Hays fees, sheriff on same	1	16 0
July 3 John Hays for services sheriff	50	89 0
October 2. Wm. Tinnin for services assessor	24	00 0
William Kelso same same	4	00 0
Joseph M'Ferron fees clerk in criminal cases	33	14 0
John Hays fees, sheriff in same	41	90 0
David Barton & Charles S. Hempstead fees in same	6	00 0
Charles S. Hempstead circuit attorney fees in same	12	00 0
Wm. Tinnin fees in same	1	90 0
Ezekiel Rubottom fees in same	1	55 0
John Davis fees in same	0	60 0
Christian Sebach fees in same	3	86 0
Michael Rodney fees in same	1	47 0
Joseph Parish fees in same	4	50 0
Robert E. Logan fees in same	4	50 0
Edward H. Matthews fees in same	4	75 0
William Swift fees in same	15	00 0
Fanny Reed fees in same	5	00 0
Hezekiah Reed fees in same	5	00 0
Morris Young irons for prisoners	3	50 0
Jacob Kelley for services assessor.	30	00 0
John Davis for same same	22	00 0
John Hays for keeping, feeding and lodging a prisoner	32	79 0
Enoch Evans for services assessor	20	00 0
3*d* Ezekiel Rubottom for boarding guard on prisoners and horse feed	3	62 5
John Hays for safe keeping and support of prisoners	29	25 0
John Davis and John Abernethie fees in a criminal case	00	0
Richard Wallet same	3	65 0
Charles S Hempstead circuit attorney same	15	00 0
John Hays for serving venire facias and orders	52	91 0
John Hays for receiving keeping and guarding prisoners	39	50 0
Joseph M'Ferron for services under 'An act providing for levying and collecting territorial and county taxes' one year	150	00 0
	$954	93 7½

Given under my hand and private seal (there being no official seal provided) at office the twenty fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

JOSEPH M'FERRON.
Clerk of the County Court.
SEAL.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue for the Territory of Missouri will attend on the following days, at the following places, (viz.)

At the town of St. Charles in the county of St. Charles, on monday the 1st day of January.

At St. Louis on Wednesday the 3rd.

At Washington county (town of Potosi) on the 8th.

At St. Genevieve on the 11th.

At Cape Girardeau, county (town of Jackson) on the 15th.

At Rossville, New-Madrid county on the 19th, 1816, for the purpose of *granting licenses to distillers, retailers* and *manufacturers*, and for the purpose of collecting the tax on *household furniture* and *gold and silver watches*. Those who do not attend at the above mentioned places to obtain licenses and pay their arrearages must expect to find the Marshal at their door, with a writ, in a few weeks from the above dates. Any person wishing to make a return, or application to the collector, can do it by mail, postage free, by directing their letters to John W. Thompson, Collector of the Revenue, for Missouri Territory.

J. W. Thompson, Col'tr.
of the Rev. M. T.

St. Louis, Dec. 5th, 1815.

Public notice is hereby given.

Whereas I Samuel Cooper and Thompson Harris sen. on or about the 1st of February, 1811, executed a note or obligation to one Lewis Barker for 191 dollars in cash, due in the month of September following: this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note or obligation, as Harris and myself are determined not to pay the same, it having been given for a negro man that was represented to be found, but was not so.

Samuel Cooper.

Nov. 18, 1815. 6t 75

PORK.

I will pay the cash for eight thousand weight of corn fed pork, any person wishing to contract with me for the same, will call on me in St. Louis.

William Sullivan.

Dec. 8th, 1815. 4t75.

FOR SALE.

A large assortment of gentlemen's, ladies and childrens fine and coarse

SHOES.

Also, Ironmongery & hatters Trimmings, which will be sold cheap—opposite the Post-Office.

St. Louis, Dec. 9th. 2t-75*

FOR SALE.

One dozen elegant Chairs,
Two Arm-chairs,
One Settee.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 9th.

St. Louis, Dec. 7th, 1815.

Mr. Editor,

During my absence in Kentucky, Jacob Friend, an inhabitant of the county of New Madrid and territory of Missouri, whilst under the scourge of the late, from the regulators, made use of my name as an accomplice in the circulation of counterfeit bank paper. He had on being released from the regulators, voluntarily made oath that the flatements made to the regulators were false in toto; but in that flatement several persons were coupled with myself, but as I deem it expedient that every man should stand or fall, by his own merits or demerits, I thought it necessary to take a flatement from Friend - exculpating myself alone from so base a charge, which you will please to publish, for the information of the public; and confer a favor on

Yours respectfully,

G. C. HARTT.

Whereas sometime in the latter part of the month of September, or the first of October last, I was taken by a company of regulators, in the county of Ste. Genevieve and STATE OF MISSOURI, for passing counterfeit bank bills, and after I had received several lashes, the regulators told me that if I would inform upon those who were connected in the passing of counterfeit bank paper, that I should be exempt from further punishment. I was terrified at the preparations made to punish me and induced to believe if I should mention some names I should be favored.—I told them that Doctor George C. Hartt of the county of New Madrid, with many others was connected.—Now to do Doctor Hartt justice—I solemnly aver before almighty God, that I never knew the said Hartt to pass a bill of any kind—nor did I ever hear him suspicioned of passing or being connected with the counterfeiters, either directly or indirectly but believe him to possess and to merit perfectly an upright character.—Given under my hand and seal, this 18 day of December 1815.

his

Jacob X Friend (L. S.)

mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this first day of December, 1815.

Joel Hall, a justice of the peace, for the county of New Madrid.

FOUND,

A silver mounted Dirk and pocket handkerchief attached to it, the owner may have it by proving property, paying a small gratuity to the finder, a negro boy. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Dec. 2.

TAKEN UP.

By Lewis Dickson, living in the county of St Genevieve, Cinque Homme township near the mouth of Cape Cinque Homme creek; a dark gray, or rather a black roan filly, supposed to be rising three years old, about thirteen hands high, with the hair of the tail cropt, and branded on the near shoulde thus M. supposed to be the leter A, deformed in burning. Appraised to fifteen dollars this the 6 of May, 1815.

James Moore, J. P.

Received the above certificate, and recorded the same in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county of Saint Genevieve, the 18th of June, 1814.

Test.

Thomas Oliver, Clk.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Begun and held in the town of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and territory of Missouri, on monday the fourth day of December in the year 1815; being the second session of the second legislature, held under a law of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act "Providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri," passed June 4th, 1812

On which day the following members of the house of representatives appeared and took their seats. Hardage Lane and Stephen F. Austin of the county of Washington, and Robert D. Dawson of the county of New Madrid, produced their credentials, were sworn in to office and took their seats.

From the county of St. Charles.

John Pitman, Peter Journey and John G. Heath.

County of St. Louis.

Barnabas Harris, Richard Caulk, Robert Simpson, Wm. C. Carr, Kinkead Caldwell and Charles Lucas.

County of Washington.

Hardage Lane and Stephen F. Austin.

County of St. Genevieve.

James Caldwell and Isidore Moore.

County of Cape Gerardeau.

Robert English and Joseph Sewell.

County of New-Madrid.

Robert D. Dawson

County of Arkansas.

Henry Caffady,

The house proceeded to the appointing of a clerk, by ballot, and upon examining the ballots it was found that Andrew Scott was unanimously elected.

When the house proceeded in the same manner to the election of a speaker, and upon examining of ballots it was found that James Caldwell a member from the county of St. Genevieve had a majority of votes, (but one opposed to him) and was declared duly elected.

Whereupon Mr. Caldwell was conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgements.

William Sullivan was nominated and appointed door keeper.

A message from the legislative council, informing that they had formed a quorum and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Lucas.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with such committee as the legislative council may appoint on their part, to wait on the Governor and inform him that a quorum of both houses have convened, and are ready to receive any communications that he may be pleased to make to them.

Whereupon messrs Lucas, Heath and Sewel was appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Jones.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have appointed Mr. Jones a committee on their part, jointly with such committee as the house of representatives may appoint on their part to form a committee of ways and means during the present session.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the legislative council, as a committee of ways and means during the present session.

Whereupon messrs Carr, Lucas and Simpson was appointed that committee and the legislative council was acquainted therewith

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council have appointed messrs Emmons and M'Girk, a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives to wait on the Governor and inform him that a quorum of both houses have convened, and are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that the committee of ways and means on the part of this house to be instructed to contract for rooms for the sitting of the legislature, for chairs, tables, stationary and fuel for the use of the same, and to report as soon as possible.

Isadore Moor produced his credentials and swore into office.

When the house adjourned till to morrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1815.

House met pursuant to adjournment

Other members to wit, Auguste de Mun from the county of St. Genevieve, and John Davidson from the county of New Madrid appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that the rules and regularions of this house adopted at their last session, as also the joint-rules of both houses be observed and kept, as the rules and regulations of the present session until altered or modified.

On motion of Mr de Mun.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine and report to this house what unfinished business remained at the last session.

Whereupon messrs de Mun, Caulk, and English was appointed that committee.

Mr. Lucas from the joint committee who was appointed to wait on the governor, and inform him that a quorum of both houses were convened and ready to receive any communications he might be pleased to make to them, reported that they had performed that duty and that the Governor had informed them that he would make a communication to both Houles convened in the Representative Chamber at twelve o'clock this day.

On motion of Mr. de Mun.

Resolved that the house of representatives do invite the legislative council to attend in this chamber at 12 o'clock this day, for the purpose of receiving the governors message, which was accordingly done.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the judiciary code of this territory, see what alterations (if any) are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Heath.

Ordered that the criminal code of this territory be referred to a committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

When messrs Heath, de Mun, and Lucas were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker.

The legislative council will meet the house of representatives in their chamber at 12 o'clock this day to receive such communications as his excellency the governor may be pleased to make to them.

Another member to wit, George C. Hart of the county of New Madrid appeared and took his seat.

The Governor met both branches of the general assembly in the representatives chamber and delivered the following address.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

It gives me great satisfaction to have it in my power to congratulate you on this occasion, upon the return and the advantages and blessings of peace to our mother states, and the prospects of tranquility to this exposed territory.

Your selection and residence in the various districts of the territory has given you such opportunities of knowing the wants and wishes of the people, and assembled in you such information as will enable you to provide against existing or threatened evils, and produce such salutary reformations as will be calculated to promote the interest and happiness of our country.

Since the last session of the general assembly, urgent requisitions have been made on me by the commanding officers of this division of the ninth U. states military department, for the aid of the militia of the Missouri territory. Upon every call to arms, the militia have generally marched as prompt as their scattered situation would permit; and were of essential service in protecting the most exposed parts of this territory from massacre and the ravages of a savage enemy.

In inviting your attention to the militia system, the subject has been so often under your review, it is scarcely necessary to remind you of its defects. It is incumbent on us at every meeting, to revise the condition of the militia, and keep it prepared to repel an enemy at every point of our territory exposed to invasion.

The legislature will see the necessity of making some provision by law for the preservation and security of public documents and the important papers which have been loosely preserved in detached bundles under the authority of the Spanish government, and in their present state liable to be damaged and lost, as may be seen by reference to the letter marked (A.)

Presuming that it is your wishes that the session should be as short as it is compatible with the public duties incumbent on us I shall not call your attention to any subject except such as may be thought essentially necessary. Should any matter occur proper for me to lay before you during your session, they shall be made the subject of future communications.

In the mean time, I have no doubt your labors will be directed to such laws as may be defective, and the promotion of the happiness of our fellow citizens, and be assured gentlemen, of my readiness to co-operate in your labors to promote the common benefit.

WILLIAM CLARK.

On motion of Mr. de Mum.

Ordered that so much of the governors message as refers to public documents of the Spanish government, be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Whereupon messrs de Mun, Austin and Lane was appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Carr.

Ordered that so much of the governors message as relates to the militia laws of this territory be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Whereupon messrs Carr, Journey and Hart were appointed that committee and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Lucas.

It is ordered that the law of this territory respecting public roads and highways, be referred to a select committee of five with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Lucas, Pittman, Austin, More and Davidson were appointed that committee and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Heath.

Ordered that the laws regulating the fiscal concerns of this territory be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Whereupon messrs Heath, Harris and Caffady were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

POSTSCRIPT.

COMMODORE DECATUR

ARRIVED.

New-York, Nov. 13.

With great pleasure we announce the arrival of the United States frigate Guerriere, Com. Decatur, from the Mediterranean with part of the squadron under his command, amongst which is the United States sloop of war Enterprize. We learn from the pilot boat Rambler, that part of the squadron has gone to Newport.

Washington, Nov. 15.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Bay of Tunis, July 31, 1815:

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that upon my arrival at this anchorage, I was made acquainted with the following transactions, which had taken place here during our late war with Great Britain.

"Two prizes, which had been taken by the Algerine privateer, and sent into this port were taken possession of by a British vessel of war, while lying within the protection of the Bey of Tunis. The consul having communicated to me information of this violation of our treaty with Tunis, I demanded satisfaction of the Bey. After some hesitation and proposing a delay of payment for one year, my demand was acceeded to, and the money, amounting to forty-six thousand dollars, was paid into the hands of the Consul, Mr, Noah, agent for the privateer.

I shall proceed immediately for Tripoli, and will give you early information of the further proceedings of this squadron. The Bey of Tunis has now lying in this harbor, nearly ready for sea, three frigates and several small vessels of war.

I have the honor to be with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. ship Guerriere, Messina, August 31st 1815:

"I have the honor to inform you, that immediately after the date of my last communication, I proceeded to Tripoli. Upon my arrival off that place, I received from our Consul a letter; in consequence of the information contained in this letter, I deemed it necessary to demand justice from the Bashaw. On the next day the Governor of the City of Tripoli came on board the Guerriere, to treat in behalf of the Bashaw. He objected to the amount claimed by us, but finally agreed to our demands. The money, amounting to the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, has been paid into the hands of the Consul, who is agent for the privateer.

The Bashaw also delivered up to me ten captives, two of them Danes, and the others Neapolitans.

During the progress of our Negotiations with the States of Barbary, now brought to a conclusion, there appeared a desposition on the part of each of them, to grant as far as we were disposed to demand.

I trust that the successful result of our small expedition, so honorable to our country, will induce other nations to follow the example; in which case the Barbary States will be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

I shall now proceed with the Squadron to Carthagena, at which place I hope to find the relief squadron from America."

Extract of a letter from Com Bainbridge to the Secretary of the navy dated U. S ship Independence. off Bay of Tunis, Sept 6th, 1815.

I had the honour of making communications to you from Carthagena on the 10th ult. from which place I sailed with the Independence, Congress, Erie, Chippewa and Spark, destined for Tripoli, having learned a misunderstanding existed between the Bashaw of, at place, and our Consul residing there. On my way I called at Algiers to exhibit this additional force off there; presuming it would have some weight in preserving the peace which had just been made: for the only mode of convincing these people is by ocular demonstration.

On my arrival off Tripoli; I learned that com. Decatur had been there with the first squadron, and had adjusted our differences which existed at that place. Our Consul at Tripoli informed me that the exhibiting of our naval force before Tripoli, had produced a most favorable change in the disposition of the Bashaw, for preserving the peace with us.

At Tripoli, learning that the Bey of Tunis was restless towards the U. S. I immediately proceeded with the vessels with me for that place.

On my arrival there, I learned by a letter from our Consul there, that the Bey and his officers were friendly disposed towards us.

Having agreeably to your instructions, exhibited the force under my command to all the Barbary powers, (and which I believe will have a tendency to prolong our treaties with them) I have only now, in further obedience to those instructions, to return with the squadron to the U. States.

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated U. S ship Independence, Malaga Roads, Sept 14th, 1815.

I arrived here yesterday, under the expectation of meeting here the first squadron, but to my regret, Com. Decatur had not yet come down the Mediterranean, and where the squadron with him is I know not—for the last I learned of them was off Tripoli, which place they left on the 6 th ult.

As the squadron has to return this Autumn, in pursuance of orders, it is very desirable that it should leave this sea as soon as possible, to avoid the inclemency of the winter on our coast, particularly on account of the smaller vessels. The Independence, Congress, Boxer, Saranac, Chippewa and Spark are here; the Erie I expect every hour from Malta, where I had sent her, the Torch and Lynx are at Carthagena. All these vessels will be prepared immediately to return, but they cannot sail till the other squadron has joined us.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 9.

The Sheriff of this county, J. W. Thompson Esq. has politely favored us with the following census of this town and county, viz.

	souls
Town of St. Louis,	2000
County of St. Louis, including the town,	7393.

being an increase of about 1200 in two years.

In the election of a speaker to the house of Representatives on monday last, James Caldwell Esq. had a unanimous vote, except one, which it is presumed was his own. This is the way to reward merit; it is a grateful meed to the man long known in the field and cabinet.

The British officer who was taken prisoner some time ago in the neighborhood of Detroit, hunting deserters and committing outrage on the peaceable inhabitants, has had his trial, and was fined $500,

Governor Cass and the British Col. James has had a spirited correspondence lately on the subject of one of our soldiers shooting an indian who was observed leveling his piece at some American soldiers. The Governor has been pretty severe with his pen, and treated the British "Bulwark" rather roughly. It appears the indian was under the protection and charge of his Britannic Majesty.

INFLUENZA.—This disease has marked its progress from the east with peculiar severity. Gentlemen from Kentucky say, that it had reached there and carried off many victims.

201

APPROVED MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price one dollar and fifty cents) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of all severe coughs, colds, consumptions, the bleeding cough, asthma, pain and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach dysentaries or diarrhœas severe grippings, summer bowel complaint in children &c. &c.

DR ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable, Nervous Cordial or Nervous grand Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is highly recommended as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness depression of the spirits head ach, tremor, faintness, hysterics, debility, nervous weakness, fleets and various complaints resulting from secret improperity of youth and dissipated habits, recommended in severe cases, the immoderate use of tea the unskilful or excessive use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars)—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and nervous swelling and weakness in the joints sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp pains in the head face and body stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs &c.

Dr Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—Price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

For the Fever and ague a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries redundant with marshes, lakes stagnated pools rivers, &c these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified after the banks and various other exploded prescriptions had failed they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr Robertson's Infallible worm destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are pale ness of the countenance at other times flushing in the face itching of the nose and about the anus, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at others times voracious, looseness, unsavory disagreeable breath, hard swelled belly great thirst the urine frothy and sometime of a whitish color griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep frequent pains in the side with a dry and unequal pulse, palpitation of the heart, swooning, cold sweat, palsy, epileptic fits &c. &c

Though numberless medicine are extolled of expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti-Bilious pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulences Indigestions costiveness, hypochondrie and Hysteric complaints Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout,

Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for pleasantness safety expedition and certainty infinately superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH, Price 25 cts per box.

Dr Dyott's Infallible Tooth ache Drops—Price 50 cents.

Carnesian Eye Water celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars,

The Restorative Dentifrice—For cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor,

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT

St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family medicines which are now prepared by Dr. T W Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints to which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence and consider these medicines are valuable and well worthy the attention of all families—in testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county —Wm Armes, U S N No 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street—Nhaniel Bayne, No 85 north front street—John D Nelson No 95 Race street—Adam Vance N 76 Christian street—William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough No 181 Noble street—David Fisher, No 187 Arch street—Jacob Huff, No 355 Callowhill street—H E Brodarky No 82 south Sixth street—John Steers Jr No 63 Coate street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street—Thomas Rees, Tammany street near Fourth—Pearson Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge—James Barton Northampton township Burlington county N J—Wm Hollinshead Mt Holly Burlington county N J—Enoch Elbridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J—Isaac Wiggins Chester county—John Smith, No 368 north second street—Christopher Dresher, Upper Dublin township Pa—Michael Kraft, Morrisville Pa—Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county—George Ingels, United States arsenal—Hector David, Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket. June 5. 1y.

KANAWHA SALT

FOR SALE,

A parcel of good KANAWHA SALT *at Mrs. Pescay's Store, below the Missouri Hotel, opposite Mr. Primm's Taylor's Shop.*

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [4t74.

A Journeyman Cabinet Maker

WANTED.

I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a good workman in Cabinet work, at my SHOP in the town of St. Charles,

Otis Peck.

Nov. 30. [3t74

THE BARGE EAGLE

Will start from Orleans to St. Louis about the 15th of February next. Merchants and others who may have freight at Orleans bound up may have it conveyed at $5 per cwt, in a staunch well found vessel belonging to Abraham Bird, senr. and commanded by Thompson or William Bird.

Decr. 1. [3t 74.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is hard run for cash to pay his debts, and will dispose of a number of *notes* and *accounts* on reasonable terms, *particularly to those interested, to whom a preference will be given.* If not *disposed* of before the 1st, day of January next, they will be then offered at public Auction.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [tf74.

TAKEN UP

By De La Fayette Ramsey, in the county of St Louis, and township of Joachim, one bright sorrel mare, supposed to be six years old, fifteen hands high, supposed to be branded with a P. on the left shoulder, with a star and a snip, a small white spot on the point of her left shoulder a small white spot on her right hind foot Appraised to thirtyfive dollars before me a justice of the peace in and for the township aforesaid, this 15th day of November, 1815.

Js. M'Cullock J. P.

A true copy.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

I expect to arrive at St Louis on the first day of January next, and will commence on that day to settle the affairs of Mathew Orr, lately deceased. Those who have any demands against his estate will present their accounts properly authenticated and those who are indebted will please to be prepared to make payment at that time.

Wm. ORR.

Pittsburg, Nov. 9 1815.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 13 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation. well timbered first rate soil and bottom land. on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered, situate 37 miles above St Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I wish to sell my Farm below Saint Charles, in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground, full barn, stacks and cribs also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser. If payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises An indisputable title will be given

Wm Thompson.

October 21. 3t 73

Strayed or Stolen.

From the Subscriber, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis County, a dun or cream colored horse, with a black mane and tail, he has no brand recollected but has a scar on his off thigh, low before and is a natural trotter and is about 14 hands high. He was raised in the county of New Madrid where he may stray. Any person giving information to the Printer hereof, so that he may be had, or delivering said horse to the subscriber will receive five dollars reward.

John M'Donald.

St. Louis County, Nov. 23d. (3t73

For Sale,

By the Subscriber, Cucumbers in vinegar and pepper, retail and by the barrel. Also Bread every day fresh. opposite Capt. Paul's new stone House.

John Wallace.

St. Louis, Nov. 23d. (3t 73.

Notice.

All persons in the territories of Missouri and Illinois, having United States property of any description in their possession, will have it delivered at this post without delay.

J. M'GUNNEGLE,

Brig. Q M

Belle Fontaine, Nov, 10th. (3t 73

WANTED.

A person who will clear and fence a piece of land near St. Louis, for which liberal wages will be given, in either land or money.

Apply to the printer.

November 11. 3t 72

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber desiring to erect a saw and grist mill at the place called Indian ford, at the foot of the bluff in Madison county, Goshen settlement, at a distance of about three miles from the Mississippi and four miles from the mouth of the Missouri, those who will be willing to contract with him for the said undertaking, may find him at his house in Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois territory, or at his mill seat, situate at about one mile and a half above Venerdaje's ferry opposite St. Louis. The said subscriber offers also to lease between ten of twelve thousand acres of the first rate land in the aforesaid territory, the greatest part of which is on the banks of the Mississippi above St Louis, he will lease it out in as small parcels as the lessees may desire it, and he will give them moreover the enjoyment of it for the term of three years gratis,

N JARROT.

Cahokia Nov 1st, 1815.

Avis au Publique.

Le soussigné désirant faire faire un moulin à scie et à farine, à la place nommée Indian Ford, au pied des côtes, dans le comté de Madisson, district de Goshen, à environ trois milles du Mississippi, et à quatre milles de l'embouchure du Missouri; ceux qui désireront contracter avec lui pour cet effet; le trouveront à sa maison de Cahokia comté St Clair, Territoire Illinois, ou à l'place de soumonbe qui est à environ un mille et demi plus haut que la traverse de Venerdale en face de St Louis De plus il offre à amodier entre dix à douze mille acres de terre de la premiere qualité du territoire susdit. dont la plus grande partie se trouve le long du Mississippi, au dessus de St. Louis Il amodiera en aussi petite quantité que les personnes jugeront à propos, et donnera la jouissance de ladite terre pendant le cours de trois année gratis.

Nov 11. N JARROT.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial. And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t 67

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church streets and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c,

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1302 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which the blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Cravecœur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meramac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

Intending to remove to St. Louis, I offer

FOR SALE

My House, Garden and field, about one quarter of a mile from Potosi, (Mine a Burton) on the road leading to Bellevue. The House is spacious, and calculated for a Store and Tavern, having several useful outhouses.

For terms apply at the premises.

J. Bouju.

Mine a Burton, Nov. 17th, 1815. 3t

STRAYED,

From St. Louis, 3 weeks ago, 2 yoke of working oxen; one pair is supposed to be in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 2, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmer as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St Louis, 3d March, 1815.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity —He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

Last Notice.

All those indebted to Shuan Falconer late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis, Oct. 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLURG, either by note or book account are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis

October, 12th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 16, 1815. [No 370.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

(By Authority.)
BY WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS white persons emigrating from the settlements of this territory, as well as from the neighboring territories and states and elsewhere, have, at various times intruded upon the Indian lands and made establishments there, in violation of the laws, and in total disregard of those admonitions which have been frequently given by the executive authority of this territory.

THESE practices can be no longer permitted:—our government, founded in justice, will equally extend its protection to the native inhabitants within it's limits.—And if misunderstandings occasionally arise, it is greatly desirable that the original aggression should not have proceeded from ourselves.—Instructed therefore on this subject by the President of the United States, I DO HEREBY PROCLAIM that all white persons who have intruded and are settled upon the lands of the Indians within this territory depart therefrom without delay. Should they neglect this last and peaceful warning the military power will be called upon to compel their removal.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have (L. S.) caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM CLARK.

By his Excellency's Command,
FREDERICK BATES,
Sec. Mis. Ter.

TAKEN UP.

By Lewis Dickson, living in the county of St. Genevieve, Cinque Homme township near the mouth of Cape Cinque Homme creek; a dark grey, or rather a black roan filly, supposed to be rising three years old, about thirteen hands high, with the hair of the tail cropt, and branded on the near shoulder thus M, supposed to be the letter M deformed in burning. Appraised to fifteen dollars this the 6 of May, 1815

James Moore, J. P.

Received the above certificate, and recorded the same in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county of Saint Genevieve, the 18th of June, 1814.

Test,
Thomas Oliver, Clk.

FOR SALE.

A large assortment of gentlemen's, ladies and childrens fine and coarse

SHOES.

Also, Ironmongery & Hatters Trimmings, which will be sold cheap—opposite the Post-Office.

St. Louis, Dec. 9th. 2-75*

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue for the Territory of Missouri will attend on the following days, at the following places, (viz.)

At the town of St. Charles in the county of St. Charles, on monday the 1st day of January.

At St. Louis on Wednesday the 3rd.

At Washington county (town of Potosi) on the 8th.

At St. Genevieve on the 11th.

At Cape Gerardeau, county (town of Jackson) on the 15th.

At Rossville, New-Madrid county on the 19th, 1816, for the purpose of *granting licenses to distillers, retailers* and *manufacturers*, and for the purpose of collecting the tax on *household furniture* and *gold and silver watches*. Those who do not attend at the above mentioned places to obtain licenses and pay their arrearages must expect to find the Marshal at their door, with a writ, in a few weeks from the above dates. Any person wishing to make a return, or application to the collector, can do it by mail, postage free, by directing their letters to John W. Thompson, Collector of the Revenue, for Missouri Territory.

J. W. Thompson, Col'r.
of the Rev. M. T.
St. Louis, Dec. 5th, 1815.

PORK.

I will pay the cash for eight thousand weight of corn fed pork, any person wishing to contract with me for the same, will call on me in St. Louis.

William Sullivan.
Dec. 8th, 1815. 4-75.

FOUND,

A silver mounted Dirk and pocket handkerchief attached to it, the owner may have it by proving property, paying a small gratuity to the finder, a negro boy. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Dec. 2.

FOR SALE.

One dozen elegant Chairs,
Two Arm-chairs,
One Settee.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 9th.

London, Sept. 4.

Foriche (Duke of Otranto.) The following letters appeared yesterday in the National Register, Sunday paper, and as they have every appearance of being genuine, (the Editor having them in Fouche's own bad writing) cannot but be considered as furnishing a very important key to the politics of the French minister. His reasoning to Bonaparte on the subject of his title and the Elbes sovereignty is just as luminous. As for his notion of transporting the Corsican to America, it was likely enough to proceed from a man who never disguised his hostility towards Great Britain. This hostility bye the bye, in which Talleyrand is not his inferior, involves a curious consideration at the present time, and ought never to be forgotten by our Ambassadors in treating with these diplomatists. Did it add to their recommendations for office under Louis 18th?

Copy of a letter written by the duke of Otranto, to his Royal Highness Monsieur, April 22, 1814.

"MONSEIGNEUR—I have attempted to render a fresh service to the Emperor Napoleon, whose minister I have been during ten years, I think it proper to communicate to your Royal Highness the letter which I have written to him. His interests cannot be an indifferent object to me, since they have moved the generous compassion of the powers who have conquered him. But the greatest of all interests for France and for Europe, that to which every thing should be sacrificed is the repose of nations and of monarchs, after many agitations and calamities; and that repose even if it should be established on solid bases, would never be sufficiently secured; would never be truly enjoyed; as long as the Emperor Napoleon should stay in the island of Elba. Napoleon, on that rock, would be to Italy; to France, and to all Europe, what Versailles is by the side of Naples. I only see the New World and the United States of America, in which he can produce no convulsion.

Copy of a letter written by the Duke of Otranto to the Emperor Napoleon, April 22d, 1814, enclosed with the foregoing.

"SIRE—When France and a part of Europe were at your feet, I dared to make you constantly hear the truth. Now that you are unfortunate, I experience more dread of wounding your feelings by speaking the language of sincerity; but I owe it to you, since to you it will prove useful, and even necessary.

"You have excepted as a retreat, the Island of Elba and its sovereignty. I lend a very attentive ear to all that is said respecting that sovereignty and that island. I think it my duty to assure you, that the situation of that Island in Europe does not become your own character, and that the title of sovereign of a few acres of land will less become him who has possessed an immense empire.

"I beseech you to weigh these two considerations, and you will feel how well they are founded.

"The island of Elba lies at a short distance from Africa, Greece, and Spain; it almost touches the coasts of Italy and France. From that island the sea, the winds, and a small feluca, may rapidly convey you to every country most exposed to movements, events, and revolutions. As yet stability exists no where. In this instability of nations, a genius like yours will always create inquietude and suspicions amongst the European powers.—Without being a criminal, you will be accused; and without being a criminal, too, you will do no harm; for alarm is a great evil, both to governments and nations.

"The king who is about to reign in France, will wish to reign only by justice; but you know how many passions surround a throne, and with what skill hatred imparts to calumny the colors of truth.

"The titles which you preserve, recalling whilst at every moment what you have lost, can only preserve to increase the bitterness of your regrets. They will not appear a wreck, but a vain representation of so many vanished grandeurs, I say more: without honoring you they will expose you to greater dangers. It will be said that the rock of Elba is the resting point on which you intend to place the lever with which you will seek once more to raise the world.

"Allow me to tell you my whole thought: it is the result of my reflection. It would be more glorious and more consolatory to you to live as a simple citizen: and at present the safest and most becoming asylum for a man like you, is the United States of America.

"There you will re-commence your existence in the midst of a people still new, who will know how to admire without fearing your genius. You will be under the protection of those laws equally impartial & inviolable all for that breathe in the country of Franklin, Washington and Jefferson. You will prove to the Americans, that if you had been born amongst them, you would have felt and voted like them; and preferred their virtues and their liberties to all the domination of the earth.

I have the honor to be, &c.
The Duke of OTRANTO.

London, Sept. 1.

At the annual conference of the Wesleyan Methodists, held at Manchester, it appeared that the number of persons in the connection amounted to nearly *one hundred and ninety thousand.*

New York, Oct. 28.

Upwards of 1800 bales and packages of dry goods, besides a proportional quantity of hardware, salt, crates, and coal, were imported into this city during the last week, from the port of *Liverpool* alone. Several vessels also arrived with cargoes from London, Belfast and Newcastle.

FROM THE AURORA.

It is noticed in the late English prints that the British government is taking effectual measures for securing their naval ascendency on the lakes, in the event of a rupture, between the two countries. It is also remarked, that Mr. Baggot the appointed minister to the United States, has reloaded his effects, from the vessel destined to bring him here, and that his departure will be delayed several weeks.

Since the humiliation and conquest of the great rival of England, no dispassionate politician has entertained a doubt but that America will next engross the whole attention of that ambitious island. They look upon our growing prosperity and power as interfering with their manufacturing interests, and naval dominion, and every effort will be made to *crush us.* There is now no event which can take place on the continent to interfere with the *master passion*, and *grand design.* France is no more: and any quarrel between Russia, Austria, Prussia and Turkey, will be viewed with little interest by Great Britain, otherwise than as she likes to see the work go on and will furnish the weaker power with the necessary funds to prolong the contest. What then, is the policy of the United States in this short interval of peace now afforded us? *To lay a deep and broad foundation* of financial naval, and military means, to meet the exigencies of events. For as surely as ambition is ever stimulated by success, and becomes hungry in proportion as it devours; as surely as we are viewed as a growing national rival; as surely as we have territory and wealth and population and freedom and G. Britain possesses avarice, arrogance, a taste for cruelty and an inordinate, highly excited thirst for dominion and power—so certain is it, that after she gets the present press of business (which, in fact can now be transacted) off her hand, we shall have a *protracted and tremendous war for liberty, property & life.* Money is called the "sinews of war." Finance is undoubtedly the main spring of military and naval operations. A national bank is a great engine of finance. But how shall it be constructed; shall it accommodate itself to the views of the British party, and thus defeat the purposes of its institutions, viz. rendering faculties to the government and nation? shall it in fact be a specie bank, and thus be controlled by a monied aristocracy, and be subject to have its operations superseded by the employment of a few thousands of British gold in running on the bank? It is believed but one sentiment is entertained on this subject by the republicans of the middle and southern states—indeed of the union. There must be some limitation in its specie payments. The bank must not be liable to be run down by any combination (internal or external) it must afford the purposes of a national circulating medium. The experiment has been tried in England, and leaves no room for doubt, in the minds of any impartial observer, that a national bank in whose stability public confidence is placed, will answer all the purposes of the institution, without specie payment.

ROSNY.

From the New York Columbian

MARVELLOUS.

A statement has been lately published that the ground in a field in Ulster county received an impulse which raised them above the tops of trees—and we learn by the last Kingston Plebian, that a piece of ground near Red Hook has sunk 100 feet below the surface of the adjacent ground. Such an occurrence as the latter took place at Newark, and has been frequent in all countries and ages—the former is more difficult to solve—it is a fact. Here follows the account of the depression:

Singular.

Some few days ago has been discovered on the east bank of Hudson's river, about half a mile below Red Hook Landing, nearly an acre of land perpendicularly sunk down from a declivity of about 100 feet above the surface of the river, to a depression of about 100 feet below the surface of the adjacent ground. It is said that the sides of the area of the vacuum are perfectly smooth, and that an entrance leads to the bottom from a level of about 15 feet above the ordinary height of the river. The depressed earth is a solid body of blue clay, devoid of stones, and is covered with oak and cedar shrubs. It is supposed that this singular circumstance happened during the late storms.

MANUFACTURES.

From the Rhode Island American.

The following interesting paragraph is extracted from a well drawn petition, to be presented to congress, at their approaching session, by the Cotton Manufacturers of this town and its vicinity.

"It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that in the small district alone, comprised within a circle of 30 miles from Providence, there are not less than 140 manufactories, containing in actual operation more than 130,000 spindles and capable of holding a much larger number, few of them having yet received their full compliment of machinery. The quantity of cotton which, in their present state, they spin in a year, may be computed at 20,000 bales, which, when manufactured into cloth, of the descriptions commonly made, will produce 27,840,000 yards;—the weaving of which, at the average price of 8 cents, amounts to $2,227,200, & the total value of the cloth will exceed six million of dollars. To complete the manufactures from the raw material, until the goods are fit for market, it is estimated would afford steady and constant employment to 25,000 persons."

Western Independence.

The Editor of the Western Herald, printed in Steubenville, Ohio in his cogent remarks on the utility and importance of steam-boats, for the navigation of the western waters, makes the following calculation—

"We calculate the profits one steam boat, of 70 tons freight, to be:

"*First.* For six voyages, from Pittsburg to Louisville, in six months, we calculate to produce as follows. We shall state the profits of one voyage, and multiply it by six, to shew the result of six month's trade.

Her cargo down.

50 tons fr. at 50 cts. per cwt.	is	$ 500
50 passengers at $ 10 each,	is	500
Cargo up.		
50 tons fr. at $ 1 per cwt.		1000
50 passengers at 20 dollars each.		1000
Gross freight,		$ 3000

Steam-boat expenditures.

Capt. 1 month's wages	$ 80
Engineer, do.	60
Clerk, do.	45
Cook, do.	30
Six hands, do. at 30 dolls.	180
20 days under steam, at 3 cords wood per day is 60 cords, at one dollar 50 cts.	90
Provisions.	
For 100 passengers for 21 day, at 50 cents per day,	1000
For capt. and crew, ten persons in all, for 21 days, at 50 cts. per day,	150
	1635
Gain in the voyage,	$ 1365
Gain in six voyages,	$ 8190

Secondly. We estimate two trips to New-Orleans, as taking six months to complete the year. We will state one voyage, and double it to shew the result of the two voyages.

Cargo down.

50 tons fr. at doll. 1 per cwt.	1000
50 passengers at $ 50 dollars.	2500
	3500
Cargo up.	
50 tons freight, at $ 3 per cwt.	3000
50 passengers at 75 dollars,	3750
	$ 10250
	10250

Steam boat expenditures.

Capt. 3 month's wages,	$ 240
Engineer, do.	180
Clerk, do.	135
Cook, do.	90
Six hands, do. at $ 30.	540
45 days under steam, at 3 cords per day, or 135 cords, at $1 50 cts.	202
Provisions.	
For 100 passengers, 45 days, 50 cts. per day,	2250
For Capt. and crew, ten persons in all, 3 months at 50 cts. per day,	450
	4087
Gain in one voyage	6163
Gain in two voyages, double,	12326
Whole nett gain in 12 months,	$ 20516

"It thus appears, that a Steam boat of 70 tons, to cost ten thousand dollars, in six months trade between Louisville and Pittsburg, will clear *eight thousand one hundred and ninety dollars*, and in two voyages to New-Orleans, to complete the year, she will clear $ 12,326 making gain of 20,516 dollars, which is *Two Hundred* per cent. on the capital employed, and 516 over."

Extract of a letter from an American officer, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

DETROIT, Oct. 18.

There was a trial here last week, which in its effect is of national consequence. A lieutenant in the British navy undertook to take some deserters on our side, with a party of armed men, some of whom he landed, and caught one of his deserters. Some of our citizens assembled, surprised the sentry, and finally obliged the officer to go to Detroit, where he was compelled to give bail for his appearance. He was tried according to law, by a jury of six foreigners and six citizens, who brought in a verdict that the officer had not taken the deserter by force; that he had told him only to go into the boat, and the fellow went. From the positive evidence I heard, and from an after conversation with the judge, I think there could be no reason in the world to have acquitted him of that charge. They however, brought him in guilty of a riot, and he was fined by the court 4 or $500, Chief Justice Woodward, who gave the sentence, said that this punishment was the sentence of the other two judges; that he differed from it, and that the lieutenant ought to be also pilloried and imprisoned.

As circumstances occurring here, are reported to the United States merely by letter and often misrepresented, it may be well to inform you, that one of our soldiers shot and killed an Indian last week, for impudently leveling a rifle at a party of four soldiers. The circumstance has made some noise here, as the Indian was under the protection and charge of His Britannic Majesty. The British have brought in a coroner's verdict of murder; and some letters have passed between the British col. James and Govenor Cass.

October 20.

The British and civil authority have offered a reward of 500 dollars for the apprehension of the soldier who killed the Indian. This will inevitably set the Indians on the hunt for him. But to prevent any ill consequences, the General will send to col. James a very spirited remonstrance, and threats of retaliation.

[In the above letter, a good deal of animosity is said to exist between the citizens of Michigan and the Canadians—but the military on both sides treat each other with great civility.]

THE BOXER.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. brig Boxer, Capt. Porter, to his friend in Providence, (R. I.) dated

"CADIZ, Aug. 24th, 1815.

"We arrived here after a very boisterous passage of 21 days from New-York. About half an hour after we came to anchor we were informed by Mr. John W. Barker, of Salem, Massachusetts, of a treaty of peace being settled between the United States and the Dey of Algiers, and of Bonaparte's defeat, and dethronement. The Health Officer, Consul, and a number of other gentlemen soon came on board. On the 18th of August we unfortunately lost a man from the mast head; he fell 30 feet from the side of the vessel, when she was going at the rate of 8 miles an hour. our utmost exertions were used to save him; but alas! they were ineffectual. On the 23d, the day previous to our arrival, we made a strange sail on our weather-bow, soon came up with her, and showed our flag, she refused to show hers, called all hands to quarters, gave her a shot, ran out our guns and prepared to give her a broadside; she then hoisted English colours, and *apologised*. This vessel showed 22 ports, ten on a side, and two chasers, the same as we have.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Wednesday Dec. 6, 1815.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Cassady gave notice that on to morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill directing the method of proceeding against absent and absconding debtors and for other purposes, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Hunter.

Mr Speaker, The legislative council have appointed Mr. Hunter a committee on their part jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives as a committee of enrollments during the present session. &c.

Mr. de Mun laid before the house a resolution respecting post roads, which was taken up and read.

And on motion of Mr Lucas.

Ordered that said resolution lie over till friday next.

On motion of Mr de Mun.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the legislative council as a committee of enrollments. Whereupon messrs de Mun, Sewel and Austin were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Simpson gave notice that on saturday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill authorising the judges of the county court of St Louis to procure by purchase or otherwise, a lot of ground in or adjacent to the town of St Louis, whereupon to erect public buildings, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones

Mr Speaker, Mr Jones has this day applied for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent trespassing by cutting timber and raising stone and mineral.

The House adjourned till to morrow morning ten o'clock

Thursday, December 7.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

When the speaker laid before the house the census of Washington county which stands thus, above the age of twenty-one years, of free white males, five hundred and eighteen, and under that age of free white males five hundred and fifty five, total 1073

Mr de Mun gave notice that on saturday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill authorising every Magistrate in each township to appoint his own constable and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

It is ordered that a committee of five be appointed to enquire into the expediency of addressing congress on the subject of making further provisions by law for the final adjustment and settlement of land claims in this territory; and that they have leave to report by resolution.

Whereupon Messrs Lucas, de Mun, Austin, Davidson and Caldwell were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Lucas gave notice that on tomorrow, he would ask leave to bring in a bill to be entitled 'an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgement or proof out of the territory of deeds and conveyances of lands in this territory, executed by non residents thereof & also extending the power of taking acknowledgements of deeds and proofs and conveyances in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker, Mr. M'Girk and Mr Jones have this day been appointed a committee to examine an act regulating the mode of judicial proceedings in certain cases and extending certain powers to the general court with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. de Mun from the committee to whom was refered that portion of the governors message that refers to the public documents of the Spanish government now in the recorders office made report which was taken up and read and on the question will the house agree to said report' Mr de Mun asked and obtained leave to withdraw the same.

Mr de Mun gave notice that on to morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr de Mun offered some resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana by the way of the post of Quashita, which resolutions were taken up and read and ordered to lie over till tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Cassady.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine the laws of this territory regulating the writ of habeas corpus, see what alterations if any are necessary with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Cassady, Heath and Lane were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

When the house adjourned till to morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Friday, December 8.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk,

Mr Speaker,

Mr M'Girk has this day applied for and obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled 'An act to regulate the action of replevin.

On motion of Mr. Pittman.

Ordered that the law regulating the fees of the several officers within this territory be referred to a select committee of three, to examine what alterations (if any) are necessary to the same with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon messrs Pittman, Harris and de Mun were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr de Mun introduced a resolution to allow the clerk of the house of representatives to employ an assistant clerk, for the purpose of engrossing and enrolling bills, which resolution was ordered to lie on the table for consideration to morrow.

Mr Lucas agreeable to notice introduced a bill, to be entitled 'An act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgment or proof out of this territory of deeds & conveyances of lands in this territory executed by non residents thereof, & also extending the power of taking the acknowledgment or proofs of deeds and acknowledgments in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts, which bill was received and read the first and second times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr. Lucas,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

Mr de Mun agreeable to notice introduced a bill for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St. Genevieve for the year 1815, which bill was received and read the first and second times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Lucas.

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to-morrow.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Emmons has this day moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled 'an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes.

Mr Cassady from the committee appointed for that purpose introduced a bill to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus, which bill was received and read the first time and on the question shall the bill be read the second time.

Mr. Lucas moved that said bill be rejected, and on the question thereon it was decided in the negative.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill lie on the table for further consideration.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Jones has this day moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled 'an act concerning debtors and their securities, and for the relief of securities for public service.

Mr. de Mun from the committee to whom was referred that portion of the governors message respecting public documents of the Spanish government now in the recorders offices, reported a bill giving certain powers to the recorders of this territory for certain purposes which bill was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

The resolution respecting post roads was taken up and read, and debate arising thereon. Mr de Mun asked and obtained leave to withdraw the same.

On motion Mr de Mun,

The resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana by the way of the post of Ouachita was taken up and read and debate arising thereon.

Mr de Mun, moved and obtained leave to withdraw said resolutions for the present, when on motion of Mr. Carr, ordered that the said resolutions, be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the evening.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on said resolutions agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house.

Saturday, Dec. 9.

Mr Carr from the committee to whom was refered the judiciary code of this territory, reported some resolutions on that subject, which were received and read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr Cassady,

The bill to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Cassady,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

Mr Simpson agreeable to notice introduced a bill authorising the erection of a court house and other public buildings in the county of Saint Louis, which was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St. Genevieve for the year 1815.

On motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that the committee to whom was refered the several laws regulating the fiscal concerns of this territory be instructed to procure a list of all the land claims within this territory as well of the unconfirmed as the confirmed.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

Ordered that the resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana, be engrossed in order for its third reading and final passage, this afternoon.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

Mr M'Girk has this day moved for and obtained leave to introduce a bill entitled 'an act to do away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

The engrossed resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana, were taken up and read the third time in order for their final passage, and on the question 'will the house agree to said resolutions' carried in the affirmative, and said resolutions were sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815: agreed to the same with some amendments.

When Mr Carr moved to amend the report of the committee of the whole by adding after the words '*eighteen hundred and fifteen* in the title, the words *and for other purposes*,' and on the question will the house agree to said amendment carried in the affirmative & on the question will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole as amended, it was carried in the affirmative, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage on monday next.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled 'an act to regulate the action of replevin,' which bill is herewith sent and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives therein.

And on motion of Mr Carr, said bill was taken up and read the first time.

Monday, Dec. 11.

The speaker laid before the house the census of the county of Lawrence which stands thus: 872 free white males over the age of 21 years and 662 free

white males under that age, total 1134.

Mr deMun laid before the house some resolutions respecting the county of Lawrence, which resolutions were taken up and read the first and second times, and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr deMun, that said resolutions be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Caulk,

The engrossed bill providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815, and for other purposes, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, when Mr Lucas offered the following amendment, to wit, to strike out the word 'assessment' in the 24th line of the 5 th section and in lieu thereof the word 'appointment,' and on the question will the house agree to said amendment carried in the affirmative, & on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be 'an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815 and for other purposes, when said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill to be entitled an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgments or proofs of deeds and conveyances of lands and tenements in this territory executed by non-residents thereof, and also extending the power of taking acknowledgment & proofs of deeds and conveyances in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts & agreed to the same with some amendments which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the reports and resolutions, presented to the house by the select committee to whom was refered the judiciary code of this territory; agreed to the same without amendment which report of the committee of the whole was agreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The bill giving certain powers to the recorders of this territory and for other purposes was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Austin,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this afternoon.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill entitled an act regulating the action of repevin' was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill giving certain powers to the recorders of this territory and for other purposes; agreed to the same with some amendments which report was agreed to by the house.

And on motion of Mr Lucas,

Ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage on wednesday next.

Mr deMun again presented same resolutions respecting post roads, which were received and read the first and second times; and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment. When on motion of Mr deMun ordered that said resolutions be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this afternoon.

And on motion of Mr deMun,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on said resolutions: agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said resolutions be engrossed for their third reading and final passage on Wednesday next.

Tuesday, Dec. 12.

On motion of Mr Cassady,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus: agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading and final passage on tomorrow

On motion of Mr deMun

The engrossed bill entitled an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgments or proofs of deeds and conveyances of lands and tenements, in this territory executed by non-residents thereof, and also extending the power of taking acknowledgments and proofs of deeds and conveyances in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be 'an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgment or proof of deeds and conveyances of lands and tenements in this territory executed by non-residents thereof, and also extending the power of taking acknowledgments and proofs of deeds and conveyances in all cases to the clerks of the circuit courts.

Whereupon said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Wednesday, Dec. 13.

Other members to wit, Stephen Byrd, and George F. Bollinger both from the county of Cape Girardeau, appeared and took their seats.

Mr Carr from the committee, to whom was reported the judiciary code reported a bill on that subject entitled a bill for altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts in this territory and for other purposes, which bill was received and read the first time.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker.

The legislative council have this day passed a bill to do away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

And on motion of Mr deMun, said bill was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Cassady,

The engrossed bill to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus was taken up and read the third time, in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be 'an act to alter and amend the proceedings of habeas corpus,' when said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The engrossed bill extending certain powers to the recorders in the several counties in this territory and for other purposes was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title, be 'an act extending certain powers to the recorders of the several counties in this territory and for other purposes,' when said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Mr Carr from the joint committee of ways and means reported that they had rented rooms for the present sessions of the legislative council and house of representatives, of Peter Chouteau junr. at $3 per day, that they had purchased two dozen chairs for the use of both houses for the price of sixty nine dollars, as will appear by bill of the chairmaker, Mr Russell herewith submitted, that they have procured stationary and other articles for the use of both houses of Thomas F. Riddick to the amount of $22 87½ cents as will also be seen by his account, herewith submitted, that they have contracted with their doorkeeper for the fuel necessary for each house at the rate of $2 per day for each day their respective houses may be in session, and that they have contracted with Mr Warner for making a small partition in the council chamber and other small items for the sum of eight dollars and 80 cents, as will be seen by his account, herewith submitted. The committee beg leave furthermore to state that a difference of opinion having taken place between the committee and Mr Chouteau relating to the number of rooms hired, the committee have on the 13th December rented of Mrs Dubrail for the remainder of the sessions of the legislative council and house of representatives at $1 50 cents per day, two rooms in her house, which report after being read was agreed to by the house.

Mr Lucas offered the following to be added as a 44th rule to the standing rules of this house to wit, 'no bill' shall be read a third time until at least one hour after the house shall have been assembled, which rule as offered was ordered to lie on the table for further consideration.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the resolutions respecting the county of Lawrence, agreed to the same with some amendment, which report was agreed to by the house and ordered that said resolution be engrossed for their third reading and final passage to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. deMun,

The resolutions allowing the clerk of the house of representatives to employ an assistant clerk for the purpose of engrossing and enrolling bills at the rate of two dollars per day, was again taken up and read, and on the question will the house agree to the resolution, it was carried in the affirmative, when said resolution was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council,

When the house adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Mr. Charles will please to publish the following Resolutions for the perusal of the Members of the General Assembly of this Territory, now assembled in St. Louis.

H. CASSADY.

Whereas the people of the county of Arkansas and the southern parts of this Territory, owing to their detached and remote situation from the seat of government of this territory, labor under great grievances in not being able to communicate therewith, in any reasonable time, whereby, they have already suffered great and many losses in their landed interests, and will suffer more of different kinds; and while they are subjected to the burden of the territorial expenses, they enjoy very few advantages therefrom, either in legislation, adjudication or protection: and are so slightly and remotely connected with the heart of this territory, that the pecuniary or political advantages thereof scarcely circulate at all in so remote a member of the body politic.

Therefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri, That it is in our opinions just and expedient, that that part of this territory lying southward of a line to begin on the Mississippi, on the southern boundary of the county of New Madrid, then west to the river St. Francois, then up St. Francois to the thirty seventh degree of north latitude, then west on that parallel—should be erected into a seperate territory, and a suitable territorial government given thereto, better calculated to promote the interests of a people whose soil, productions and pursuits, climate and habits, are different, and seem to require a different government in many local respects.

Resolved that our delegate in Congress be instructed to use due endeavors to obtain the object of the above resolution.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber would sell the following tracts of land, 600 arpens in the county of Saint Charles, north of the town of St. Charles, lying upon Sandy Creek near the Mississippi river, this tract was granted and surveyed in the year 1799, and is considered as good as any land in that part of the county, about one half is prairie of superior quality the ballance well covered with good timber. Sandy creek passes through the tract and adds to its value one of the best mill seats in the county, it is surrounded by a good settlement and by a large body of good farming land, which must make the milling business very profitable shortly.

750 arpens in the county of St. Louis on Joachim creek, 3 to 4 miles from Herculaneum, through which the main road leading from St. Louis to the town of St. Genevieve, and the several Lead mines passes, adjoining this road, there is a small farm cleared and a good hewed log house, a good stand for a tavern: the tract also include an excellent mill seat upon Joachim creek a never failing stream, at the mill seat there is 10 to 12 acres of land cleared and enclosed, and some log houses that would be convenient to a purchaser, the land is rolling but of good quality, a small part prairie, the balance well timbered.

750 arpens joining the above tract, and the farm upon which the subscriber resides, this is an excellent tract of high land, a part prairie the balance well timbered, it is well watered by never failing springs, the public road also passes through this tract, and upon which is a small farm improved and in good order for cultivation and several good log cabbins, much of the lead made in the county of Washington passes upon this road which, furnishes a good market for grain and forage to the cultivator there.

400 arpens in the county of St. Louis, lying on Sandy creek about 8 miles from Herculaneum, this is one of the best tracts of high land in the township of Joachim, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, and which has been cultivated. Between 30 and 40 acres in addition has been partly cleared, and partly fenced and could be prepared for cultivation at small expence, there is upon the premises several good log cabins, as well for dwelling houses as for other farming purposes, some other advantages attach to this property which would be seen by a view thereof.

The subscriber would also rent, for one, two or three years Belle Vale farm, upon which he at present resides, laying in the township of Joachim, county of St. Louis, 4 miles from Herculaneum; 100 to 130 acres cleared, well inclosed and conveniently divided into farming lots, cultivated the present year, and of which 35 to 40 acres is well set in wheat of promising appearance, the dwelling house, barns, stables, and other out houses convenient and in good repair. Any person renting the farm may be supplied upon the premises with every implement necessary for carrying it on the next season, if required, as also with stock, grain and forage; and with a number of articles of household and kitchen furniture. Payment of the rent may be in produce or in cash as may best suit the person renting. The terms of sale, and the state of the titles may be known by applying at the Belle Vale farm, to

S. HAMMOND.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Micajah Harris living on the Currants river, Columbia township, county of Lawrence, a bay mare, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a small white streak on her forehead, no brands perceivable, a natural trotter, appraised to twenty three dollars. Given under my hand this 6th day of August, 1815.

Micajah Harris, j. p.

A true copy from the stray book.

Lewis de Mun, Clk. L. Cy. C.

8[3]-7[6]

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Gibson, living in Point Labbadie township, county of Saint Louis, one forrel mare, with a blaze face, three white feet, main and tail white, seven years old last spring, no brand perceivable, about fourteen hands and one inch high, appraised to forty dollars by John Nickley and John Woolams, before me this 3d day of September, 1815.

James Kegans, j. p.

8[3]-7[6]

DAVID AFFERSON & Co,

Shawanoetown, Illinois, Ter'y.

Have just completed a large and spacious

WAREHOUSE,

for the purpose of receiving STORAGE, and will forward goods in any direction.

From the great number of boats passing by and from this place in every navigable direction, it is presumed there will be no difficulty in forwarding (speedily,) all goods which may be consigned to them.

Dec. 20th, 1815. 3[2]-7[6]

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 16.

The Editor earnestly request those indebted to him to make immediate payment: such of his subscribers as are accustomed to pay in produce are requested to do so without delay.

Dec. 1st, 1815.

We learn from the Nashville papers, (received last night) that our Commissioners have completed the boundary line in the Creek nation without interruption, and are on their return home.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Kentucky, to the Editor of the Missouri Gazette.

You would be astonished at the rapid strides making here to render us independent of eastern trade & eastern merchants; the natural channel of trade is taking its proper direction. Cincinnatti, that truly patriotic town has taken the lead and has determined to import her merchandize by way of New Orleans, all the other towns on the river are falling into the measure. Louisville will possess Lexington capital, several enterprising men from Lexington have purchased lots at the Rapids, and nothing is spoken of but Steam Mills and Steam Boats: indeed there are few towns on the river that have not to boast of Mills or Boats worked by the power of Steam. Agents are preparing at Cincinnati & Louisville to set out for London & Liverpool to receive western productions, and forward British goods to the Mississippi in return. Hemp, Tobacco and Cotton will make a good remittance to England. Spain, Portugal and the British West India Islands will receive our Flour, Beef, Pork, Lumber, &c. &c.

We expect here and look confidently forward to the period when a Western Merchant will be as great a stranger in New York, Philadphia or Baltimore as they now are when at Boston.

Particulars from France.

Cherbourg still held out in defence of the Bonapartean flag. Bonaparte has still a great many adherents; 120,000 Austrians and Prussians would remain in France *to keep the people in order*, and to compel them to pay the great sum that had been levied upon them. In Bordeaux all was tranquil, but there was much *feverish blood* all over the country. Americans had become unpopular in France, and were not permitted to wear the American Eagle. The Bourbonites are all under the influence of Britain.

COM. BAINBRIDGE

ARRIVED.

New York, Nov. 18.

We are happy to announce the arrival at Newport, on Monday, of the U. S. squadron under the command of com. Bainbridge, from the Mediterranean. Several of the officers of the fleet reached this city yesterday afternoon in the Gold Hunter, Capt. Currie.

Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to his excellency, the Marquis Cercello secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs to his Majesty the King of Naples.

U. S. Ship Guerriere, Naples, September 8th, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform your excellency, that in my late negociation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects to his majesty the king of the two Sicilies. These I have landed at Messina. It affords me great pleasure to have had it in my power, by this small service to evince to his majesty the grateful sense entertained by my government of the aid formerly rendered to us by his majesty, during our war with Tripoli.

With great respect and consideration I have the honor to be, your excellencys most obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

His Excellency the Marquis CERCELLO, Secretary of State &c. &c.

Naples September 12. 1815.

SIR—Having laid before the king my master, the paper which you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me, that, in your late negociation with the Bey of Tripoli, you had freed from the slavery of that Regency, eight subjects of his Majesty, whom you had also sent on shore at Messina; his Majesty has ordered me to acknowledge this peculiar favor, as the act of your generosity, which you have been pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government during the war with Tripoli.

In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting the sentiment of my king, and of assuring you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his Majesty's Ports the best reception, I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Marquis CERCELLO,

Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Com. Decatur Commander of the Squadron of the U. S. of America.

JOURNAL

Of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Missouri.

Friday, Jan. 20th, 1815.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof, which bill is herewith returned.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the resolution to provide for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri and for other purposes, which resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

I am instructed to acquaint the house of representatives that the legislative council do concur in adopting measures for forming the county of Lawrence, which resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the bill for the times of holding courts in the county of Arkansas and for other purposes which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the resolution to provide for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri and of the general assembly and for other purposes, which resolution is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

The legislative council do concur in passing the amendments to the bill entitled an act making appropriation for the year 1815, and a part of the year 1814, with some amendments to which bill and amendments they ask the concurrence of the house of representatives in the same.

Whereupon the legislative council was informed thereof.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing an act authorizing the circuit courts and the clerks of the superior courts to order bail in certain cases which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the bill for the times of holding courts in the county of Arkansas and for other purposes which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing an act making appropriations for the year 1815, and a part of the year 1814, with some amendments to which bill and amendments they ask the concurrence of the house of representatives in the same.

The house concurred in the amendments to the appropriation bill and a part of the amendments proposed to the same.

Whereupon the legislative council was informed thereof.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Clark.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing an act authorizing the judges of the superior courts to order bail in certain cases which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do recede from the amendment to the 7th section by striking from their amendment the words and eleventh and do concur in the amendment to the amendment in the house of the 7th section of the bill entitled an act to provide for levying and collecting a territorial and county taxes which bill and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Whereupon ordered that the house do adjourn this afternoon.

A message from the legislature council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do recede from the amendment to the 7th section by striking from their amendment the words and eleventh and do concur in the amendment to the amendment in the house of the 7th section of the bill entitled an act to provide for levying and collecting a territorial and county taxes which bill and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Whereupon ordered that the house do adjourn to tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Saturday, Jan. 21st.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Thomas introduced a resolution respecting the sessions of the Mines in the county of Washington which resolution was read and agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Carr introduced a bill supplementary to an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial taxes from the county of St Louis, for the years 1814 which bill was received twice read and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment whereupon ordered that the bill be engrossed for its third reading.

A message from the legislature council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do recede from the amendment to the 7th section by striking from their amendment the words and as a 24th section and do concur in the amendment to the amendment in the house of the 7th section of the bill entitled an act to provide for levying and collecting a territorial and county taxes which bill and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Whereupon ordered that the house do adjourn to tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

Monday, Jan. 23d.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a resolution disbursing of the certificates subscribed for by the members of the general assembly for the purpose of procuring books for the use of the legislature, which resolution is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

The house took up the resolution respecting the certificates subscribed for the purpose of procuring a library for the use of the legislature, which resolution was read.

And on motion of Mr Pitman,

The house disagreed to said resolution, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Wilson from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled an act making appropriations for the year 1815, and a part of the year 1814 and an act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof. And an act repealing the 15th section of the law, prescribing the powers and duties of justices of the peace and matters of a civil nature, also an enrolled resolution for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri and for other purposes, which bills and resolution was signed by the speaker of the house of representatives and sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hunter,

Mr Speaker,

The president of the legislative council have this day signed the following enrolled bills and resolutions to wit. An act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof. An act to repeal the proviso contained in the 15th section of the act defining the powers and duties of a justice of the peace in matters of a civil nature. "An act" making appropriation for the year 1815, and a part of the year 1814 and a resolution to provide for the distribution of the laws of the territory of Missouri and for other purposes.

A communication from the governor.

Gentlemen of the legislative council and house of representatives.

I have approved and signed the law allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLARK.

Mr Wilson from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the following enrolled bills to wit. An act authorising of the circuit court and the clerks of the superior and circuit courts to order bail to be taken in certain cases. 'An act fixing the terms of holding the general court in the county of Arkansas and for other purposes.' 'An act extending certain powers to the trustees of the corporation of the town of St Louis.' An act providing for levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes.

A bill supplementary to an act levying and collecting the territorial tax due from the county of Saint Louis for the year 1814. Also a resolution respecting the leasing of the lead mines also a resolution respecting the county of Lawrence. Which bills and resolutions were signed by the speaker and sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hunter.

Mr speaker,

The president of the legislative council has this day signed the following bills and resolutions to wit.

'An act fixing the times of holding the general court in the county of Arkansas.'

'An act authorising the judges of the circuit courts and the clerks of the superior and circuit courts to order bail in certain cases.'

'An act providing for levying and collecting territorial and county taxes.'

'An act extending certain powers to the trustees of the town of St. Louis.'

'An act supplementary to an act providing for collecting territorial and county taxes.'

Also a resolution respecting the county of Lawrence.

Also a resolution respecting the leasing of the lead mines.

A message from the governor by Mr Bates his Secretary.

Gentlemen of the legislative council and house of representatives.

I have approved and signed the following laws to wit.

An act providing for levying and collecting a territorial and county tax. With an act repealing a part of the second section of the act entitled an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county tax.

Also an act supplementary to the act entitled an act for levying and collecting a territorial tax in the county of St Louis for the year 1814.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLARK.

On motion of Mr Thomas

Ordered that a message be sent to the legislative council informing them that the house of representatives have no further business before them and that they are now ready to adjourn.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

I am instructed by the legislative council to inform the house of representatives that the legislative council have finished their business for the present session and are ready to adjourn.

Whereupon on motion of Mr Thomas and unanimous consent of the house.

The house adjourned without day.

A. Scott, clk. H. R.

KANAWHA SALT

FOR SALE,

A parcel of good KANAWHA SALT *at Mrs. Pescay's Store, below the Missouri Hotel, opposite Mr. Primm's Taylor's Shop.*

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [4t74.

A Journeyman Cabinet Maker

WANTED.

I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a good workman in Cabinet work, at my SHOP in the town of St. Charles,

Otis Peck.

Nov. 30. [3t74

THE BARGE EAGLE

Will start from Orleans to St. Louis about the 15th of February next. Merchants and others who may have freight at Orleans bound up may have it conveyed at $5 per ciot, in a staunch well found vessel belonging to Abraham Bird, senr. and commanded by Thompson or William Bird.

Decr. 1; [3t 74.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is hard run for cash to pay his debts, and will dispose of a number of *notes* and *accounts* on reasonable terms, *particularly to those interested, to whom a preference will be given.* If not *disposed* of before the 1st, day of January next, they will be then offered at public Auction.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [tf74.

TAKEN UP

By De La Fayette Ramsey, in the county of St. Louis, and township of Joachim, *one bright sorrel Mare*, supposed to be six years old, fifteen hands high, supposed to be branded with a P. on the left shoulder, with a star and a snip, a small white spot on the point of her left shoulder, a small white spot on her right hind foot. Appraised to thirty-five dollars before me a justice of the peace in and for the township aforesaid, this 15th day of November, 1815.

Jh. M'Cullock J. P.

A true copy.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 25 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation, well timbered first rate soil and bottom land on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered lying 37 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct 27th 1815.

NOTICE.

I expect to arrive at St Louis on the first day of January next and will commence on that day to settle the affairs of Mathew Orr, lately deceased. Those who have any demands against his estate will present their accounts properly authenticated and those who are indebted will please to be prepared to make payment at that time.

Wm. ORR.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1815.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber desiring to erect a saw and grist mill at the place called Indian ford, at the foot of the bluff in Madison county, Goshen settlement, at a distance of about three miles from the Mississippi and four miles from the mouth of the Missouri, does who will be willing to contract with him for the said undertaking may find him at his house in Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois territory, or at his mill seat, situate at about one mile and a half above Venorsdale's ferry opposite St. Louis. The said subscriber offers also to lease between ten of twelve thousand acres of the first rate land in the aforesaid territory, the greatest part of which is on the banks of the Mississippi above St. Louis; he will lease it out in as small parcels as the lessees may desire it, and he will give them moreover the enjoyment of it for the term of three years gratis,

N JARROT.

Cahokia Nov 1st, 1815

Avis au Publique.

Le soussigné désirant faire faire un moulin à scie et à farine, à la place nommée Indian ford, au pied des côtes, dans le comté de Madison, district de Goshen, à environ trois milles du Mississippi, et à quatre milles de l'embouchure du Missouri, ceux qui désireront contracter avec lui pour cet effet, le trouveront à sa maison de Cahokia, comté St Clair, Territoire Illinois, ou à la place de son moulin qui est à environ un mille et demi plus haut qui la traverse de Vénorsdale en face de St Louis. De plus il offre à amodier entre dix à douze mille acres de terre de la plus grande qualité du territoire susdit, dont la plus grande partie se trouve le long du Mississippi au dessus de St Louis, à amodier en aussi petite quantité que les personnes jugeront à propos, et donnera la jouissance de la dite terre pendant le cours de trois années gratis.

Nov 1st N. JARROT.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified, that the subscriber will not suffer his land, adjoining the court house, in the town of St. Louis, to be made use of as a place of burial: And he hereby cautions the public against trespassing on his property in future, as suits will be instituted indiscriminately against all delinquents.

Aug. Chouteau.

Oct. 12th, 1815. 6t-67

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips, and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his tacks now reside about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Gravecour adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place

420 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

Public notice is hereby given.

Whereas I Samuel Cooper and Thompson Harris senr. on or about the 1st of February, 1811, executed a note or obligation to one Lewis Barker for 191 dollars in cash, due in the month of September following; this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note or obligation, as Harris and myself are determined not to pay the same, it having been given for a negro man that was represented to be sound, but was not so.

Samuel Cooper.

Nov. 1st, 1815. 6t 73

STRAYED,

From St. Louis 3 weeks ago, a yoke of working oxen, one pair is supposed to lie in the bend of the Missouri and Mississippi, opposite Wood river.

The person who will bring them to me at St. Louis, shall be well rewarded.

Oct. 20th. *R. Easton.*

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connexion, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS will be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given by the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for seed to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 1st March 1815.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Have just received from the United States agent at Baltimore the COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

Last Notice.

All those Indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis, Oct. 26th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLUNG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1815. [No. 377.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

NEW-YORK Nov. 13.

"No sooner said than done!"

Among the toasts drank at the Abingdon dinner, was—"A safe return to our navy." It has returned. Commodore *Decatur*, and the gallant tars of his squadron, have arrived from the Mediterranean,—part here, and part at Newport. The frigate Guerrier, and sloop of war, Enterprize, have come within the Hook; the frigate Macedonian, and several sloops of war, are gone to Rhode Island; the frigates United States and Constellation and sloops of war Ontario and Erie, were left in the Mediterranean to protect the American trade.

We congratulate with the public on the seasonable and safe return of this squadron, cheered by applause, hailed with welcome, and crowned with glory. In a few months, Decatur, with a few vessels, has done more towards humbling the corsairs of Barbary than Charles the Fifth could effect by a fleet and army. The appearance of a reinforcement under commodore Bainbridge has had a salutary effect, by inspiring the barbarians with awe of our power.

We are charmed with the verbal particulars we have received of Decatur's *negociation* and *peace*—When the officers from our sloops of war boarded the Algerine frigate, they effected to wonder that Algerines, after losing the bloody flag, should strike to Americans; it is no disgrace, replied the corsair, to strike our colours, since we took two British vessels captain'd by you, composing part of your squadron, [these were the Macedonian and Epervier.]

Commodore Decatur refused to have the treaty concluded on shore, as invited by the Dey of Algiers,—or on any spot than the quarter-deck of the Guerrier—*there* the Algerine agreed to pay down for spoilation,—*there* they gave up the American prisoners,—and *there* they agreed to the recognition of the *civilized usage of exchanging prisoners* in any future war with us.

The squadron having sailed to Tripoli, the commodore demanded reparation for insults offered to the American flag by British ships of war in that harbour, which was immediately made, and American prisoners and property liberated and restored.

"The Independence has, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, proved herself, notwithstanding apprehensions, and sombre pretensions respecting her, to be in every respect a superior ship. She is thought to be the fastest sailer on every wind, in our navy. We are told that the officers in her, generally, are not only entirely satisfied with her, but speak of her in the highest terms

P. S. The U. S. cutter, Active, capt. Calhoun, came up from Sandy Hook at 12 o'clock last night, after boarding 14 sail of vessels, (reported in our marine list. With capt. C, commodore DECATUR, and two other officers of the Guerrier, came to town. Commodore Decatur left Gibralter the 5th of October in the Guerrier frigate, capt. G. W. Rogers.—The remainder of the squadron under commodore Bainbridge, had sailed from Gibralter 36 hours before, bound for Newport, and were seen by the Guerrier off the Western Islands.

There are no tidings of the Epervier.

CANADIAN CURIOSITIES.

From the Montreal Herald we extract the articles which follow. The latter affords another occasion to remind our *New-York* readers of the expediency, if not necessity, of commencing the grand canal. *Col.*

Montreal, Nov. 1.

We have been favoured with the two following extracts of letters from Fort St. Joseph, on Drummond Island, written by two gentlemen to their friends in this city. They elucidate, in plain language, the designs of the American Government on the Indian Tribes; and partly explain the reason why Major Morgan refused the services of an accredited Agent from the British Government to assist in pacifying the Indians on the Mississippi, lest he might witness too closely the pre-determined plans of havoc among our allies.

Drummond Island Sept. 5.

"Captain Anderson is just arrived from the Mississippi? and has performed his important duty to satisfaction. I trust by this time he is in orders as Captain in the department, for which he is better qualified perhaps than any in it. I have no patience with shuffling double faced intriguers, who smile, cringe, and act like parasites, while, at the same moment they are perhaps writing away one's good name, (and what is the world without it?) by the foulest slanders. Capt. A.——will give you some interesting details as to the Mississippi Red children. Some of their speeches evince much shrewdness and good sense, and are, besides, animated, expressive, and effecting, in no small degree. I am pierced to the soul for those unfortunate men—some of them forced into the war by us, *(see the Black Hawk's speech)* and now abandoned to the unrelenting vengeance of the Americans. They, in some measure, darkly foresee their fate, which you may be assured, if they oppose, (brave and high spirited as they are, oppose they will,) is an indiscriminate slaughter. The Americans had not attempted to move from St. Louis, on capt. A.'s departure. In fact, I am inclined to think, their schemes of conquest and subjugation must be postponed till next year; and if so, a blessed respite for the poor Indians, which I am convinced was chiefly owing to our late retention of Makinac. Should this circumstance have saved them from the intended massacre, or even for a time averted it, we may all consider it the most fortunate event of our lives."

"Oct. 10th, 1815.

"I understand the commandant at [illegible] for some days past been [illegible] impudent [illegible] of the American government, *that ever since the peace the British agents have been stimulating the Indians to hostilities!* much pains have been taken to clear the rubbish; and I believe the falshood has been detected, and handled according to its merits.

The democratic rulers at Makinac are leading in high style, and are unusually jealous of the partialty of the Indians for us."

FOREIGN SCRAPS.

By the schr. Manlius, capt. Young, arrived at Baltimore in 43 days from Bordeaux, verbal intelligence from that place to the 23d of Sept, has been received. We are also indebted to the politeness of a gentleman, who came out in the Manlius, for a file of Paris papers to the 22d. They contain very little intelligence of importance; were the French press as free as it has occasionally been, it could not fail to furnish us with many interesting details, in the present awful situation of the French nation. Some translations are given below.

The treaty before reported, between France and the Allies, although published in the French Journal, had no doubt been ratified.

We understand that the following persons have been appointed by the King of France and recognized by this government, viz;

Mr. Framery D'Ambreucq, Consul General of his Majesty the King of France and Navarre, for the port of Philadelphia.

M. Cazeaux, Consul for the port of New York.

M. Gullemin, Vice-Consul for the port of Savannah.

M. Conteaux, Vice-Consul for the port of Norfolk.

We do not find a word in our papers in relation to the celebrated FOUCHE.

The Journal de Paris of Sept. 12, mentions that Gen. Ney was permitted to walk in the court-yard of the Conciergerie, every morning and evening; while the other prisoners are confined in their rooms. The trial of the marshal had not been concluded. The general opinion at Bordeaux, was, that he would be condemned and executed.

Marshal Massena was President of the court appointed to try Ney, in place of Marshal MONCEY, who was in prison for refusing to sit.

Although troops to the number of 30,000 invested Cherbourg, it was believed they would be withdrawn, as the post is so strong that it would cause too much bloodshed to subdue it.

The Prussians under Blucher received generally in France the credit of the famious victory of Waterloo.

The allied troops were about to withdraw from France, except such as are to continue according to the stipulations of the treaty. The Russian troops had taken up the line of march. Great parade had been exhibited in reviews of the allied troops, preliminary to their evacuation of the country.

From Cobbett's Register of August 26.

FIVE LETTERS TO LORD ——— SHEFFIELD.

On his Speech at Lewes Wool Fair, July 26, 1815.—Intended to show,

1. That the real cause of the distress of the Farmers is not to be looked for in the low price of Wool and Grain, nor in the existence of Tythes. 2. That his Lordship's hopes of a more flourishing trade in consequence of the devastations of other countries are fallacious. 3. That Manufactures of all kinds are carried on to a great extent in America, and that Machinery has been there put into use with great success, in the making of Woollen and Cotton goods. 4. That so extensive is the growth of American Wool it is exported to England. and that though the importation of Wool is great in proportion to the whole quantity used, to impose a tax upon importation would be injurious to the country: 5. That the situation of England compared with that of America, is such, and the inducements to emigration so great that in order to preserve our Manufactures, not only ought there to be no tax imposed on Wool imported, but that the Corn Bill ought to be repealed.

[*By William Cobbett.*]

LETTER I.

Intending to show, that the real cause of distress of the Farmers is not to be looked for in the low price of Wool and Grain, nor in the existence of Tythes.

Botley, 9th August, 1815.

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's speech or report to the Wool-growers, at the late fair at Lewes, pressingly invites me to offer some remarks on it; an invitation which I the more readily accept, as it will, for an hour or two at least, wast my readers and myself, in the respectable company of your Lordship, away from the degrading and abominable scenes of Europe, to a country where mankind seem likely to live unyoked for a century yet to come, and where we may yet hope to see arise the means of avenging in time, the cause of the oppressed.

Your Lordship expresses your disappointment that the prosperity of the wool trade has not returned: 'I had,' say you, 'flattered myself, that after the failure of the American embargo and non importation measures, and also of Bonaparte's attempts by decrees to ruin our trade, and that the difficulties respecting our foreign intercourse were removed, that the trade in wool and woollens would return to its former state, and proceed steadily as heretofore; but the mischief I had foreseen and had repeatedly represented, as also the necessity of checking that mischief has increased in a most extraordinary degree and infinitely beyond even what had been apprehended."

I will stop here for a moment, to observe, that you have omitted any mention of the American war. You will see by and by that the American embargo and non-importation measures were not attended with a failure. You will see that they had the wonderful effect of assisting in creating flocks of Merino sheep, manufactories of cloth, cotton, linen, iron, steel, leather, gun powder &c. &c. and in the construction of machinery of all sorts. This I shall show you by and by; but, amongst the causes of the depression of wool, why not mention the American war? That war lasted longer than embargo and non-importation measures. It was far more complete in its operation; and yet you pass it over in silence. My opinion is, that you would not have passed it over in silence if the events and the result of it had not been what they were. If these had not demonstrated to the world the excellence of free government, I am persuaded that you would have put this war in the list of the impediments to the wool trade. The omission however, as far as related to your auditors was perfectly safe; and if you had ascribed the fall of their produce to the malignity of the stars, they would have been just as attentive and just as full of belief as you had the happiness to find them.

Your remedy for this evil of the low price of wool is the old remedy—a tax on all wool imported. To be sure; as the hopgrowers of Farnham would if they could have an additional tax put upon the hops of Kent; and as farmer Gripem would have all the wheat in the country blighted, except his own. You say that the same arguments that were made use of in defence of the Corn Bill will apply with equal force to the Wool Bill; and here you are very right. But you should have shown, that those arguments were sound; and not having done this, you only said that a wool bill would be as wise and as just as the other, against which petitions were presented from every part of the country, and which, towards the period of its adoption discussed with regular troops drawn up round the House of Commons.

If when his Majesty in his wisdom was pleased to confer a title on your Lordship, he had at the same time endowed you with a capacity to embrace in one view, the whole of the interests of a community, to comprehend and to develope abstruse matters of political economy) he would have provided you with a shield against criticism, which when you venture in the press, that bare title does not afford you. As yet whatever we find in print about wool at any rate we may freely comment on; and your Lordship will be so good as to excuse me, if upon this occasion I should sometimes seem to forget the Lord, while I am answering the author I am about to lead your Lordship into new scenes. The sight, which it is my intention to open to your view, is one of such novelty and such grandeur; I am about to exhibit to you proofs of such astonishing enterprise and improvement; such a wonderful revolution in the most important affairs of human life; that I must beseech you to call to your aid if possible, an expansion of mind commensurate with the interest and the magnitude of the subject.

But before I venture to lift you to this point of elevation, let us if you please discuss the subject of your projected wool-bill; let us before we cross the Atlantic and the Alleghany see if we can come to something like common sense on the question which you have now again set in agitation.

You see the farmers distressed; you see them breaking; you see the newspapers filled with notices of sales of their effects. The immediate cause of this is the want of money. The cause of that want, however you do not seem to understand; and if you do understand it you keep it out of sight. You say it is the low price of their produce; you would therefore compel the mass of the people to pay them a higher price, not seeming to reflect, that if you could succeed, you would only produce in other classes of men, just that quantity of distress and ruin, of which you wish to relieve the farmer. If your Lordship was attacked by a ruffian, who aimed at putting out one of your eyes and were to aim at your left eye, should you think you had done much by warding his bayonet from that eye to have it thrusted into the other?

But my Lord, the foundation of your reasoning, if reasoning it must be called, is unsound: namely, that the distress of the farmer arises from the low price of his produce. In the time of Mr. TULL, that is to say, 70 years ago, wheat was five shillings a bushel. It is now from eight to nine shillings a bushel. If low prices be ruin, how could farmers have lived in his time? It is not then positive low price, it is relative low price, which not to deny you very confined common sense, I must understand you to mean. Well then can you show, or can any man living show, that labour, tackle, horses and feed do not always bear, upon an average of even a very few years, an exact proportion to the price of wheat? In Mr. TULL's time wheat was five shillings a bushel, and the price of reaping an acre of wheat was five shillings. Wheat is now from 8 to 9 shillings a bushel; and the price of reaping an acre of wheat in this part of England, is nine shillings. In other parts it may be much less, labour being always higher here than in any other part of the kingdom. This is the price that I and my neighbors are actually giving at this moment. As to the present day, I state facts that are notorious; and as to the age of Mr TULL, thousands have his work in their hands.

If, therefore, from the very nature of the thing itself, it were possible that the price of labor (including smiths, wheelrights and horses) should not descend and ascend, step for step, with that of wheat, which upon an average of years, is the standard of the price of all other products of the earth, we have proof positive, that such has not been the case in our country. How, then, must that mind be constructed; how narrow its views; or how perverted its faculties, which can see the cause of ruin to the farmer in the low price of his produce?

You ascribe his ruin and want of a sufficiency of money. Right so far; but there are two ways in which a want of a sufficiency of money may come: the first is by not receiving a sufficiency: the other by the disproportionate greatness of the demand upon what is received. The man who

has five hundred a year may be in no want of money: while he who has twenty thousand a year may become a bankrupt. The farmer always does, because he must, receive enough money proportioned to the labor on his farms his receipts and expenditures here regulate each other with the greatest correctness; but, if there be a demander of money, whose demands never lower with prices; who pays no respect to seasons or any other circumstances; who comes for large sums many times in the year; who will not wait a moment; who needs none of the usual forms of laws to obtain payment, but who, at once, lays hold of the crop or the proceeds, and withal, whose demands are continually increasing: if there be such a creditor it is very clear, that, as prices fall, the farmer must sink into ruin.

Now, his not the English farmer such a creditor? His taxes, direct and indirect, far exceed the amount of all his other out goings. Let us suppose then, a man of his own land, who paid a hundred pounds a year for labor and a hundred and fifty pounds in taxes, when wheat was eighteen shillings a bushel. He was then able to live. If the wheat be nine shillings a bushel his labor will cost him fifty pounds, and if his taxes fall down to 75 pounds, he would be full where he was. But his taxes continue to be 150. It is manifest, therefore, that the taxes, and the taxes only, are the cause of his ruin.

Your Lordship does, indeed allude incidentally to our taxes; but then, this allusion is accompanied with nothing to induce the belief that you wished to turn the attention of your hearers towards them as a cause of that ruin which you were speaking; nor (unless I do you hurt in any hope of relief in this all important respect. You say: "If the landed interest (in which I include the land occupier) will not duly know its grievance, it cannot expect attention or redress, and it will be responsible for the ruin that will fall on the growth of fine wool. For fine wool of all countries, untaxed and untythed is to be poured in upon us without restriction, every man the least acquainted with the subject will agree with me that it never can be worth while to raise fine wool in this kingdom; and the agriculturist will apply at quantity neglecting the quality of the wool."

Here again what a jumble of ideas! Why should he aim at quantity if his prices are depressed by any cause, no matter what, seeing that upon an average the cwt. must bear a proportion in price to the fine? These are notions which ought be excused in a farmer or wool merchant; but they become not one, who sets himself up as a political economist. They belong to the sheep fold and the carding house. How nature has been thwarted. What mischief has been done by perverse man's setting at defiance.

But my lord, you talk of grievance and redress, and then you talk of the 'untaxed and untythed' wool of other countries. Was it not then to be expected, that you were going to propose to make other nations adopt our taxes and tythes, or to induce our government to remove them? Neither of those do you propose, however; but in their stead a tax to be paid on our coats and blankets, and on the goods which our manufacturers export. And then the confounding of taxes and tythes, as the cause of a relative disadvantage; as the cause of the English farmer's inability to contend with foreigners; though not calculated to excite surprise when coming from the lips of a vulgar uninformed farmer, it is so grossly absurd that it really fills me with shame at hearing it uttered by an English gentleman. During six centuries the land of England has yielded tythes, and surely English farmers have seen prosperous days. If the farmer did not yield tythe, would he not pay the full worth of it in additional rent?—Where, then, is, where can be, the difference to him? If the purchaser of an estate were not to yield tythe, would he not pay the full worth of it in the purchase money? Where then, can be the difference to him? For otherwise is it with the taxes. These are not of six centuries standing, and hardly of six years. They are a clear addition to the out goings of the farmer: their amount like that of the tythe, is not proportioned to the value of the crop; but keeps always to its full height whether the crop be small or great, dear or cheap. If indeed you had spoken of tythes as the means of supporting a body of men, having enormous weight on the side of political and military power, you would have spoken of them in a manner becoming a gentleman of liberal ideas; but to point them out as a cause of the ruin of the farmer, and that too, in a mere pecuniary point of view, was to emulate the conduct of those grudging and unfeeling clowns who, and whose wives, have all along been bawling for war in the cause of Religion and Social Order; who have been branding as Jacobins all those that wished to see an end to that war; and which clowns groaning at last under its consequences now like the much-more-to-be pitied canine unfortunate, unconscious of the real cause of their sufferings, fly for vengeance on all that falls in their way.

Still I have taken but a very limited view of the subject. Yet, if your lordships head turn at the first step of the flair-case, how am I to get you to the top of St. Pauls? The task is hopeless. Unable therefore, to stretch your mind to the measure of such a view; unable to make you capable of seeing, how even the taxes laid upon the farmer affect him no more than they affect all the other classes of the community, except those who live upon those taxes, and that it is a general and not a partial, a lasting and not a temporary depression that the nation now feels; unable to accomplish this object, I shall proceed to that part of your speech, where you express your expectation of speedily seeing an extraordinary demand for wool. This however, must be the subject of another letter—I am, your Lordships most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

Gleanings from New-York and Philadelphia Papers.

Latest from Europe. Ship America, capt. Heth, in 47 days from Amsterdam, from which she sailed the 23d September arrived yesterday. Dutch papers of the 20th, with London dates of the 15th have been received, but contain nothing remarkable.

The Amsterdam Courant contains a note from the Prussians in France, in answer to the first memoir of Fouche.

Murat, late king of Naples, has been permitted to reside in the Austrian dominions, in the character of a private gentleman, and subject to the laws of the country.

Montmorency had capitulated with the allies: but the white and red flag were still flying at Charlemont, Sept. 15. Every means were taken to reduce the place.

By the Dublin newspapers, it appears, that party spirit rages in the North of Ireland to a degree that is often destructive of personal safety and disgraceful to character. In two instances, the Catholics, at their periodical meetings, at Loughpatrick, &c. have been cruelly attacked by the yeomen [military corps,] and Orangemen. Six of the Catholics were killed by the yeomen.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

To capt. Young of the ship Sachem, from Bordeaux, we are indebted for Paris papers to the 29th September. Such translations as our time and limits would admit, follow. There has been a complete change in the French ministry.

Paris, Sept. 24.

The king has named ministers and secretaries of state as follows:

Foreign Affairs—The duke of Richelieu.

Of War—Duke of Feltre.

Marine and Colonies—The Viscount Dubouchage, lieutenant-general.

The Interior—The count Vonblanc.

General Police—The conseller of state de Cazes.

Cæsar and Constantine Faucher, two French citizens were shot at Bordeaux for treasonable practices on the 27th September. A paper of the 28th September contains their trial and condemnation.

The emperor of Morrocco has declared war against Russia, Prussia, and Sicily.

The court martial held at Dublin in relation to the conduct of lieutenant-colonel Mullins, of the 44th regiment, at New-Orleans, has acquitted him from the charge of want of personal courage; but condemned him to be broke; which the prince regent has approved.

Capt. Maitland commanding the Bellerophon arrived at London the Thursday, and delivered to sir Hudson Lowe the new governor of St. Helena, 4000 pieces of gold found among the articles that appertained to Bonaparte. It is said that the governor will take care of that money for the purpose of giving it to its owner in such proportions as will not endanger the safe keeping of his person.

Translated for the New-York Evening Post from French papers to the 29 September.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The cession of the Floridas by the Spaniards to the English government is very currently reported. It is said also that cession is viewed with considerable uneasiness by the U. States; for since the acquisition of Louisiana, which Bonaparte forced the Spanish government to cede to him in order that he might sell it again to the United States, the latter have alway desired to annex the two Floridas, which are so admirably situated to augment and round off their possessions. The Floridas, as our readers will remember, were ceeded to us by the treaty of 1763. We kept them until 1781, when they were taken by the Spaniards, to whom we ceded them by the treaty of 1783.

Accounts from the River La Plata of the 2d June, state that the government of Buenos Ayres was continuing with the greatest activity its prsparation to repulse the expedition from Cadiz that was expected there. It has almost completed the equipment of a flotilla of 30 sail, which was to be commanded by Admiral Crown, a native of England. It had also assembled an army, in which there is a numerous corps of light cavalry, armed in the manner of the Cossacks. Gen. Rondeau continued to be successful in Peru. It is said that the rich city of Potosi is completely ruined by the events of the revolution.

Yesterday, says a Quebec paper, October 31, our cariolets began to run, such is the quantity of snow that has fallen. This morning the thermometer was 12 below the freezeing point. This cold fixes the snow for the present winter; and this in the month of October.

Providence, Nov. 10.

Major-general Brown and suite arrived in this town on Wednesday evening last from Boston.

TRIBUTE TO MR. GALLATIN.

Albert Gallatin has been honored, on his arrival in Washington, with an address from the mayor of that city, (dated the 6th inst.) enclosing a resolution of congratulation from the corporation at his safe return, &expressive of "the high sense they entertain of his services in the negociation of the peace lately concluded with Great Britain.

The U. S. brig Tom Bowline, weighed anchor from the north river yesterday forenoon, fired a salute and dropped down the bay, preparatory to taking her departure to cruise, as we understand, off New-Orleans, in pursuit of a nest of pirates that infest the waters of that neighborhood.

CESSION OF FLORIDA TO ENGLAND.

This piece of news concerns us most of all—Should it be true, we reckon on war as inevitable; the English government having no doubt obtained it for the purpose—its contested boundaries will afford as many pretexts for a quarrel as they need. Never will Britain witness our peace and prosperity without envy; and we may expect that she will involve Spain as a party against us. Preparation, therefore, is a duty which, if it could be discharged to-day ought not to be deferred till to-morrow.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Thursday, Dec. 14, 1815.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The speaker laid before the house the census of the county of St. Charles which stands thus, of free white males above the age of 21 years, 714, and under that age 1379 total 2093.

The speaker also laid before the house the census of the county of St. Louis which stands thus, under the age of 16 all free white males 1794, between the age of 16 and 21, 283 and of 21 and upwards 1557, total 3634.

Mr Heath presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of St Charles respecting the commons of the town, which petition was taken up and read.

And on motion of Mr Heath,

Ordered that said petition be refered to a select committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Heath, Byrd and Bollinger were appointed that committee.

Mr Lucas gave notice that on tomorrow, he would ask leave to bring in some resolutions to request the congress of the United States to pass a law giving the people of this territory the privilege of electing their member of the legislative council and to repeal that of the organic law of this territory that makes the governors assent indispensable to the passage of any law.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The bill for altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts and for other purposes was taken up and read the second time.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

The bill authorising the erection of a court house and other public buildings in the county of St. Louis and for other purposes was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Lucas,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order for this afternoon.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The bill entitled an act to do away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts, was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment.

And on motion of Mr Lucas.

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill entitled an act to regulate the action of replevin: agreed to the same with some amendments, which amendments together with the bill was taken up and read, on the question 'shall the bill pass as amended' carried in the affirmative, when said bill together with the amendments were returned to the legislative council for their concurrence in said amendments.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill entitled 'an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their valuable and lasting improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes, which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Friday, Dec. 15.

On motion of Mr Austin.

The bill entitled 'an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their valuable and lasting improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes' was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Simpson,

The engrossed resolutions respecting the county of Lawrence was taken up and read the third time in order for their final passage, and on the question shall the resolutions pass they passed in the affirmative, when the same were sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Mr Heath presented a memorial from J. W. Thompson, sheriff of the county of Saint Louis, praying to be released from the fine of 25 per cent imposed on him under the law by the auditor of the territory for failing to settle with the territorial treasurer and auditor on the first monday in December in the present year, as required by law, which memorial was taken up and read.

And on motion of Mr Heath,

Ordered that said memorial be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Heath, David[illegible] and Byrd were appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The bill entitled an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their valuable improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes' was taken up and read the second time, and declared by the speaker ready for commitment.

And on motion of Mr Heath,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The engrossed resolutions respecting post roads and post offices were taken up and read the third time in order for their final passage, and on the question shall the resolutions pass, they passed in the affirmative, and the same were sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill doing away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts:

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill entitled an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St. Genevieve for the year 1815, and for other purposes, with some amendments to said bill which amendments and bill are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

The legislative council do also concur in passing the resolution respecting assistant clerks with some amendments to the same which resolution and amendments are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

When on motion of Mr Heath, the house took up the resolution respecting assistant clerk and the amendments and agreed to the same, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion Mr Heath,

The house took up the amendments of the legislative council to the resolutions respecting the county of Lawrence, and agreed to the same when the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Carr presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of St. Louis, on the subject of a bank, which petition was taken up and read.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said petition be refered to a select committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Carr, Heath and de Mun, were appointed that committee.

Saturday, Dec. 16.

On motion of Mr Caulk,

The bill authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St. Genevieve for the year 1815 and for other purposes, together with the amendments proposed by the legislative council to the same, was taken up and read, and said amendments were agreed to by the house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The bill to regulate the action of replevin, together with the amendments of the house of representatives to the same, and the amendments of the legislative council to said amendments were taken up and agreed to by the house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Heath from the committee to whom was refered the criminal code of this territory, reported a bill on that subject, entitled a bill for the punishment of crimes, which bill was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Caulk,

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill doing away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts.

And on motion of Mr Simpson,

That the house do disagree to said report, and on the question thereon carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 13 Nays 9.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question. Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Austin, Byrd Caldwell, Davidson, Dawson, Heath, Journey, Lane, Lucas, Moor, Pittman Simpson and Caldwell speaker.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Bollinger, Caulk, Carr, Cassady, de Mun, English, Harris, Hartt, and Sewel.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill concerning debtors and

their securities, and for the relief of securities for public officers, and for other purposes which bill, is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Also that Mr Jones has this day given notice that he would on monday next, move amendments to the 4th rule of the joint rules, respecting the carrying of messages

On motion of Mr Lucas

The bill concerning debtors and their securities for public officers and for other purposes was taken up and read the first and second times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment

And on motion of Mr. Carr,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for monday next.

On motion of Mr Lane,

The houle took the amendments proposed by the legislative council to the bill allowing certain powers to the recorders of the several counties in this territory and for other purposes, and agreed to the same, when the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Austin presented the petition of John Watters, praying relief as administrator of the estate of Richard Jones Watters deceased, which petition was read, and on motion that said petition be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Austin, Hartt and Dawson, were appointed that committee.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from St Louis to the northern boundary line of Louisiana with amendments to the same which said amendments and resolutions are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a memorial for the relief of the former settlers in the territory of Missouri, which said memorial is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr Caulk,

The memorial for the relief of frontier settlers was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The amendments proposed by the legislative council to the resolutions for laying out of a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of Louisiana, were taken up and read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Carr from the committee to whom was refered the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Saint Louis on the subject of a bank reported that said committee had taken into consideration said petition and in their opinion the prayer of said petitioners was reasonable and that a charter of incorporation ought to be granted thereon, which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered by the house that said committee be instructed to draft and report a charter of incorporation thereon.

Monday, Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The memorial respecting the frontier settlers in this territory, was taken up and read the second time, and ordered that said memorial lie on the table.

On motion of Mr Cassady,

The bill for the punishments of crimes was taken up and read the second time.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill be recommitted to the select committee, who reported the same with instructions to report by way of supplement to the laws now in force on that subject in as concise manner as possible.

On motion of Mr Simpson,

The engrossed bill authorising the erection of a courthouse and other public buildings in the county of St. Louis and for other purposes, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, When Mr Carr offered two amendments by way of rider to said bill, which amendment were severally agreed to, and on the question 'shall the bill pass,' it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act authorising the erection of a court house and other public buildings in the county of St Louis and for other purposes when the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeably to order on the bill altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts in this territory and for other purposes.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill directing the mode of taking the acknowledgments or proofs of deeds, and conveyances and for other purposes, with some amendments to the said bill which amendments together with the bill are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts in this territory and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeably to order on the bill allowing compensation to certain persons for their valuable and lasting improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes.

Tuesday Dec. 19.

Mr deMun from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of addressing congress on the subject of making further provisions by law for the final adjustment and settlement of land claims in this territory, reported some resolutions on that subject, which were taken up and read.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill entitled an act concerning debtors and their securities, and for the relief of securities for public officers and for other purposes agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker

The legislative council have made some amendments to the joint rules of both houses which amendments are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives

The legislative council have also passed a resolution that the officer of the house heretofore denominated the clerk of the legislative council, be hereafter called the secretary of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do not concur in passing the bill entitled an act to alter and amend the proceedings on writs of habeas corpus which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The amendments proposed by the legislative council to the joint rules of both houses, together with the resolution to alter the title of the clerk of the legislative council, to that of secretary was taken up and agreed to by the house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The report of the committee of the whole on the bill from the legislative council doing away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts was taken up and read, when Mr Lucas offered some amendments to said report, which was also agreed to by the house. When Mr Cassady offered an amendment to said report which was also agreed to by the house, and on the question will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole as amended it was carried in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The house took up the amendments proposed by the legislative council to the resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from the town of St. Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana.

And on motion of Mr deMun,

That this house do disagree to said amendments, and the question thereon, carried in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house took up the amendments proposed by the legislative council to the bill entitled an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgments or proofs of deeds and conveyances of lands and tenements and for other purposes which was agreed to by the house when the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

Ordered that two additional members be added to the committee to whom was refered the criminal code of this territory.

Whereupon Messrs Carr and Cassady were appointed that additional committee.

Mr Lucas agreeable to notice introduced some resolutions praying Congress to pass a law extending to the people of this territory the privilege of electing their members of the legislative council, and to alter that part of the organic law which makes the governors signature indispensable (and to give to the people the right to elect their militia officers) to the passage of any law, which resolutions were taken up and read the first time.

Mr Pitman laid before the house the petition of a large number of inhabitants of the county of St Charles praying some measures to be adopted whereby the permanent seat of justice might be established in said county, which petition was taken up and read.

And on motion of Mr Pitman,

Ordered that said petition be refered to a select committee of three, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Pitman, Byrd and Hart, were appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The resolutions addressed to congress on the subject of making further provisions by law for the final adjustment and settlement of land claims in this territory were taken up and read the second time, and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

When on motion of Mr deMun,

Ordered that said resolutions be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

FOUND

Last evening, on the road leading from St. Louis to Marais de Liard, a saddle bags full of clothing, &c. The owner is requested to call for the property, pay charges and take them away.

Alexander Moore.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Aull, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Have opened at Louisville Kentucky,

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J & W. Aull & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N B. The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, and Peltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec 1, 1815. 3m

LOST.

In St. Louis on Saturday last, at the store door of Mr. J. Phillipson, wrapped up in a pocket handkerchief, a

FIFTY DOLLAR BANK NOTE.

The owner will suitably reward the finder by leaving it with Joseph Charless.

Wm. PHILLIPS.

Dec. 18th. [77

ELOPED.

From my house, bed and board, my wife Genevieve Richard, without any just cause: I therefore forwarn any person or persons from harboring or *trading* with her, as I will not pay any of her contracts.

Baptist Mousette.

Dec. 19th, 1815.

EUGENE LEITENSDORFER,

Who has had the public patronage for his exibition in the tricks of Legerdemain, and having a new collection in that branch from China: will open his room on the first of January next at the theatre in the town of St. Louis, at six of the clock P. M. where he hopes to continue to the satisfaction of the public from whom he expects their support.

Admittance fifty cents.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

Those who have any demands on the estate of William Thomson dec'd. are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement within one year from this date. Delinquents, agreeable to law, will be debared from receiving their proportion of the dividend of said estate, as it is found to be insolvent. Those who are indebted to said estate are also requested to make immediate payment to

Ebenezer Ayres, Admr.

Portage de Sioux township,

St. Charles County.

Dec. 18th, 1815. [3t77*.

A NEW STORE.

A large assortment of seasonable GOODS just opened at the New Store House opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's sawing which are.

Superfine London Cloths, blue, black, bottle green, brown's and mixtures,
Ladies Pelice Cloth and Coatings,
Superfine Cassimeres and Forrest Cloths,
Ribb'd and plain Stockinets and Berlin cords,
Superfine toylanet Vestings,
A large assortment of Flannels & Baizes
Superior quality role & point Blankets,
A handsome assortment of Bombazets, plain, figured and twill'd,
A variety of Calicoes and Gingams,
Cambrick, Jaconet and Book Muslins, plain and figured,
An elegant assortment of cotton and Silk Shawls,
Ladies and gentlemens silk Hose and Gloves,
A great variety of fashionable ribbons,
Silk and cotton Cords and Tassells and Trimmings for dresses,
A good assortment of Cutlery, Ironmongery and Castings,
Juniatta Bar Iron, & Hoop Iron,
Best Millington, Crowley and Blister Steel,
A quantity of Stationary and School Books, &c.

A choice collection of Groceries.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas of the latest importations,
Best green Coffee, loaf Sugar & Spices,
Best Cognac Brandy & Madeira Wine.
Also a few elegant Saddles and Bridles.

The above GOODS have been carefully selected and purchased on the best terms in the New York market, and the subscribers flatter themselves are worthy the attention of the public.

Country Merchants will be supplied on liberal terms at wholesale prices.

C. W. Hunter, & Co.

N. B. The Subscribers have also opened a store at Herculaneum, where a general assortment of Merchandize may be had at St. Louis prices, Lead Furs, Peltries and county Produce taken in payment or Barter.

C. W. H. & Co.

December 22d. 3t-77

To Emigrants wishing to settle at Boons Lick.

Gentlemen, be assured that you can purchase corn fed pork and beef, much cheaper at Boons Lick than in any other part of this Territory—and more than enough to furnish double the number that will settle in that part of the county this season.

John G. Heath.

St. Louis, Dec. 17th, 1815

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Beatty of the county of St. Charles deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrator; persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

James Green
Administrator.

St. Charles County Dec. 19.

JAMES SAWYER,

Takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberality. He hopes to make the SEMINARY useful in proportion to the public favor. The acquisition of a pair of Globes, some elementary classical works, and a new system of Geography, with atlasses of incomparable merit, will enable him to offer the means of education to young gentlemen and ladies under very favorable circumstances. Terms of tuition in the L. system, five dollars advanced, or six dollars at the end of each quarter, in Grammar and Geography, seven dollars advanced; Mathematicks, Belle Letter, Latin or Greek languages or Philosophy, ten dollars.

☞ N. B. Those who wish for tuition in the higher branches of education, will do a favor to apply by letter or otherwise before the first of January, as there will then be an opportunity to send to the east for books.

Dec. 22.

$ 2300

Will be loaned for one or two years, bond and mortgage on real estate will be required.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 22.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77.

The Editor earnestly request those indebted to him to make immediate payment: such of his subscribers as are accustomed to pay in produce are requested to do so without delay.

Dec. 1st, 1815.

Washington, Nov. 28.

The Hon. JOHN GAILLARD, the President pro tem. of the Senate of the United States, arrived in this city on Saturday.

WILLIAM B. GILES of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

London, Oct. 3.

On Monday evening Mr Palmer arrived here from Paris, followed by 663 enormous bales, containing all the effects of Bonaparte which he had acquired. Among them is the carriage of ceremony, which surpasses any of the kind we have ever seen in this country.

The London papers mention, that letters from the French ports state, that the emigration is greater from France than ever was known. Every vessel that quits a French port directed for America, is loaded with artizans, manufacturers, and people of property. The silk weavers, quitting their native country, are more numerous than any other description of people.

Among the emigrants from France to the United States, are the families of Marshal Brune, and of Col. Labedoyere, and it is said Marshal Ney will follow, with his whole establishment, should he be fortunate enough to escape death.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 23.

An Officer stationed at the cantonement near Rock-river, informs the Editor that the troops are healthy and in good spirits. Capt. Foulke in his rambles has discovered specimens of rich lead ore in that neighborhood. Some of the British traders have built trading houses at Rock-river; those fellows has been forward in leading the indians to the massacre of our women and children, after the peace was promulgated to the indians, and now have the impudence to ask licenses to trade with their Mississippi red companians. We learn that Governor Clark has refused them license. Bulsson, another notorious British partizan has removed to the west side of the Mississippi, near the Sack hunting ground, and has opened a *store*, under a license (it is said) from Governor Edwards. We expect that Gen. Smith will notice those fellows trading on the river in defiance of the laws regulating intercourse with the indians.

Foreign news by late arrivals from France and England will be published in our next.

(By Authority.)

BY WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS white persons emigrating from the settlements of this territory, as well as from the neighboring territories and states and elsewhere, have, at various times intruded upon the Indian lands and made establishments there, in violation of the laws, and in total disregard of those admonitions which have been frequently given by the executive authority of this territory.

THESE practices can be no longer permitted:—our government, founded in justice, will effectually extend its protection to the native inhabitants within its limits.—And if misunderstandings occasionally arise, it is greatly desirable that the original aggression should not have proceeded from ourselves.—Instructed therefore on this subject by the President of the United States. I DO HEREBY REQUIRE that all white persons who have intruded and are settled upon the lands of the Indians within this territory depart therefrom without delay: Should they neglect this last and peaceful warning the military power will be called upon to compel their removal.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have (L. S.) caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM CLARK.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

FREDERICK BATES,
SEC. MIS. TER.

NOTICE.

The Collector of the Revenue for the Territory of Missouri will attend on the following days, at the following places, (viz.)

At the town of St. Charles in the county of St. Charles, on monday the 1st day of January.

At St. Louis on Wednesday the 3d.

At Washington county (town of Po si) on the 8th.

At St. Genevieve on the 11th.

At Cape Gerardeau, county (town of Jackson) on the 15th.

At Rossville, New-Madrid county on the 19th, 1816, for the purpose of *granting licenses to distillers, retailers* and *manufacturers*, and for the purpose of collecting the tax on *household furniture* and *gold and silver watches*. Those who do not attend at the above mentioned places to obtain licenses and pay their arrearages must expect to find the Marshal at their door, with a writ, in a few weeks from the above dates. Any person wishing to make a return, or application to the collector, can do it by mail, postage free, by directing their letters to John W. Thompson, Collector of the Revenue, for Missouri Territory.

J. W. Thompson, Co'lr.
of the Rev. M. T.

St. Louis, Dec. 5th, 1815.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber would sell the following tracts of land, 800 arpens in the county of Sain. Charles, north of the town of Stt Charles, lying upon Sandy Creek near the Mississippi river, this tract was granted and surveyed in the year 1799, and is considered as good as any land in that part of the county, about one half is prairie of superior quality the balance well covered with good timber: Sandy creek passes through the tract and adds to its value one of the best mill seats in the county, it is surrounded by a good settlement and by a large body of good farming land, which must make the milling business very profitable shortly.

750 arpens in the county of St. Louis on Joachim creek, 3 to 4 miles from Herculaneum, through which the main road leading from St. Louis to the town of St. Genevieve, and the several Lead mines passes, adjoining this road, there is a small farm cleared and a good hewed log house, a good stand for a tavern: the tract also include an excellent mill seat upon Joachim creek a never failing stream, at the mill seat there is 10 to 12 acres of land cleared and enclosed, and some log houses that would be convenient to a purchaser, the land is rolling but of good quality, a small part prairie, the balance well timbered.

750 arpens joining the above tract, and the farm upon which the subscriber resides, this is an excellent tract of high land, a part prairie the balance well timbered,—it is well watered by never failing springs, the public road also passes through this tract, and upon which is a small farm improved and in good order for cultivation and several good log cabbins, much of the lead made in the county of Washington passes upon this road which, furnishes a good market for grain and forage to the cultivator there.

400 arpens in the county of St. Louis, lying on Sandy creek about 8 miles from Herculaneum. this is one of the best tracts of high land in the township of Joachim, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, and which has been cultivated. Between 30 and 40 acres in addition has been partly cleared, and partly fenced and could be prepared for cultivation at small expence, there is upon the premises several good log cabins, as well for dwelling houses as for other farming purposes, some other advantages attach to this property which would be seen by a view thereof.

The subscriber would also rent, for one. two or three years Belle Vale farm, upon which he at present resides, laying in the township of Joachim county of St. Louis, 4 miles from Herculaneum; 160 to 180 acres cleared, well inclosed and conveniently divided into farming lots, cultivated the present year, and of which 35 to 40 acres is well set in wheat of promising appearance, the dwelling house, barns, stables, and other out houses convenient and in good repair. Any person renting the farm may be supplied upon the premises with every implement necessary for carrying it on the next season, if required, as also with stock, grain and forage, and with a number of articles of household and kitchen furniture. Payment of the rent may be in produce or in cash as may best suit the person renting. The terms of sale, and the state of the titles may be known by applying at the Belle Vale farm, to

S. HAMMOND.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Micajah Harris living on the Currants river, Columbia township, county of Lawrence, a bay mare, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a small white streak on her forehead, no brands perceivable, a natural trotter, appraised to twenty three dollars. Given under my hand this 8th day of August, 1815.

Wm. Russel, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.
Lewis de Mun, Clk. L. Cy. C.

3t* 76

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Gibson, living in Point Labbadie township, county of Saint Louis, one sorrel mare, with a blaze face, three white feet, main and tail white, seven years old last spring, no brand perceivable, about fourteen hands and one inch high, appraised to forty dollars by John Nickles and John Woolams, before me this 3d day of September, 1815.

James Kegans J. P.

3t*76

DAVID APPERSON & Co.

Shawanoetown, Illinois, Terry.

Have just completed a large and spacious

WAREHOUSE,

for the purpose of receiving STORAGE, and will forward goods in any direction. From the great number of boats passing by and from this place in every navigable direction, it is presumed there will be no difficulty in forwarding (speedily) all goods which may be consigned to them.

Dec. 10th, 1815. 3t* 76

TAKEN UP.

By Lewis Dickson, living in the county of St. Geneveve, Cinque Homme township, near the mouth of Cape Cinque Homme creek; a dark gray, or rather a black roan filly, supposed to be rising three years old, about thirteen hands high, with the hair of the tail cropt, and branded on the near shoulder thus M, supposed to be the leter M, deformed in burning. Appraised to fifteen dollars this the 6 of May, 1815.

James Moore, J. P.

Received the above certificate, and recorded the same in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county of Saint Genevieve, the 18th of June, 1814.

Test,
Thomas Oliver, Clk.

FOR SALE.

A large assortment of gentlemen's, ladies and childrens fine and coarse

SHOES.

Also, Ironmongery & hatters Trimmings, which will be sold cheap—opposite the Post-Office.

St. Louis, Dec. 9th. 2t-75*

PORK.

I will pay the cash for eight thousand weight of corn fed pork, any person wishing to contract with me for the same, will call on me in St. Louis.

William Sullivan.

Dec. 8th, 1815. 4t75.

FOUND,

A silver mounted Dirk and pocket handkerchief attached to it, the owner may have it by proving property, paying a small gratuity to the finder, a negro boy. Enquire at the Printing Office.

Dec. 2.

FOR SALE.

One dozen elegant Chairs,
Two Arm-chairs,
One Settee.

Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 9th.

Last Notice.

All those Indebted to Joshua Falconer, late a merchant in St. Louis, are requested to call and make payment to *James Kennerly.*

St. Louis, Oct. 26th, 1815.

KANAWHA SALT

FOR SALE,

A parcel of good KANAWHA SALT *at Mrs. Pescay's Store, below the Missouri Hotel, opposite Mr. Primm's Taylor's Shop.*

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [4t74.

A Journeyman Cabinet Maker WANTED.

I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a good workman in Cabinet work, at my SHOP in the town of St. Charles,

Otis Peck.

Nov. 30. [3t74

THE BARGE EAGLE

Will start from Orleans to St. Louis about the 15th of February next. Merchants and others who may have freight at Orleans bound up may have it conveyed at $5 per cwt. in a staunch well found vessel belonging to Abraham Bird. Capt. Thompson and commanded by William Bird.

Dec. 1. [3t 74.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is hard run for cash to pay his debts, and will dispose of a number of *notes* and *accounts* on reasonable terms, *particularly to those interested, to whom a preference will be given.* If not *disposed* of before the 1st, day of January next, they will be then offered at public Auction.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Dec. 1. [tf74.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 13 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for plantation well timbered first rate soil and bottom land on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of one bluff can be carried over the whole tract

400 arpens good up land well timbered. situate 37 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815.

NOTICE.

I expect to arrive at St Louis on the first day of January next, and will commence on that day to settle the affairs of Mathew Orr, lately deceased. Those who have any demands against his estate will present their accounts properly authenticated and those who are indebted will please to be prepared to make payment at that time.

Wm. ORR.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Graveceur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

Public notice is hereby given.

Whereas I Samuel Cooper and Thompson Harris sen. on or about the 1st of February, 1811, executed a note or obligation to one Lewis Barker for 191 dollars in cash, due in the month of September following: this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note or obligation, as Harris and myself are determined not to pay the same, it having been given for a negro man that was represented to be found, but was not so.

Samuel Cooper.

Nov. 1st, 1815. 6t 75.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

VACCINATION.

Doctors Farrar & Walker.

Has just received from the United States agent at Baltimore some COW POX MATTER. Those who wish to avail themselves of this preventive can be supplied on application.

August 2.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 61-tf

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLURG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 30, 1815. [No 378.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber would sell the following tracts of land, 800 arpens in the county of Saint Charles north of the town of Stt Charles, lying upon Sandy Creek near the Mississippi river, this tract was granted and surveyed in the year 1799, and is considered as good as any land in that part of the county, about one half is prairie of superior quality the balance well covered with good timber; Sandy creek passes through the tract and adds to its value one of the best mill seats in the county, it is surrounded by a good settlement and by a large body of good farming land, which must make the milling business very profitable.

730 arpens in the county of St. Louis on Joachim creek, 3 to 4 miles from Herculaneum, through which the main road leading from St. Louis to the town of Herculaneum, and the several back settlements passes, adjoining said road, there is a small frame covered and a good hewed log house, a good stand for a tavern, the tract also include a excellent mill seat upon Joachim creek a never failing stream at the mill seat there is 10 to 12 acres of land cleared and enclosed, and some log houses that would be convenient for a purchaser, the land is rolling part of good quality, a small part prairie, the balance well timbered.

730 arpens joining the above tract, and the farm upon which the subscriber resides, this is an excellent tract of high land, a part of the balance well timbered, is well watered by never failing springs, the public road also passes through this tract, and upon which is a small farm improved and in good order for cultivation and several good log cabbins, much of the lead made in the county of Washington passes upon this road which furnishes a good market for grain and forage to the cultivator there.

400 arpens in the county of St. Louis, lying on Sandy creek about 8 miles from Herculaneum, this is one of the best tracts of high land in the township of Joachim, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, and which has been cultivated. Between 30 and 40 acres in addition has been partly cleared, and partly fenced and could be prepared for cultivation at small expence, there is upon the premises several good log cabins, as well for dwelling houses as for other farming purposes, some other advantages attach to this property which would be seen by a view thereof.

The subscriber would also rent, for one, two or three years Belle Vale farm, upon which he at present resides, laying in the township of Joachim county of St. Louis, 4 miles from Herculaneum; 160 to 180 acres cleared, well inclosed and conveniently divided into farming lots, cultivated the present year, and of which 35 to 40 acres is well set in wheat of promising appearance, the dwelling house, barns, stables, and other out houses convenient and in good repair. [illegible] the farm may be supplied upon the premises with every implement necessary for carrying it on the next season, if required, as also with stock, grain and forage, and with a number of Articles of household [illegible] furniture. Payment of the rent may be in produce or in cash as may best suit the person renting. The terms of sale, and the state of the titles may be known by applying at the Belle Vale farm to

S. HAMMOND.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1815.

DAVID APPERSON & Co.
Shawanetown, Illinois, Terry,

Have just completed a large and spacious

WAREHOUSE,

for the purpose of receiving STORAGE, and will forward goods to any direction. From the great number of boats passing by and from the village in every navigable direction, it is presumed there will be no difficulty in forwarding (free duty) all goods which may be consigned to them.

Dec. 16th, 1815. 3t*76

NOTICE.

I expect to arrive at St Louis on the first day of January next, and will commence on that day to settle the affairs of Mathew Orr, lately deceased. Those who have any demands against his estate will present their accounts properly authenticated; and those who are indebted will please to be prepared to make payment at that time

Wm. ORR.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9 1815

BROWNING OF GUN BARRELS.

London, July 29.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, 22d July, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on behalf of his majesty, has been pleased to approve of the arms of the infantry of the army being browned, which the commander in chief directs shall be carried into effect as early as circumstances will permit.

A copy of the instructions which have been prepared by the board of ordnance for browning gun barrels, and for repairing and retaining the brown upon the barrels is annexed.

The expense attending the measure will be defrayed by the board of ordnance, and when completed, the commanding officers of corps are to transmit to their regimental agents, a statement verified by their signatures, showing the number of muskets, fusils or rifles, which have been browned under this order, and the quantity and cost of the materials provided for that purpose in order that application may be made to the board of ordnance for payment of the amount

By command of his Royal Highness the commander in chief

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Instructions for browning gun barrels

Nitric Acid	1	ounce
Sweet spirits of Nitre	4	do
Spirits of Wine	1	do
Blue Vitriol	4	do
Tincture of Steel	1	do

are to be mixed together, the vitriol having been previously dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water to make, with the ingredients, one quart of mixture.

Previous to commencing the operation of browning the barrel, it is necessary that it be well cleared from all greasiness and other impurity, and that a plug of wood, be put [illegible] muzzle, and the vent well [illegible] mixture is then to be applied [illegible] clean rag or sponge, taking care that every part of the barrel be covered with the mixture, which must then be exposed to the air, for twenty four hours, after which exposure the barrel must be rubbed with a hard brush and rag, to remove the oxid from the surface. This operation must be performed a second and a third time, (if necessary) by which the barrel will be made of a perfectly brown colour; it must then be carefully brushed and immersed in boiling water, in which a quantity of alkaline matter has been put, in order that the action of the acid upon the barrel may be destroyed, and the impregnation of the water by the acid neutralized.

The barrel when taken from the water, must after being perfectly dry, be rubbed smooth with a burnisher of hard wood, and then heated to about the temperature of boiling water; it then will be ready to receive a varnish of the following materials:

Spirits of Wine	4	ounces
Dragon's Blood, Powder	1	drachm
Shellac Bruised	2	ounces

and after the varnish has performed dry upon the barrel, it must be rubbed with the finger to give it a smooth and glossy appearance.

To repair and retain the brown upon Barrels.

When the barrel is much rubbed from use, a little nitric acid may be applied to it, and then it must receive the treatment that it has undergone in browning, as directed in order to deaden the action of the acid by means of boiling water.

When brown barrels are in constant use, the brown might be continually kept perfect by the means of the application of vinegar, which should remain upon the furniture all day, and then be washed off with boiling water.

It is also practicable to repair the brown [illegible] by a diluted solution of nitric acid [illegible] properly browned in the first instance will continue in repair for many years.

Office of Ordnance, 17th June 1815.

COBBETT'S LETTERS.

Cobbett's second letter to Lord Thelfield is intended to show, that his Lordship's hopes of a more flourishing trade in consequence of the devastations of other countries, are fallacious. He adverts to the flourishing state of the wool trade in America and the consequent extension of the woollen manufactories there.

He next takes an extended view of France, Spain, Saxony, Silesia, Holland, Sweden and the states of Germany, and raises his Lordship, as if by the nape of the neck, to a fearful prospect of a certain competition in those countries and manufactories on the old continent. The acquisition of the Merino sheep to those countries, by the war in Spain. The fallacy of his Lordship assertions, "that the devastating effects of war and invasion would rise the demand for wool and woollen goods;" he cites Belgium, the theatre of everlasting wars, conquered and reconquered, many times in every century, having always continued to be the most populous and most flourishing part of Europe. He quotes the United States of America, invaded by English and German armies in every quarter; all our cities and towns alternately taken; a formidable division among the people themselves, not only carried on war, but, as soon as peace returned, started at once in a career of prosperity. He continues to expose his Lordships predictions, as ridiculous to the end of the letter, in such broad satire as to figure him to the world a mere politicaster. *Ed. Mis. Gaz.*

From Cobbett's Register, August 26.

LETTER III.

TO LORD SHEFFIELD.

Intended to show, that Manufactories of all kinds are carried with a great extent in America, and that Machinery has been put into use with great success in the making of Woollen and Cotton goods.

MY LORD,

It is America to which I now solicit the honor of calling your attention. If you will oblige me by laying aside, for only half an hour, your solid columns of exports and imports, your laborious details of outward and inward trade, your two-and two-penny and three-and-three-penny accounts of wool prices, I promise to lead you into scenes of such novelty, such enterprise, and such interest as shall make you forget, for the time, the tyranny and cruelty, the meanness and baseness, the profligacy, the perfidy, and the hypocrisy, now acting upon the theatre of Europe.

You, my Lord, wrote a book, soon after the first American war, the objects of which were, to point out the means of *keeping back* the navigation and commerce of America, and to show, that she could not become a manufacturing country.—Few of the latter opinion about six years ago only. Three years of embargo and non-importations and dispersions of Spanish flocks convinced me of my error, which, as soon as I perceived it, I hastened to retract; and, before the last war began, I endeavored to convince our Ministers, that if they still persisted in their right to impress persons out of American ships on the high seas, they would, in the space of a few years, find manufactures rising up in America that would astonish them. In short, I predicted, in my Letters to the Prince Regent, *before the war began*, that, if he did enter on that war, he would, at the end of *seven* years render the United States wholly independent of England for Manufactures; or, at least, *enable her to dispense* with English manufactures.

The war did not last *three* years, and yet this important revolution in human affairs was accomplished; and, be you assured, my Lord, that it will form an epoch in the annals of the world.

But, *how* shall I convince your Lordship that what I say is *true*? That is the great point. *Hearsay* regarding a country at such a distance is nothing, A newspapers account would not be much better. A book written by some American might mislead; for writers have a point to carry, a doctrine to establish, an opponent to beat, or a bias, at any rate, to yield to. Even an *official* account published by the American government, *might* be incorrect and overcharged; for your Lordship and I have seen many such accounts in England. What am I to do then? Bring some persons who have been upon the spot and have actually *seen* what they describe? I have no such persons at hand, I have not a single American acquaintance; and, besides, I live out of the world. How, then, am I to convince your Lordship, that the Merino Flocks; the fulling Mills, some going by steam and some by water; that the Cloth Manufactories; that the Cotton Manufactories; that the Spinning Jennies; that the Iron Mills; that Wire Manufactories; that Crockery ware Manufactories; that the Powder Mills, Cannon Foundries; that the Manufactories of Flax and Hemp; and then a great many others, and all others, as far as I know exist in America? Why, my Lord, then you will believe nothing but your own eyes, for and by, which I do not blame you; and, as I cannot take you to America, I will *send* the Merino Flocks, the Manufactories, and the Bales of Goods, *into Sussex to you*.

I have taken a parcel of American newspapers, that came to me altogether about a month ago, and which were published in February, March, April and May last, or the greater part of them. I have cut out of these, *advertisements* of Merino Sheep, &c. &c. FOR SALE. They come, as you will see, from almost *every state in the Union*. Some are from Boston, some Baltimore, some Philadelphia, some from New York, some from Albany some from Pittsburg; thus embracing what may fairly be deemed the *whole country*. And, besides, these newspapers have come to me quite promiscuously. They have been sent by persons whom I do not know, and without any other motive than that of showing me civility. Of some of these papers I have only a single number; of others two; of others nine or ten. From *Pittsburgh* I have only one number, and that is of a paper called the *Commonwealth*; and yet, in this one paper, matter is contained, sufficient to establish all I say.

This is certainly a *new* way of describing the state of the manufactures of a country; but, really, I do not know of any other so good. To make such a description correctly, a man must go himself to collect information all over a country. The difficulties of doing this are many and great. Here we ask no questions, rely on no reports, listen to no stories, expose ourselves to no deception. We *know* that these advertisements *speak of things that are*. We have here, indeed, merely a SPECIMEN of what is going on. Out of *three or four hundred American newspapers*, I have received and quoted from only about *eight or nine*. What, then, must the *whole* of them present? Besides we are not to suppose, that a quarter part of the factories and goods, &c. &c. are mentioned in any paper at all. So that what we have here is a mere SPECIMEN; but, it is quite sufficient to enable us to form a sound judgment upon the subject.

That I have *fabricated* these advertisements is not to be believed. I could not have invented so many names, dates, and circumstances. Besides, I put the name and date of each particular newspaper. If falsely, I am exposed to detection on both sides of the water, many of the papers being in other hands in England, as well as mine. No: the advertisements must be genuine, and they form one of those masses of presumptive evidence, which is preferable to any positive proof upon earth.

Your Lordship will soon see, that, in some of the advertisements, American goods and English goods both are offered for sale. I wished to learn a great many others, and each advertisement enters just as I have it. I have only set in America? Why, my Lord, then you will believe nothing but your own eyes, for and by, which I do not blame you; and, as I cannot take you to America, I will *send* the Merino Flocks, the Manufactories, and the Bales of Goods, *into Sussex to you*.

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...their order in the several advertisements. ...duced in the order in which they happ...d to fall under my scissors. They form, as they stand here, an undisguised mass of evidence; but, it is evidence of that sort, which is impossible to fail of producing conviction. *Attention* in the perusal is all that is wanted. I shall *number* the advertisements for the sake of more easy reference in my subsequent remarks.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press, 13th February, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE COTTON MANUFACTORY.

Situate in the County of Philadelphia, on the Bristol turnpike road, ten miles from the city, and upon the Pennepack creek. There are in the premises, one stone factory 81 by 40 feet, 4 stories high, containing 480 spindles, with the necessary preparing machinery. One grist mill occupied as a blade mill, one stone house with convenient out buildings, seven stone tenements for workmen, a new frame building 34 feet by 32 feet, the lower story of which is fitted up as a weaving shop, the second as a store and dwelling, the remainder as bed rooms, with a GOOD LAND ...ed to the above factory is ...ated within a few miles of the city—...ere are 3000 spindles, ...ing the necessary ...manufactory for ...ensively and pleasantly ...premises to ...SON, & GORDON.

...ist the temptation ...self before I go ... a few remarks ...tisement. I am ... In this *Bastleton* ... some time. My ... friends were the ... owners of the ... he banks of this ...rk I have. I ver... of more Pat... there were English ... soldiers sent ... during the last ... was no surprise at ... I really see in ... *Sunday* upon the ... the Bastleton ... and in a *popu*... Fifteen ... was not a turn... ... as I can ... were but eleven ... its within a mile ... peopled. Brus... after ris... the Creek, and ... principal part of ... of the ... by my friend ... Bacon. He was a ... sible active, and ... ent and public... He was about ... old when I ... way. In this town con... ... house, a two ... which was the ... he had built for a ... I believe, two or ... small houses besides. ... only that ... is at this place a cotton manufactory, the property of a gentleman named Gordon. Before I have done, I shall show you how the system grew up in America. This is that upon flourish and ... soil of freedom. Taking it for granted that you will believe these details about Bastleton and the Pennepack to be true, it is clear that, if false, I expose myself to the contempt of all America. I shall now proceed, without interruption, to the insertion of the Advertisements.

[Mr. Cobbett here introduces, at full length, *fourteen* advertisements, from various American papers offering immense quantities of domestic goods for trade and manufactories of steam engines, the machinery of cotton mills, roads, canals, &c. exhibiting a mass of evidence of the great and rapid increase of manufactures, and the use of machinery, in every part of the Union.—The advertisements fill several pages of Cobbett's Register.]

Here, my Lord, I close my extracts. Instead of 39, I could have made the number 100 or more. But, not being necessary to any rational purpose I have declined making the list any longer. And, now, leaving your Lordship to pause for a while and to ruminate over these indisputable facts, as they lie heaped up before you, I will, in my next Letter, endeavour to show you how they apply to the subject of our discussion.

I am your most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

London, Sept. 23.

If we are to credit the news from Frankfort arrived to-day by the Holland mail, the Turks have assembled an army of 200,000 men. A war is expected between the Porte and Russia, and the Russian general Witgenstein has received orders to go immediately with his army to the Russian frontiers on the side of Turkey. Austria has likewise taken precautionary measures on her eastern frontiers.

Many of the adherents of Bonaparte among whom are said to be several silk manufacturers, were preparing to emigrate to the U. States.

The London Courier declares itself equally adverse to the pure royalists of France as to the pure jacobins.

Carnot who resides a short distance from Paris, has published a defence of his conduct. He says he had no concern in the return of Napoleon from Elba. As to the surrender of Paris to the allies, he thinks it was proper as Bonaparte had left one side nearly defenceless, notwithstanding Carnot had called his attention to it.

It has been agreed that Lucien and Louis Bonaparte may reside at Rome—Joseph in Rome.

East Friesland, a principality of Germany bounded N. by the ocean has been annexed to the British-Electorate of Hanover. It includes the river Ems, the city of Emden, &

The Parisian populace call Blucher, their friend *Pastcher*. (the most dear, or one the truth when must (Buonaparte, in a letter to his sovereign, speaking of France, says "this *detested* nation"

Several frames of horses have been shipped from England for St. Helena.

It is said the allies contemplate the restoration of Gustavus to the throne of Sweden.

A new nation is talked of, to be formed from some of the French and German territory, to be called the kingdom of the Rhine—the archduke Charles to be the sovereign.

The king of Saxony has sent an envoy to England on special business.

Austria still refuses to ratify the act of the congress of Vienna; and Portugal has not decided.

A revolution has taken place in Smyrna; the Dey deposed and a regency appointed.

Tripoli had three frigates and several fighting vessels ready for sea when com. Decatur was there. The commodore says among the Barbary States he had a difficulty to grant whatever he were disposed to demand. He trusts other powers will follow our example, and that these States will then be compelled to abandon their piratical system.

An Algerine force lately landed between Nice and Naples, and took much property and many prisoners.

A partial exchange of the squadron at Newport is to be immediately discharged.—*Balt.*

Paris Oct. 12.

CHAMBERS OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of the 10th.—At 11 o'clock the chamber assembled in secret committee under the presidency of M. Cochard till by seniority. Mr Laine having been at a former sitting proclaimed candidate for the presidency, the chamber was occupied in the nomination of four other candidates one after another. There were 269 voters: and the majority 135 This is the result on collecting the ballots. The prince of Talmont obtained 229 suffrages; M. de Grosbois, 207; M de Larigaudie, 159; M Clermont de Mount St John 140 There were next given these votes: M Bellart, 135; Faget de Baure, 34; de Lur Saluces, 24; Savoye Rollin, Pasquier, A'ts de Noailles, de Broglie, de Bonald, Simeon, Chiffiet, Piquet, Roy the duke of Grammont, de Brissy, Blancart de Bailleul.

Messieurs. Laine, de la Tremouille, Grosbois, Rigaudie and Clermont Mount St. Jean, were proclaimed candidates for the presidency. It was half past one.

They were proceeding to the nomination of four vice presidents when M. Cochard consulted the assembly, to know whether it was proper in a case where the king should nominate the president, to elect the secretaries forthwith, that the chamber might be constituted at the same instant.

Many member observed that such a mode would be contrary to the rules, and the chamber was employed in the nomination of vice presidents.

The collection of the first ballot for the vice presidency presented the following result: number of voters 337; majority absolute. 169; M. de Grosbois obtained 255 suffrages; Bellart, 302; Faget de Baure, 151; M. de Bouville 155; de Bonald, 141; Alexis de Noailles, 28; Pasquier 51

M. Bellart and de Grosbois were proclaimed vice presidents.

On the second ballot, 302 voters, absolute majority 151; M de Bouville, 243 votes; Faget de Baure, 217, &c. Bouville and Faget de Baure were proclaimed vice-presidents.

It was reported at Boulogne, that places is to be garrisoned by 6 or 800 English, and that the garrison of Calais and Dunkirk, are to be composed of troops of the same nation.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.

Latest from Lisbon.

By capt. Davis, from Lisbon, we have received the papers of that city to the 20th ult. containing Madrid dates to the 14th, and furnishing the Spanish official particulars of the commencement, short continuance, and end of the insurrection in the Province of Gallicia. "The fire was extinguished as soon as kindled" Maj. Gen. Porlier marched against St. Jago, as heretofore stated. He had about 800 soldiers and 6 pieces of cannon. The loyal troops came out to engage him, when he was deserted by many of those who had followed him. The general and 31 other officers were made prisoners, and committed to jail in separate apartments. The old authorities, were re-instated wherever he had deposed them. The people are said to have taken no part in the revolt—but to have remained silent spectators of the insurrection of the troops. This cannot be called active loyalty.

PORLIER was handed over to a Council of War, tried, and convicted, and, pursuant to its sentence, executed on the 3d of October, and his seditious publications burnt by the hangman. The insurrection commenced on the 19th of September, and its chief was executed on the 3d of October—one fortnight afterwards.

It was reported at Lisbon that all the Officers in Polier's Insurrection, and every tenth man taken, had been executed.

Capt. Davis informs, that a large body of Portuguese troops have sailed from Lisbon for the Brazils. The people there we believe, are quiet and loyal.—Are not these troops to act against the Spanish revolutionists?

We have received the *Journal de Paris*, of the 6th of October, and have seen letters two days later. It appears that the Allie ministers peremptorily refused to sign the treaty which proposed giving up all the frontier fortresses to the coalesced powers: that they resigned in consequence of its being persisted in.

Another letter of the same date, expresses some doubts as to the conclusion of any treaty, since none has been published; it was surmised that the treaty may nevertheless have been concluded, but that Louis was induced to suppress the publication, from an apprehension of the consequences.

The number of persons daily tried and convicted of acts of devotion to the late Emperor, and of hostility to the Bourbons is incredible; some imprisoned several others five years in irons, and down through every intermediate term; men and women soldiers and citizens.

Numerous publications are issued from the press on political topics, some liberal, some moderate and many of the most intolerant and violent character.

Aurora.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.

New War in Europe.

A letter from a respectable gentleman, dated Hamburg, Sept. 23, mentions, that "just as Europe was rejoicing in a general Peace, *war had been commenced by Turkey against Russia and Austria!!*" Several incidents in our late English papers corroborate this unhappy news. Gen. Beningsen was marching a Russian army towards the Turkish frontier; and an Austrian levy was announced of 100,000 men.

The citizens of New-York have again resumed the subject of opening a grand canal between Albany and lake Erie. The scheme has been long contemplated: but its advantages becoming daily more and more apparent, there seems to remain no doubt, but the plan will now be prosecuted with vigour.

The *Salem Gazette* states that since the conclusion of the War, more than half a million of dollars have been shipped from that port.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON arrived in Georgetown on Thursday evening & yesterday visited the President and other officers. He is expected to remove his quarters into the city, so soon as he procures convenient apartments.

Nat. Int. Nov. 18.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 21.

1 o'clock,

By a gentleman just arrived in the mail stage who left the ship Fair Trader, Jones, below, we learn that the insurrection in Spain had been suppressed and the leader, Porlier, who was betrayed by his followers, had been shot.—The Fair Trader left Cadiz on the 18th of October.

Columbia river.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer asserts that this river was first named by an enterprising Bostonian, who, entering it in his ship *Columbus*, gave the stream its appropriate name of *Columbia*

A fact worthy of record.

The arrival here of Nathaniel Ingersol Esq. Navy Agent of the U States ship Peacock, on the 31st ult. from her last cruise against the British, and the conclusion of the war against the States of Barbary, by the squadron under the command of Commodore Decatur, on the 30th of August last, has given the following unprecedented historical fact, to wit: the declaration, prosecution and successful termination, of one naval war, before all the cruizers of a previous naval war had come in What nation on the globe can say this?

A destructive fire broke out in Pittsburg, P. on the 27th Oct. and consumed several valuable brick houses, besides a number of frame and back buildings. The damage sustained is estimated at $35,000.

Cotton Crop.—A letter from New Orleans gives unwelcome accounts of the destruction of the cotton crop by the rains, storms, and inundations. The writer says, the produce of the cotton plantations this year will be the smallest ever known.

Reports are received by the Patapsco, capt. Moon, arrived at Baltimore from Naples and Gibralter, that an insurrection had broken out in the Province of Biscay against Ferdinand VII.

The following is the Calendar of a Siberian or Lapland Year.

June 23—snow melts
July 1—Snow gone
—— 9—Fields quite green
—— 17—Plants arrive at full growth
—— 25—Plants in flower
August 2—Fruits ripe
—— 10—Plants shed their seed
—— 18—Snow
From August 18 to June 23—Snow and ice.

Epidemic Influenza.

Immediately after the gales that visited our coasts were blown over, then come in their train, a catarrhal epidemic, which has spread all over the country. It is a little similar to the Influenza which prevailed so generally in the summer and fall of 1807.—It was calculated that 30,000 were affected with the complaint in question, in the city of New York, at the same time. There are but few instances of its producing mortality

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Among numberless feats of valor performed by individuals of the American revolutionary army, none has pleased me more than the following, related by an eye witness. "During the heat of the battle at Germantown, while the bullets flew as thick as hailstones, one Barkalew (of Monmouth) was levelling his musket at the enemy, when its lock was carried away by a ball. Undismayed, he caught up the gun of a comrade just killed by his side and taking aim, a bullet entered its muzzle, and twisted the barrel round like a cork screw! Still undaunted, our hero immediately kneeled down, unscrewed the whole lock from the twisted barrel and screwed it on the barrel from which the lock had been torn, and blazed away at enemy." Can ancient Sparta or modern Britain, boast a more brilliant display of cool, deliberate, unshaken courage. This hero is still living.

Tor. Light.

A man not long since, went into a store in Albany to purchase a gallon or two of Rum—when it was measured out he offered a two dollar bill, of the *Phœnix Bank* of Hartford, payable in *two years after the war*—which being refused, the unfortunate holder exclaimed, "*O damn this Hartford Convention—I can't get rid of it!!!*"

NOTICE.

This is to forwarn any person or persons whomsoever from cutting, taking or carrying away any tree, timber or trees out of my following tracts of land, to wit:

Off a certain tract of land situate lying and being in the county of Saint Charles, near the town of Saint Charles beginning two arpens below an old mill-dam and running southerly to the hill plantation, bounded eastwardly by the Missouri river and running four arpens on the rear

Also off an island on the said Missouri river, below Belle Fontaine cantonment, and known by the name of (Lille Verte) Green Island.

Also, from digging, taking or carrying away any coal from the coal pit on the river Meramec, in the county of Saint Louis, township of St. Ferdinand, at a place commonly called and known by the name of la Charbonniere, as I am determined to prosecute the delinquents rigorously.

Pierre Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 22 1815. 4-78

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Wednesday, Dec. 20.

On motion of Mr Simpson,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts in this territory and for other purposes.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill to be entitled an act for the prevention of certain trespasses, which said bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hopes.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the amendments proposed by the house of representatives, respecting post roads and post offices, with some amendments to the said resolutions which said amendments and the resolutions above mentioned are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr York.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the bill entitled an act, &c. with the house of representatives to the said bill. And they have passed the six last amendments to the said bill, with amendments to the said amendments, to which they pray the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Hopes.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do insist on their amendments to the resolutions respecting a road out of a road from St Louis to the northern boundary line of Louisiana, which amendments are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Mr Austin,

Leave to bring in a bill to the resolution respecting post roads and post offices, was granted, which bill was read, when Mr Austin moved that the amendments to said resolutions were agreed to by the house.

The question will be on the amendments as the affirmative, the council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Austin,

Leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of certain trespasses was granted, which bill was read and declared by the speaker ready for commitment.

On motion of Mr Austin,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

Leave to bring in a bill respecting a change of the road was taken up and read and the question declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And on motion of Mr Austin,

Ordered that said resolutions be committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day for tomorrow.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill from the legislative council for the prevention of certain trespasses.

When on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of said bill.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a select committee of three.

Whereupon Messrs Carr, Lucas, and Caffady, were appointed that committee.

Friday, Dec. 22.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the following bills to wit.

A bill entitled an act giving certain powers to the recorders of the several counties of this territory and for other purposes.

Also a bill entitled an act directing the mode of taking the acknowledgments or proof of deeds and conveyances in this territory executed by non residents thereof, and for other purposes.

Which acts were signed by the speaker of the house of representatives, and sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

Mr Lucas from the select committee to whom was recommitted the bill for the punishment of crimes, reported a bill on that subject entitled a bill to punish the forging and counterfeiting, and the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills or notes and for other purposes, which bill was received and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Simpson,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill from the legislative council for the prevention of certain trespasses.

When on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of said bill.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill be committed to a select committee of three.

Whereupon Messrs Carr, Lucas, and Caffady, were appointed that committee.

Friday, Dec. 22.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a resolution respecting the county of Lawrence when the speaker signed the said resolution, and the same was sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

Mr Pitman from the committee to whom was refered the law regulating the fees of the several officers of this territory, reported that they had had the same under consideration and were of opinion it was not materially defective as to require a charge at present, which report was agreed to by the house.

Mr Caulk presented the petition of Lucinda Brownson, praying a devorse which was taken up and read

And ordered that the same be committed to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Caulk, Pitman, and Byrd were appointed that committee.

Mr Heath from the committee to whom was refered the laws regulating the fiscal concerns of this territory reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes, which bill was received and read the first time.

Mr Heath presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Boons lick settlements, praying to be erected into a new and separate county,

When on motion of Mr Heath,

Ordered that said petition be referred to a select committee of three with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Whereupon Messrs Heath, Pitman, and Caldwell, were appointed that committee.

Mr deMun introduced a joint resolution for the purpose of instructing the joint committee of ways and means, to have 32 copies of the bill supplementary to the act entitled an act for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes. Which resolution was agreed to by the house, and sent for the concurrence of the legislative council

On motion of Mr deMun,

The engrossed resolutions respecting the final adjustment of land claims in this territory was taken up and read the third time in order for their final passage, and on the question shall the resolution pass, they passed in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do adhere to their amendments to the resolutions for opening a road from the town of St Louis to the northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana, and pray a committee of conference on the said disagreement and adherance and have appointed Mr Jones a committee on their part for said conference.

When on motion of Mr deMun,

Ordered that a committee of conference be appointed on the part of this house to confer with the committee appointed on the part of the legislative council on the subject of said resolution.

When Messrs deMun and Lucas, were appointed that committee and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons,

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the amendments proposed by the house of representatives to the amendments made by the L. council to the resolutions respecting post roads and post offices. They also do concur in the resolution from the house of representatives respecting the printing 32 copies of the tax bill, which resolutions and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

Mr Speaker laid before the house the census of the county of New Madrid for the present year, which finds thus of free white males of 21 years and upwards 338 under that age 492 total 828

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts and for other purposes, agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading on tomorrow.

Mr Heath from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Boons lick settlements reported a bill on that subject entitled a bill for creating a separate county out of the counties of St Louis and St Charles, which bill was read the first time.

On motion, the bill for the relief of John Watters was read the second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

And on motion of Mr Austin,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill agreeably to order agreed to the same with some amendments, which report was ordered to lean the table.

Mr Austin gave notice, that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill for opening a public road from the town of Potosi to Boons lick.

Mr deMun gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill supplementary to the laws of this territory directing the mode of taking the enumeration of the free white male habitants in this territory, also a bill taking from the judges of the circuit court the power of granting writs of habeas corpus in certain cases.

On motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill to punish the forging and counterfeiting and the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills or notes and for other purposes.

Saturday, Dec. 23.

Mr Pitman from the committee to whom was refered the petition of a number of the inhabitants of St Charles, respecting the permanent seat of justice, reported a bill on that subject which was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Caldwell,

The bill creating a part of the counties of St Louis and St Charles into a separate county was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment, and ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order for tuesday next.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the act providing for the levying & collecting the terr'l and cty. taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815 and for other purposes, when the speaker signed said bill and the same was sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

Mr deMun agreeably to notice introduced a bill supplementary to the laws of this territory directing the mode of taking the enumeration of free white male inhabitants, which bill was read the first time.

Mr Lucas gave notice that on tuesday he would ask leave to bring in a bill allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing for the owners any boats, vessels, rafts or other property wrecked, lost or adrift on any of the rivers in or bordering upon this territory.

A message from the governor informing the house that he had approved and signed the act giving certain powers to the recorders of the several counties in this territory and for other purposes. Also the act prescribing the mode of taking the acknowledgments or proofs of deed. and conveyances in this territory executed by non residents thereof and for other purposes, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Austin agreeably to notice introduced a bill for opening a public road from the town of Potosi in the county of Washington to Boons lick in the county of St Charles, which bill was read the first time.

The house came to the following resolution to wit.

Resolved by the house of representatives that no original bill shall be introduced in this house after the thirteenth instant unless it be of an urgent and important nature and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones,

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill to be entitled an act to amend an act regulating the mode of judicial proceedings in certain cases, and extending certain powers to the general court which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

The legislative council have also passed a resolution limiting the period for granting leave to introduce any original bills to saturday the thirteenth instant, unless they shall be thought of an urgent or important nature.

The house adjourned till tuesday morning ten o'clock.

$5. DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 23d inst. a negro man named

SAM,

five feet seven inches high, about 25 years of age, good features, stoop shoulders, very long fingers, large feet, his skin about his wrists, arms and ears very scaly and rough, has an intelligent appearance, is artful and plausible; he had on when he went away, a big blanket Capo, without a cap, a new pair of deer skin overalls, a pair of good strong shoes, and an old hat. He pronounces English well and speaks some French; it is probable that he has procured himself a forged pass as a free negro. He is the same fellow who roamed about two years ago in the settlements of Parker hill and Richlands, for several months. The above reward shall be paid on the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber at St. Louis, and an extra allowance shall be made for all reasonable expences incurred in conveying the said negro to this place.

J. B. C. Lucas.

St. Louis, Missouri territory
December 29, 1815. 3: 78

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

Jos. CHARLES.
Dec. 29th, 1815.

NOTICE.

This to forwarn whomsoever from destroying the timber on my tract of land on the river des Peres, in the county of St. Louis, containing four hundred arpens, bounded south, east and west by lands of Charles Gratiot, and north by the land and plantation of widow Papin, about six miles westwardly from the town of St. Louis. Delinquents will be rigorously prosecuted.

M. P. Leduc,

St. Louis, Dec. 28, 1815. 4t-78

Bark.

The subscriber will give five dollars per cord for black, and white oak BARK, to be delivered at his Tanyard, in St. Louis, the ensuing season.

THEODORE HUNT.

N. B. Those who wish to contract for the delivery of the above article must apply before the first of March next.

Dec. 28. F. H.

TAKEN UP

By David Cornwell, living on the Merimek, near the Mississippi one pair of oxen; one a brown with a crop off the left and an overbit off the right ear; the other a black with a short tail and white belly and a crop off his right ear and a half crop off his left, supposed to be eight years old, appraised to £30 by Stephen Mapes and Ed. Beebe. Dec. 23d, 1815.

Jos. Charles J. P.

Recorded 30th Dec. 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By John Wiseman, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis county, a yellow bay horse, with a mealy nose, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, a small star on the forehead, branded on the near shoulder thus, S.f. Appraised to twenty-seven dollars, before me this eleventh day of December 1815.

Andw. Kinkead J. P.

Recorded 23d Dec 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Subscriber, about the last of October, 1815, a dark dun horse, about 14 hands 2 inches high, 6 years old last spring, branded H on the near shoulder, a black streak along his back, dark mane & tail, one of his hind feet white, a small star and blaze, a natural trotter. Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will bring me the above described horse, or secure him so that I may get him again.

Jacob Boas,

Living 8 miles above St Louis, on the Mississippi.

Dec. 25th, 1815. 3t*

NOTICE.

Those indebted to me on bond, note or book account are requested to pay me without further delay. I am in want of money and cannot give longer indulgence.

JOHN WARD.

Dec. 25th, 1815. 3t.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER 30.

The Editor presents the compliments of the season to his numerous Patrons, and tenders his sincere thanks to a generous poblic for the extensive support bestowed upon his establishment. He begs leave to inform them that arrangements have been made, to encrease the size of the Missouri Gazette, to an imperial sheet, same size of the daily Aurora of Philadelphia.

After the Gazette was put to press the mail arrived, by which we received the President's Message to Congress. It will be presented to our patrons in an extra sheet as soon as possible.

Governor Shelby, in his highly patriotic Message to the Kentucky Legislature, on the 8th inst. adverts to the following popular subjects.

"Our brilliant success at sea, and our splendid victories by land, have placed us on high ground among the nations of the earth.

To secure the standing, and to transmit it unimpaired to our posterity; to avail ourselves of the experience which the late war has given us, by providing against those errors in our policy which it has pointed out; and to cherish and improve the blessings of peace, after the privations of war, is the duty of the whole American family, but more especially of its several legislative bodies.

Towards the attainment of these ends:

We should avail ourselves of a period of peace, to increase and improve our fortifications; our arsenals; our armories and every species of military equipment.

We should gradually increase our navy as the increase of population and the resources of the nation will permit.

We should re-organize the militia and consequent thereon, revise the militia law; and as far as practicable prevent in future those evasions and delays in complying with executive requisitions for militia, which were so severely felt during the last war.

In short, we should recollect that to be always prepared to resist aggression, is the surest method of escaping it; and that in peace, is the safest and cheapest time to prepare for war.

We should extend the fostering care of government to our infant manufactories:

And we should improve & extend our internal navigation and our highways.

It is true, that to the national government it more properly belongs to provide for or give impulse to some of the measures here suggested; but much may be done by the state legislatures, by a frank and liberal co-operation on their part, on subjects connected therewith or having an influence thereon.

I particularly recommend to your consideration the propriety of establishing a State Magazine, and making provision by law for procuring arms, ammunition, camp equipage, &c. sufficient to meet any public emergency."

PATENT MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandso of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburg.

Dr ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious Medicines ever offered to the public for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthma, pain and weakness in the stomach, dyspepsy, sickness at the stomach, disagreeable eructations, cholera morbus sick headache, sour belchings, summer bowel complaints, &c. &c. &c.

Dr ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Nervous Cordial or Nervine and Restorative,

Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is highly recommended as the most effectual medicine for the speedy relief of all nervous complaints connected with inward weakness of the spirits, head ache, tremblings, hysterics, debility, dizziness, gleets and various complaints arising from secret intemperance, youthful and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the unskillful use of mercury so often destructive to the human frame, disorders peculiar to females at a certain period, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Dr Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops (Price two dollars) a speedy and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone in the kidneys, pains and weakness in the back, bruises, and all kinds of recent wounds—the cramp in the limbs and face and body stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr Dyott's Patent Stomachic Pills, (price one dollar) which are excellent for strengthening weak stomachs, restoring the appetite and digestion, and curing the dyspepsia and costiveness, &c.

In short there never was a malady for which mankind throughout the southern states, from long residence in new countries redundant with marshes, stagnated pools and impure waters, has called for a more celebrated and universally approved Bitters, have ever been administered, for the relief of that most obstinate of human frame numerous testimonials of their efficacy have been received from the backs and various hospitals, besides innumerable prescriptions which have been successful to the relief of those who experienced only partial relief by other means.

Dr Dyott's infallible worm destroying lozenges, a medicine necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The first symptoms of the Worm are frequent yawnings of the countenance sometimes flushing in the face, pain in the head and about the eyes, grinding of the teeth, swelling of the upper lip, the nose sometimes bad, at others slimy, occasional looseness, a sickly dull look of the eyes, hard swelled belly great thirst, the urine frothy and sometimes of a whitish color, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep, small pimples in the face, a dry cough, disturbed sleep, palpitations of the heart, stammering, cold feet, palsy, epilepsy, fits &c. &c.

Though numberless medicines are extolled as expelling and killing worms none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertsons Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operations and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr Dyott's Anti-Bilious pills—for the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers. Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, timely administered will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious Fevers Ague and Fever, Cholic pains Flatulences indigestions costiveness, hypochondrie and Hysteric complaints Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism or Gout.

Dr Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment for the speedy, safe and expeditious cure and certain preservation from infirmary. superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth ache drops—Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—Price 50 cents.

Dr Tissott's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentifrice—For cleaning whitening and preserving the teeth and gums Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

☞ Take notice, that each and all the above medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signatures of the sole proprietor.

T. W. Dyott, M. D.

A fresh supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by

CHRISTIAN WILT
St. Louis.

Where pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis.

APPROBATION.

We the undersigned do hereby certify, that having in various cases used Dr. Robertson's celebrated Family medicines which are now prepared by dr. T. W. Dyott of Philadelphia, we have found them highly serviceable to our families, and particularly efficacious in removing those complaints for which they are prescribed, we feel assured of their excellence, and consider these medicines are valuable, and well worthy the attention of all families—in testimony thereof we have affixed our respective signatures.

David Jones, late chaplain to gen Wayne Chester county—Wm Armes, No 112 north Fifth street—Edward Wallington No 9 Queen street—Nathaniel Bayne, No 85 north Front street—John D Nelson, No 95 Race street—Adam Vance, No 76 Christian street—William Julian, No 69 south Fifth street—Jacob Shough, No 181 Noble street—David Fisher, No 187 Arch street—Jacob Hall, No 355 Callowhill street—H L Brosisky No 32 south sixth street—John Shreeves Jr No 63 Coate street—James Hamil N E corner of Race and Tenth street—Hannah Burden, No 529 south Front street—Thomas Rose, Tammany street near Fourth—Preston Goodwin, Market street near the Permanent Bridge—James Banston North-ampton township Burlington county N J—Wm Hollins Head Mullico Hill Gloucester county N J—Enoch Eldridge Greenwich township Gloucester county N J—Isaac Wiggins Chester county—John Smith, No 368 north second street—Christopher Dresher, Upper Dublin township Pa—Michael Kraft, Morisville Pa—Joseph Henry Near Norristown Montgomery county—George Ingels, United States arsenal—Hector Davd Germantown, James M. Hosier Nantucket. June 5. 1y,

FOUND

Last evening, on the road leading from St. Louis to Marais de Liard, a saddle bags full of clothing, &c. The owner is requested to call for the property, pay charges and take them away.

Alexander Moore.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.

JAMES SAWYER,

Takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberality. He hopes to make the SEMINARY useful in proportion to the public favor. The acquisition of a pair of Globes, some elementary classical works, and a new system of Geography, with atlasses of incomparable merits will enable him to offer the best of education to young gentlemen and ladies under very favorable circumstances. Terms of tuition in the L. system, five dollars advanced, or five dollars at the end of each quarter, in Grammar and Geography, seven dollars advanced; Mathematicks, Belle Lettre, Latin or Greek languages or Philosophy, ten dollars.

☞ N B Those who wish for tuition in the higher branches of education, will do a favor to apply by letter or otherwise before the first of January, as there will then be an opportunity to send to the east for books.

Dec. 22.

N B. Indigent children and orphans will be taken at a reduced price or for nothing as the case may require.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Aull, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Have opened at Louisville, Kentucky,

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W. Aull & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philidelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N. B. The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, and Peltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec 1, 1815. 3m

ELOPED.

From my house, bed and board, my wife Genevieve Richard, without any just cause: I therefore forwarn any person or persons from harboring or *trading* with her, as I will not pay any of her contracts.

Baptist Mousette.

Dec. 19th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those who have any demands on the estate of William Thomson dec'd. are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement within one year from this date. Delinquents agreeable to law, will be debarred from receiving their proportion of the dividend of said estate, as it is found to be insolvent. Those who are indebted to said estate are also requested to make immediate payment to

Ebenezer Ayres, Admr.

Portage de Sioux township,
St. Charles County.
Dec. 18th, 1815. [3177*.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Beatty of the county of St. Charles deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrators; persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

James Green
Administrator.

St. Charles County Dec. 19.

To Emigrants wishing to settle at Boons Lick.

Gentlemen, be assured that you can purchase CORN, PORK and BEEF much cheaper at Boons Lick than in any other part of this Territory—and more than enough to furnish double the number that will settle in that part of the county this season.

John G. Heath.

St. Louis, Dec. 17th, 1815

Public notice is hereby given.

Whereas I Samuel Cooper and Thompson Harris sen. on or about the 1st of February, 1811, executed a note or obligation to one Lewis Barker for 191 dollars in cash, due in the month of September following: this is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note or obligation, as Harris and myself are determined not to pay the same, it having been given for a negro man that was represented to be sound, but was not so.

Samuel Cooper.

Nov. 1st, 1815. 6t-75.

PORK.

I will pay the cash for eight thousand weight of corn fed pork, any person willing to contract with me for the same, will call on me in St. Louis.

William Sullivan.

Dec. 8th, 1815. 4t75.

A NEW STORE.

A large assortment of seasonable GOODS just opened at the New Store House opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's; among which are.

Superfine London Cloths, blue, black, bottle green, brown's and mixtures,
Ladies Pelice Cloth and Coatings,
Superfine Cassimeres and Forrest Cloths,
Ribb'd and plain Stockinets and Berlin cords,
Superfine toylanet Vestings,
A large assortment of Flannels & Baizes
Superior quality rose & point Blankets,
A handsome assortment of Bombazets, plain, figured and twill'd,
A variety of Calicoes and Ginpams,
Cambrick, Jacobet and Book Muslins, plain and figured,
An elegant assortment of cotton and Silk Shawls,
Ladies and gentlemens silk Hose and Gloves,
A great variety of fashionable ribbons,
Silk and cotton Cords and Tassells and Trimmings for dresses,
A good assortment of Cutlery, Iron mongery and Castings,
Juniatta Bar Iron, & Hoop Iron,
Best Millington, Crowley and Blister Steel,
A quantity of Stationary and School Books, &c.
A choice collection of Groceries,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas of the latest importations,
Best green Coffee, loaf Sugar & Spices,
Best Cognac Brandy & Madeira Wine,
Also a few elegant Saddles and Riddles.

The above goods have been carefully selected and purchased on the best terms in the New York market, and the subscribers flatter themselves are worthy the attention of the public.

Country Merchants will be supplied on liberal terms at wholesale prices.

C. W. Hunter, & Co.

N. B. The Subscribers have also opened a store at Herculaneum, where a general assortment of Merchandize may be had at St. Louis prices, Lead, Furs, Peltries and county Produce taken in payment or Barter.

C. W. H. & Co.

December 2nd. 3m77

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1. 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red cedar framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Graveceur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels
KANHAWA SALT
of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.—He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sep. 2. 6t-tf

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of SCOTT & M'CLURG, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

TAKEN UP

By Micajah Harris living on the Currants river, Columbia township, county of Lawrence, a bay mare, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, a small white streak on her forehead, no brand perceivable, a natural trotter, appraised to twenty three dollars. Given under my hand this 8th day of August 1815.

Wm. Russel, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.
Lewis de Mun, Clk. L. C'y. Ct.

31st 76

TAKEN UP

By Samuel Gibson, living in Point Labbadie township, county of Saint Louis, one forrel mare, with a blaze face, three white feet, main and tail white, seven years old last spring, no brand perceivable, about fourteen hands and one inch high, appraised to forty dollars by John Nickles and John Williams, before me this 3d day of September, 1815.

James Kegans, J. P.

31st 76

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

The Editor earnestly request those indebted to him to make immediate payment: such of his subscribers as are accustomed to pay in produce are requested to do so without delay.

Dec. 1st, 1815.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 6, 1816. [No 370.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

President's Message.

This day, at 12 o'clock the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of Congress the following Message, by Mr. Todd, his Secretary.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

I have the satisfaction on our present meeting, of being able to communicate to you the successful termination of the war which had been commenced against the United States by the Regency of Algiers. The squadron in advance on that service, under command of Decatur, left not a moment of time unemployed in the Mediterranean, in seeking the naval force of the enemy in that sea, and succeeded in capturing two of his ships, one of them the principal ship, commanded by the Algerine admiral. The high character of the American commander was brilliantly sustained on the occasion which did honor to his own flag in the action with that of his adversary, as was the well-tried gallantry of all the officers and men actually engaged. Having prepared the way by this demonstration of American skill and prowess, proposals were addressed to the port of Algiers, whose pride was promptly yielded to the force. In the terms finally dictated, the honor of the United States was perfectly consulted by a peace [illegible] on the principle of all pretensions to [illegible]. The impressions which [illegible] have been made strengthened and [illegible] have been by former [illegible] with the regencies [illegible], by the appearance of [illegible] which followed under Commodore Bainbridge, the chief in command of the expedition, and by the judicious [illegible] last quarter, afford a reasonable [illegible] of future security, for the [illegible] portion of our commerce [illegible] within reach of the Barbary powers.

It is a source of satisfaction that the [illegible] of peace with Great Britain has been succeeded by a convention for the regulation of commerce, and a declaration of principles between the two countries. In this result a spirit of conciliation manifested on the part of the United States, which it is hoped will be improved into liberal arrangements on other subjects, on which the two countries have mutual interests, and might endanger their future harmony, if Congress will decide on the expediency of promoting such a sequel by giving effect to the measure of confining American navigation to American seamen: a measure which at the same time that it might have that special object, would have the further advantage of increasing the independence of our navigation, and the resources for maritime defence.

In conformity with the articles of the treaty of Ghent relating to the Indians as well as with a view to the tranquility of our north-western frontiers, measures were taken to establish an immediate peace with the several tribes who had been engaged in hostilities against the United States. Such of them as were invited to Detroit acceded readily to a renewal of the former treaties of friendship. Of the other tribes who were invited to a station on the Mississippi, the greater number have also observed the peace offered to them. The residue, consisting of the more distant tribes or parts of tribes, remain to be brought over by further explanations, or by such other means as may be adapted to the disposition they may finally disclose.

The Indian tribes within, and bordering on our southern frontier, whom a cruel war on their part had compelled us to chastise into peace, have latterly shewn a restlessness, which has called for preparatory measures for repressing it, and for protecting the commissioners engaged in carrying the terms of the peace into execution.

The execution of the Act for fixing the military peace establishment, has been attended with difficulties which even now can only be overcome by legislative aid. The selection of officers; the payment and discharge of the troops enlisted for the war; the payment of the retained troops, and their re-union from detached and distant stations; the collection and security of the public property, in the quarter master, commissary and ordnance departments; and the constant medical assistance required a complete execution of the act impracticable on the first of May, the period more immediately contemplated. As soon however, as circumstances would permit, and as far as it has been practicable, consistently with the public interest, the reduction of the army has been accomplished: but the appropriations for its pay and for other branches of the military service, having proved inadequate, the earliest attention to that subject will be necessary; and the expediency of continuing upon the peace establishment, the staff officers who have hitherto been provisionally retained is also recommended to the consideration of Congress.

In the performance of the executive duty upon this occasion, there has not been wanting a just sensibility to the merits of the American army, during the late war; but the obvious policy and design in fixing an efficient military peace establishment, did not afford an opportunity to distinguish the aged and infirm, on account of their past services; nor the wounded and disabled on account of their present sufferings. The extent of the reduction indeed unavoidably involved the exclusion of many meritorious officers of every rank from the service of their country; and so equal as well as so numerous were the claims to attention, that a decision by the standard of comparative merit, could seldom be attained. Judged however in candor, by a general standard of positive merit, the Army Register will, it is believed do honor to the selection; while the case of those officers, whose names are not included in it devolves with the strongest interest upon the legislative authority for such provision as shall be deemed the best calculated to give support and solace to the veteran and invalid; to display the beneficence, as well the justice of the government; and to inspire a martial zeal for the public service upon every future emergency.

Although the embarrassments arising from the want of an uniform national currency have not been diminished, since the adjournment of congress, great satisfaction has been derived, in contemplating the revival of the public credit, and the efficiency of the public resources. The receipts into the Treasury from the various branches of revenue, during the nine months ending on the 30th of September last, have been estimated at twelve millions and a half of dollars; the issues of Treasury Notes of every denomination, during the same period, amounted to the sum of fourteen millions of dollars: and there was also obtained upon loan during the same period, a sum of nine millions of dollars; of which the sum of six millions of dollars was subscribed in cash, and the sum of three millions of dollars in Treasury Notes. With those means, added to the sum of one million and a half of dollars, being the balance of money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, there has been paid between the 1st of January and the 1st of October, on account of the appropriations of the preceding and of the present year, (exclusively of the amount of the Treasury Notes subscribed to the loan, and the amount redeemed in the payment of duties and taxes) the aggregate sum of thirty three millions and a half of dollars, leaving a balance then in the Treasury estimated at the sum of 3 000,000 of dollars. Independent however, of the arrearages due for military services and supplies, it is presumed that a further sum of five millions of dollars, including the interest on the public debt payable on the 1st of January next, will be demanded at the Treasury to complete the expenditures of the present year, and for which the existing ways and means will sufficiently provide.

The national debt as it was ascertained on the 1st of October last, amounted in the whole to the sum of 120,000,000 of dollars, consisting of the unredeemed balance of the debt contracted before the late war, (39 000,000 of dollars) the amount of funded debt contracted in consequence of the war, (64,000,000 of dollars) and the amount of the unfunded and floating debt (including the various issues of Treasury Notes) 17,000,000 of dollars, which is in a gradual course of payment. There will probably be some addition to the public debt, upon the liquidation of various claims, which are depending; and a conciliatory disposition on the part of Congress may lead honorably and advantageously to an equitable arrangement of the militia expences, incurred by the several states, without the previous sanction or authority of the government of the United States: But when it is considered that the new, as well as the old, portion of the debt has been contracted in the assertion of the national rights and independence; and when it is recollected that the public expenditures not being exclusively bestowed upon subjects of a transient nature, will long be visible in the armour and equipments of the American navy, in the military works for the defence of our harbours and our frontiers and in the supplies of our arsenals and magazines; the amount will bear a gratifying comparison with the objects which have been attained; as well as with the resources of the country.

The arrangement of the finances, with a view to the receipts and expenditures of a permanent peace establishment will necessarily employ the deliberations of congress during the present session. It is true that the improved condition of the public revenue, will not only afford the means of maintaining the faith of the government with its creditors inviolate, and of prosecuting successfully, the measures of the most liberal policy; but will, also, justify an immediate alleviation of the burdens imposed by the necessities of the war. It is however essential to every modification of the finances, that the benefits of an uniform national currency should be restored to the community. The absence of the precious metals will it is believed, be a temporary evil; but until they can again be rendered the general medium of exchange, it devolves on the wisdom of Congress to provide a substitute which shall equally engage the confidence and accommodate the wants of the citizens throughout the union. If the operations of the state Banks cannot produce this result, the practicable operation of a national Bank will merit its consideration; and if neither of these expedients be deemed effectual, it may become necessary to ascertain the terms upon which the credit of the government (no longer to be withheld as an instrument of credit) shall be lent upon motives of general policy, to a common medium of circulation.

Notwithstanding the security for future repose, which the U. S. ought to find in their love of peace, and their constant respect for the rights of other nations, the character of the times particularly inculcates the lesson, that, whether to prevent or repel danger, we ought not to be unprepared for it. This consideration will, it is presumed, recommend to Congress a liberal provision for the immediate extension, and gradual completion, of the works of defence both fixed and floating on our maritime frontier; and an adequate provision for guarding our inland frontier, against danger from which certain portions of it may continue to be exposed.

As an improvement of the military establishment, it will deserve the consideration of Congress, whether a corps of invalids might not be formed, and employed, as at present in the support of fortifications, garrisons, &c. relieved by the [illegible] existing establishments, [illegible] to the public, the benefit of their stationary services, and of their exemplary discipline. I recommend, also, an enlargement of the military academy, already established, and the establishment of others in other sections of the union. And I cannot press too much on the attention of Congress, such a classification and organization of the militia, as will most effectually render it the safeguard of a free state. The experience has shewn in the late splendid achievements of the militia, the value of this resource for the public defence, it has shewn, also, the importance of that skill in the use of arms, and that familiarity with the essential rules of discipline, which cannot be expected from the regulations now in force. But this subject is intimately connected with the necessity of accommodating the laws, in every respect, to the great object of enabling the political authority of the union, to employ promptly and effectually, the physical power of the union in the cases designated by the constitution.

The signal services which have been rendered by our navy, and the capacities it has developed for successful operation in the national defence, will give to that portion of the public force, its full value in the eyes of Congress, at an epoch which calls for the constant vigilance of all governments. To preserve the ships now in a sound state; to complete those already contemplated; to provide amply the imperishable materials for prompt augmentations, and to improve the existing arrangements into more advantageous establishments for the construction, the repairs, and the security of vessels of war, is dictated by the soundest policy.

In adjusting the duties on imports, to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures, will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be, which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this as in other cases, exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies, of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must occur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country may remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced, and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success. Under circumstances giving a powerful impulse to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress and exhibited an efficiency, which justify the belief, that with a protection not more than adequate to the enterprizing citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become, at an early day, not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the U. S. from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures, for articles necessary for the public defence, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures, where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and ensure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.

Among the means of advancing the public interest, the occasion is a proper one for recalling the attention of congress to the great importance of establishing throughout our country the roads and canals which can best be executed under the national authority. No objects within the circle of political economy so richly repay the expence bestowed on them; there are none, the utility of which is more universally ascertained and acknowledged, none that do more honor to the government, whose wise and enlarged patriotism duly appreciates them. Nor is there any country which presents a field, where Nature invites more the art of man, to complete her own work for his accommodation and benefit. These considerations are strengthened, moreover, by the political effect of these facilities for intercommunication in bringing and binding more closely together the various parts of our extended confederacy. Whilst the states, individually, within a laudable enterprise, and emulation, avail themselves of their local advantages, by new roads, by navigable canals, and by improving the streams susceptible of navigation, the general government in the mean time urged to similar undertakings, requiring a national jurisdiction, and the national treasury the pride of having systematically completed, so inestimable a work. And in a happy reflection, that any defect of constitutional power, which may be supposed to exist, can be supplied in a mode which the constitution itself has expressly pointed out.

The present is a favorable season also for bringing again into view the establishment of a national seminary of learning within the District of Columbia, and with means drawn from the property therein subject to the authority of the general government. Such an institution claims the patronage of Congress, as a monument of their solicitude for the advancement of knowledge, without which the blessings of liberty cannot be fully enjoyed, or long preserved; as a model instructive in the formation of other seminaries; as a nursery of enlightened preceptors; as a central resort of youth and genius from every part of their country, defusing on their return examples of those national feelings, those liberal sentiments, and those congenial manners which contribute cement to our union and strength to the great political fabric, of which this is a formation.

In closing this communication, I might not to repress a sensibility, in which you will unite to the happy lot of our country, and to the goodness of a superintending Providence to which we are indebted for it. Whilst other portions of mankind are labouring under the distresses of war, or struggling with adversity in other forms, America, and many of them in the United States are in the tranquil enjoyment of prosperous and honorable peace. In reviewing the scenes through which it has been attained, we on the banks of the Mississippi, and in the territory of the United States, you know that cotton is one of the great staple commodities of Carolina and

framed for their preservation, are equal to the severest trials of war, as well as adapted to the ordinary periods of repose. As fruits of this experience, and of the reputation acquired by the American arms, on the land and on the water, the nation finds itself possessed of a growing respect abroad, and of a just confidence in itself, which are among the best pledges for its peaceful career. Under other aspects of our country, the strongest features of its flourishing condition are seen, in a population rapidly increasing, on a territory as productive as it is extensive; in a general industry, and fertile ingenuity, which find their ample rewards and in an affluent revenue, which admits a reduction of the public burthens, without withdrawing the means of sustaining the public credit, of gradually discharging the public debt, of providing for the necessary defensive and precautionary establishments, and of patronizing in every authorized mode, undertakings conducive to the aggregate wealth and individual comfort of our citizens.

It remains for the guardians of the public welfare, to persevere in that justice and good will towards other nations, which invite a return of these sentiments towards the U. States; to cherish institutions which guarantee their safety and their liberties, civil and religious; and to combine with a liberal system of foreign commerce, an improvement of the natural advantages, and a protection, not extensive of the independent sources of our highly favored and happy country.

In all measures having such objects, my faithful co-operation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1815.

From Cobbett's Register, August 26.

LETTER IV.

TO LORD SHEFFIELD.

Intended to show, that so extensive is the growth of American Wool, that some of that Wool is exported to England, and that, though the importation of Wool is great in proportion to the whole quantity used, to impose a tax upon importation would be injurious to the country.

My Lord,

In proceeding to apply to the subject before us and the matter contained in my last Letter, I must beg your Lordship to observe, that it is not only proved, that almost every sort of manufactury was going on in America *during the war*, but, that, as appears from the date many of the advertisements, if not from all them, they were neither dropped, nor likely to be either discontinued, or apparently, to be rendered less active, by the *peace*; all the advertisements being dated after the peace was proclaimed in America, and many of them in the the month of *May*.

You see, in No. 33, that *sugar* and *indigo* are produced on the banks of the Mississippi, which it has been attained, we and in the territory of the United States; you know that cotton is one of the great staple commodities of Carolina and

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Georgia; that tobacco is the native of Virginia; you see that *hemp* and *flax* are largely cultivated and manufactured; you know, that *Indian corn*, the cultivation of which characterises the fairest and richest part of Europe, and is the criterion of fertile soil and good climate, is produced in abundance throughout the whole country, fourteen hundred miles in length; you know that timber is every where in abundance; you see that salt, iron, lead, copper, and coal mines, are there, and stone and marble and slate quarries: you see, that machinery of every sort, and worked by every kind of power, is in motion; and have you still the expectation, or the hope, that America is *dependent on England* for the means of thinly peopling her land, clothing her people or furnishing her dwellings, or fighting her enemies?

But, the objects more immediately before us are WOOL and WOOLLENS. I have shown, I think, pretty clearly, that we have no reason to expect your [illegible] for extraordinary demand for English Wool from the [illegible] affairs in Europe. And, [illegible] that does that hope rest [illegible] look at America? Now, [illegible] you that Merino Sheep [illegible] in America: And, [illegible] that Pennsylvania, a few [illegible] years ago, had scarcely [illegible] sheep of any sort. The [illegible] to the Northward, [illegible] Mr. Livingston's account [illegible] and much more in [illegible] sorts. No. XIV. [illegible] Wool, is all its [illegible] a great article of [illegible] and No. XVI. [illegible] only that wool [illegible] of commerce, but [illegible] *apart from America* [illegible] *England*. You see [illegible] ers merchants, who [illegible] *shipments of Wool* [illegible] *ship to England*; [illegible] *Boston*; not at [illegible] which State Mr. [illegible] belongs to and resides [illegible] now, that several [illegible] American fine wool were [illegible] England more than four [illegible] ago. I saw the [illegible] But, this advertisement, which proves the fact of the thing, is worth [illegible] personal observation and testimony of a hundred witnesses sworn upon the Gospels.

Now, my Lord, when I come to speak of the extent to which American *manufactures* will be carried in peace, and which will depend perhaps, in a great measure, upon the laws that may be passed there, I shall speak with great diffidence; because the subject on the score of foreign policy, as well as on the score of internal prosperity, demands an extent of knowledge as to the whole of the interests of that community, which it would be presumption in me, or in any man not upon the spot, to pretend to possess. But, with regard to the capacity of America to grow wool, and export it to England, I can speak with nearly as much confidence as I should upon their capacity to send us Cotton or Tobacco.

That the soil of America is fertile is well known; and it has now been proved, that it is well adapted to the breeding and keeping of sheep. It has been proved because such numerous flocks already exist. The only question, then, is, whether the American farmer can grow wool cheaper than the English farmer, and, from that cause, can afford to sell it at a lower price. Lower it must be sold, in order to open a market for it here, because it must come loaded with the charges of freight, and other expences, from which our wool is exempted. The price, at which the American farmer does sell wool, I have nothing to prove; but, I know, that the price of Wheat is the criterion, whereby to judge to the price, at which he can afford to sell wool. Now, we see from No. XXXVIII. that the price of wheat, is one dollar and twenty cents a bushel. That is to say, a dollar and a fifth. Call it six shilling of our money. This is at Pittsburgh; but, it must be a pretty fair average. If, then, our farmers are sinking into ruin with wheat at 6s. a bushel, it is clear that the produce of the earth can be raised one third cheaper there than it can here. A third, or 33 1-3 per centum, will, I should suppose, amply meet all charges on a raw material like wool. So that, at this moment, with our low prices, our ruinous price, the American farmer can undersell in our own market, even in the infancy of his flocks.

But we must not stop here. We cannot stop here. Provisions must rise in England, or the taxes cannot be paid.—Wheat cannot stand at 9s. a bushel.—Upon an average of the last ten years, it has been 12s. a bushel; and to enable us to pay the taxes, it must go on even higher than that. Wool however, must keep an even pace with the wheat, or wool will not be grown; and, how is it to keep that pace, if importations of "untaxed" wool be permitted, without a tax imposed on it here?

"Well," you will say, "and do I not recommend the taxing of foreign wool?" Yes; but, what would that effect? Why, just as much evil to the manufacturers of cloth, as good to growers of wool? Indeed, in the end, it would be an evil to the former as well as to the latter.

But, before I proceed to shew to what extent your proposed measure would affect the manufacturers, it is necessary to make a few observations as to the relative quantity of wool grown and wool imported. You say, that of wool imported, the quantity, in 1780, was 2,600, 828 *lbs.* and that in 1814 it rose up to the *appalling* quantity of 15,712,517 *lbs.* I dare say that this statement is correct; because you had the actual accounts of imports to refer to. As to the quantity of wool *grown in the country*, it is *impossible* for any one to state it with any thing like precision. The wool is not *taxed*; neither the grower, nor the dealer, nor the Manufacturer is compelled to keep or render any account of it. Yet, a writer in the Courier of the 8th inst. says that "your Lordship *must* be *well acquainted with the amount of it*; which, so long since as 1800, was 132,000,000 *lbs.*" Hence he is led to ridicule your alarm at the importation of 15,712,517 *lbs.* in a year.

If this statement of the quantity of the home growth were correct, your proposed tax; would, indeed, have nothing in it very serious to the manufacturers. But, besides that it is next to impossible that any one should be able to come at the amount of the home growth, this statement is so monstrous as to shock even the credulity that gives a currency to Moore's Almanac. This gentleman has heard of millions so uncountable, that he thinks nothing of hundreds of millions. The average weight of a sheep's fleece is 3 lbs. consequently there must be 48,000,000 of sheep in the country, shorne every year, or 1 1-2 to every human being, including the cities and towns. Ewes are, on an average, killed at 4 years old, wethers at 3, and lambs at 4 months. They are, then, killed, on an average, at 29 months old. They live one year before they yield any wool. Thus, for every sheep that is shorne, there is one killed in every 17 months. So that, including a fraction there must be killed every year 48, 000,000 of sheep and Lambs; or, 3 1-2 to each human being, man, woman and child, paupers, gypsies, felons and all. The average weight of sheep is about 60 lbs. and of lambs about 26 lbs. The number of sheep killed far exceeds that of lambs. But, suppose the average weight to be 50 lbs. Then there is for each human being 175 lbs. of mutton in a year, or very nearly 1-2 lb. a day; for beggars, paupers, babies and all, observe. But this is not all. The neat cattle nearly equal the sheep in amount of meat. The hogs surpass the sheep in this respect. So that here is 1. 1-2 pounds of meat, besides fish and poultry, every day in the year for every human being, sucking babies and all, when it is well known, that millions of even the fathers and mothers cannot take a morsel of animal food from month's end to month's end, and sometimes hardly a morsel of bread, their chief diet being tea and potatoes. What monstrous absurdity!

But, the wool! what shall we do with the wool? Suppose it all be made into the shape of broad cloth and that each yard in length requires 3*lbs.* of wool. It would not require so much, but suppose it did. Here are 64,000,000 of yards in length, and 128,000,000 square yards of cloth. There are 3,097,600 square yards in a square mile. Leaving out fractions, then, here is cloth enough made in *one year*, without the wool imported to cover 40 *square miles*; The very skins of the animals would cover 10 square miles! If this statement were correct, the idea of hiding the sun with a blanket would not be so very absurd.

We have, then no means of ascertaining, with any degree of exactness, the quantity of the home growth. But it is rational to suppose, that the 15,000, 000 of *lbs.* imported, are not less than a fourth of the whole quantity of wool manufactured in the country. The amount of all the woollens exported last year was *l.*5,600,000 sterling: and, suppose only one fourth of the woollens to have been sent abroad, leaving three fourths for home consumption, the whole of the manufactured woollens would have amounted to *l.*22, 400,000 sterling. If we allow a third of the cost of the woollens for the raw material, and put the wool upon an average at 8s. sterling a pound, we shall find that the whole amount of the wool before it was manufactured amounted to 7,400,000 and some odd pounds sterling, & that the whole quantity of it was 51,000,000 of pounds wt: which is not four times as much as the quantity of wool imported, and which wool I believe is nearly all of the fine quality.

Whether I am wrong in my supposition that *not less* than one fourth of our woollens are exported, and that the raw material amounts to *not more* than one third of the price of manufactured goods I must leave, as I do with great deference, for the reader to decide; but I must be very wide indeed of the mark, if the quantity of wool imported does not bear a proportion of at least a *sixth* in value to the whole of home growth.

It is clear, therefore, my Lord, that the importation of wool has a very great effect on the price of wool grown at home. But, lay a tax upon wool imported, and the consequence is, *a rise in the price of manufactured woollens*; for, to suppose as you appear to do, that the manufacturer does not *now and always*, upon an average of transactions, *sell at as low a price as he can afford to sell*; to suppose that ever active and all-seeing *competition* is not sufficient upon an average of years, to apportion with the most scrupulous precision the profits of unfettered trade, is a notion so well known to belong exclusively, and of Right Divine, to the mob, that for any gentleman to attempt to encroach upon it is to set at open defiance every principle of justice and humanity.

The consequences of a rise in the price of manufactured woollens would be, first, a diminution in the consumption at home, unless you could by some sort of gipsy conjuring trick convey the sums into our pockets necessary to meet the rise of price. The same would take place as to exports. But much *more* might take place as to our foreign trade; for, if you were to prohibit the importation of wool altogether, it would be manufactured abroad; and as price is the great and true and everlasting regulator, the moment wool became so cheap elsewhere as to enable other countries to work it up and sell it at a lower price than we, that very moment would the export trade disappear. What is true as to total prohibition is true as to prohibition in part. For though the countries sending wool hither would not, *all at once*, begin to manufacture their own sufficiently to shut out our woollens *entirely*, they would do the thing by degrees; and so truly would the prohibition operate as to leave not a fraction unaccounted for in the effect.

From this general view of this part of the subject, I should now proceed to the particular case of America; but, I must postpone that till my next, in which I hope to be able to shew, not only that no tax ought to be laid upon imported wool, but that the Corn Bill ought to be repealed.

I am your most obedient servant, WM. COBBETT.

THE SITUATION OF ENGLAND

Is thus compared to that of America by Cobbett, in his 5th letter to lord Sheffield,

England exports products to the value of 33,093,157*l.* per annum, and the interest of her debts 43,000,000*l.*

America exports annually to the amount of 9,030,000*l*; and the interest of her debts is 4,1,630*l.*

On the atrocious cruelty of turning foreign sailors adrift, as the peace who are naturalized by two years service in the British navy, his remarks are pungent enough. They will seek employment abroad. Mr. C. then represents England in this dilemma:—

"Peace, so far from reviving commerce, will in all human probability, have a contrary effect in England. The late wars have been different in their effect on commerce from former wars. They swept the sea of all commerce but our own. They made all the world tributary to us. The profits of the world's commerce centered here. By the means of our loans and taxes we obtained a force sufficient to effect these purposes. But, this cannot continue in peace.—Other nations will have each its share of commerce. Our navy, withdrawn from the ocean, will leave the nations of the world at liberty to communicate with each other. And as every ship of ours must sail loaded with a part of our debt, other nations will be able to sail and carry goods cheaper. If we attempt to prevent this by force, it is war again. More loans. If we remain quiet we sink in the general scale, and—[cætera desunt.]

EAST INDIA NEWS.

Malta, Aug. 22.

The statement in our private communications respecting the unpleasant results of the war against Napaul, are confirmed by the following extract of a letter from Madeira, March 12, 1815:—

"The despatches by the last and present fleets are perhaps of a MORE ALARMING character than any that have been received in Leadenhall street for the last twenty years. In Bengal our armies have not only been REPEATEDLY DEFEATED, but obliged to act on the defensive: and the moral effects of it NEVER to be removed from the minds of the natives. The war against the brave and hardy highlanders of Napaul, have been undoubtedly commenced under an ignorance of their character and resources, and it has in consequence been conducted with inadequate means. The times are miserably changed, when (as is the fact at this moment,) our troops are forming entrenched camps, within the company's ancient possessions—indeed I fear to repeat alarming reports which the post of each day brings us. On this side of India, we are on the eve of a Mahratta war, the certain consequence of a failure in Napaul. Sir T. Hislop has taken the field, he is organizing an army of 30,000 men! The expense is enormous. The government paper is at a heavy discount. This is an unfavorable view of our situation, but unfortunately it is too true a one."

STATISTICS.

The following statistical view of Asia, is from a late English publication, and is much more full and correct with the best knowledge of that part of the world, than any that we have seen.

HINDUSTAN.	*Population.*
Bengal, Bahar and Orissa,	29 000 000
Acquisitions in Orissa and Hindustan in 1799,	10 000 000
Under Bengal Presidency,	39 000 000
Madras Presidency,	12 000 000
Bombay Presidency,	2 500 000
Total English Hindustan,	53 500 000

[redacted]	5 000 000
Nawab,	5 000 000
and Guicowar,	3 000 000
	2 000 000
Mysore Rajeh, Hindu,	500 000
Travancore and Cochin,	
	21 000 000
British and vassals,	5 000 000
Independent princes, Mahrattahs, having Scindea,	3 000 000
Holkar, & other chiefs,	2 000 000
Nagpoor,	4 000 000
Nepal or Ghorkalia,	
Seik and Lahore,	36 000 000
Joudpour, Oudeypoor, Jeynagur, and other Rajeepoots,	
Ameers of Sind, Cabul, Cashmere, Bootan, Assam, Grand Goolkas and other natives,	15 000 000
Total Hindustan	101 000 00

Number of geographical square miles in the above named places is estimated by the best writers at 1 620 000

British military establishment in Hindustan.

1809—British force,

Royal troops.		
Dragoons, 4 regts.	2 635	
Infantry, 20 regts.	17 713	
		20 348
Company's troops.		
Artillery 6 batts.	2 849	
Horse art. 2 troops, 8 troop squads.	146	
Infantry, 50 regts.	927	
Supernumeraries,	36	
		4 026
Total European,		24 374
Native troops.		
Cavalry, 68 regts.	7 781	
Horse artillery, 2 troops.	95	
Artillery, 8 companies.	828	
Artificers and pioneers.	5 559	
Infantry, 155 regts.	101 577	
Hurkarus,	392	
Lascars,	648	
Pioneers, 2 battalions and 2 companies.	1 745	
Marine,	750	
Superintendants and reformed,	8 032	
Retainers,	810	
Total Native troops,		129 077
Total European & native,		153 451

1803—Troops in India,

Army,	22 000
Civil officers,	2 000
Factory,	5 000
Lascars,	300
Auxiliaries,	1 700
	31 000

The [illegible] article from the French [illegible] almanac, of 1814 is to be understood [illegible] period; France now does [illegible] from more than 28 000 000 [illegible] reduced to about 2 000 000 [illegible] has to exist as a state, [illegible] by the kingdom of Holland, [illegible] the addition of Friesland; the [illegible] has ceased, and the [illegible] resumes its former dimensions, [illegible] and Cleves have also ceased [illegible] returned to Prussia. England, Scotland and Ireland, are understated two millions at least; Denmark is over-[illegible] more than a million; Prussia [illegible] five, has now eleven millions.

The number of the inhabitants on the earth have been estimated to be about 937 000 000 in the following statements, but the population of Africa and America is rather doubtful.

Europe	187 000 000	
Asia	580 000 000	937 000 000
Africa	80 000 000	
America	80 000 000	
China (estimated at)		200 000 000

Historians are not agreed on the exact population of China, this account we have from father Amiot. Other writers reliport very give the population at 100—200—and some as high as 333 000 000 but it is better ascertained by an official statement in the Pekin Gazette, to be 55 000 000 of souls. China is divided into six provinces it contains 156 cities of the first rank, 1312 of the second, 2357 strong place,

France	40 000 000
Kingdom of Italy	6 680 000
Naples	5 000 000

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

Bavaria	3 650 000
Wurtemberg	1 833 400
Saxony & duchy of Warsaw	5 650 000
Westphalia	2 065 000
Prince Primate	290 000
Baden	959 000
Berg and Cleves	930 000
Hesse	555 000
Wurtzburg	275 000
Nassau	300 000
Hohenzollern	48 000
Isemburg	45 000
Aremberg	28 000
Lichtenstein	5 000
Saxe Weimar	216 000
Saxe Gotha	189 000
Saxe Cobourg	53 000
Saxe Meinungen	43 000
Saxe Hildburghausen	39 000
Anhault Dessau	52 000
Anhault Bernbourg	35 000
Anhault Cothen	53 000
Schwartzbourg Sonderhausen	45 000
Schwartz Rudelstadt	52 000
Waldeck	45 000
Lippe Detmold	70 000
Lippe Schaumbourg	23 000

House of Reuss	28 000
Mecklenburg Schwerin	395 000
Mecklenburg Strelitz	55 000
States belonging to the emperor of Austria, after the treaty of Vienna	19 000 000
British Islands	12 000 000
Portugal	2 000 000
Denmark	2 400 000
Spain	12 000 000
United States of America	8 000 000
Prussia	3 000 000
Russia: In Europe	3 400 000
Its Polish States	5 500 000
Ancient Galicia	400 000
In Asia & America	5 000 000
Sweden	2 000 000
Switzerland	2 000 000
Turkey: In Europe	8 000 000
In Asia	3 500 000
Egypt	3 500 000
Syria	84 000
Barbary	
England	11 000 000
Scotland	1 800 000
Ireland	5 000 000
	17 800 000

BY AUTHORITY.

Treasury Department,
November 30, 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as will become due in *Philadelphia*, on the 1st day of January next, and on all subsequent days:

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due; and interest on the said notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

Whereas by documents exhibited at this Office in support of applications for Land Warrants, it appears that many persons disregard or misconstrue the information heretofore published, relative to the proceedings in all cases where the Original Claimant does not personally apply at this Department; it is therefore deemed expedient to elucidate the several points alluded to above by the following observations.

1 In regard to the Power of Attorney directed to be executed in the cases abovementioned, it is deemed of primary importance, that it be formally acknowledged before a Magistrate, and that this acknowledgment be subscribed by the Person who thus delegates his authority to another, as well as confirmed by his oath or affirmation, in presence of the said Magistrate, who then attests the execution of this formality.

2 Every Deposition or affidavit ought to be subscribed by the Deponent, or Person making it, as well as confirmed by his oath or affirmation; and should then be attested in due form by the Magistrate before whom it is made. It is particularly required that those individuals who depose to the identity of another, should subscribe their deposit on to render the identification valid.

3 A substitution of a Power of Attorney may be made authentic in very few words, and they be inscribed on the original Power, if a sufficient space for the purpose be there found; if executed on a seperate paper, it is to be attached to the original instrument in the usual manner and secured by the Notorial Seal. In applications for Land Warrants, the following simple form will be admitted, viz.

Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B. Attorney of C, D, by the annexed Power duly constituted and appointed, do, by virtue of the power of substitution with which I am thereby expressly invested, make, constitute, and appoint E F of—&c. my lawful substitute and Attorney, for the purposes therein mentioned; and do hereby authorise him to do and perform all acts and things necessary in and about the premises, as largely and amply as I might or could do if I were personally present.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal at this day of A D.

(signed) A B. (seal)

I G H, Notary Public, &c.
do hereby declare and make known, that the above substitution was duly executed by the aforesaid A B, before me. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my Official seal and signature, at this day of A D. 181

N. B As there are many sections of the U. states where a Notary public does not commonly officiate—the the aforesaid substitution shall be there legalized by the Official attestation of the Clerk of the County Court.

4 In the information heretofore published relative to ascertaining a "legitimate heir at Law" who may apply for Military Bounty Land in Right of a deceased Soldier, the expression, "Certificates from competent authority," has been thought by some not sufficiently explicit:—to remove, therefore, all doubt on this point in future, be it known that this intention of the term "competent authority" arose from representations of long standing at this office, confirmative of the fact that in different States, component parts of the American Union the legal mode of proving Heirship, for the purposes of inheriting Real Estate, is different from that practised in other States: it is obvious, therefore, that the meaning and intention of the Secretary of War in sanctioning the term "competent authority," is that the Person so pretending to be a "legitimate Heir at Law," should be required first to exhibit his proof of it to that Tribunal or Civil Officer, that is authorised by the Constitution and Laws of the State wherein he resides, to take cognisance of the point in question, for local or other purposes. A duly authenticated Certificate from that tribunal, or Public Officer, has ever been, and will continue to be deemed at this Office conclusive evidence in such case. Thus, an Official certificate declarative of the fact that such an one is a "legitimate Heir at Law," of such an one issued by a Court of Record An Ordinary, a Judge of Probate—according to the laws and usages of different States, have ever been deemed equally admissible at this Office.

It should be observed, however, that in cases of posthumous Claim to the Military Bounty Land authorised by an Act of Congress, of the 10th of December 1814, it is essential that the Claimant should establish not only that he is a "legitimate Heir at Law," but also the particular degree of consanguinity he bore to the deceased Soldier in whose Right he claims.

5 Although the Rule will be adhered to, not to issue a Land Warrant to an Executor; nor to an Administrator yet in all cases where the "legitimate Heirs at Law" are Minors, a Guardian constituted and appointed in conformity with the Laws of the State where the said Minors reside, may obtain a Land Warrant in Trust for them on his exhibiting at this Office Official Credentials proving his said quality.

November 29, 1815.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Louis, 31st Dec. 1815, which if not taken out before the 1st April, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A—Jaco Aron James M. Alexander Jesse Alexander Abram Adams Major Austin 2, Alexander Allison Mr Achubes Lt. George Archerson Wm Agnew 2, Sarah Adams.

B—Elijah Bates, Mrs. B. Batts Samuel Berry Daniel Bray Charles Board John Brady 2, Matthew C. Bowles Thomas Berry John W Basey, James Burlow John Boyd Wm Blair 2, Wm Brown Peter Benham Jacob Bowler 3.

C—Ass't Commissary U. S. Joseph Cohoon Lt J C Culbertson 2, Jonathan Crow Christian Catron Benjamin Cadnes Charles Cooper Wm Cross Corporal Curdin Armstead Carden Thomas Cook Miss Patience Clark Wm Campbell Michl. Connell Joseph Carnes 2, Joseph Clelland Tunstill Chandler John Cook Francis Collord Thomas W Cole 2, John Carver Turpin Connor Lt Crawford Dr J S Cook 2.

D—John Dash Thomas Dogue 2, Michael Doland Mrs Christiana Donkerson, Mrs Nancy Dogget Richard Dunn James Dougherty Daniel Dyne Samuel Duncan Major James Dorman Major James M. Duncan 2.

E—James B Edwards, Elkanean English Henry Ewing Thomas Evans John Engleheart Phillip C Ellis James B. Edwards.

F—Capt Willis Foulk 2, Gabriel Field John Fitch Chesley Fair Jacob Fisher Elizabeth Flack James Fearson Thomas Fitzwater John A Flack Lt. Abraham Fin, Campbell Frasher Robinson Elias Flenkin Domenic Frouffart Samuel French.

G—John Grayum Dr. W J Gordan John Gambel 2, Thomas Griffith 3, John Gun Nicholas Guyon Robert G Garland Madam G. Gates George Getz Jesse Green Richard or John Guildin 2, Wm Gray Abner Gibson Capt. John Green John Goodrich 2; Thomas Gentry Britain Gaudy Sarah Goodrich.

H—Wm Hunt esq W S Hamilton 2 Theodore Hand Lt John Hollingsworth 2, Lt Thomas Harris Richard Hughs Thomas Hughs Chas S Horner John Howdershell Peter Hutchings 3 Jacob Hastings Ezekiel Howard Manuel V Hamilton Christopher Hoffman Calvin Hays 2; Henry Hileman John Hilcom Wm Hays, Barry T Mansell Samuel Hughs Francis Harding Alexander Hopkins John Hart Dr S. B. Hays.

I J—John Jeffries Robert Irwine Joseph Jarvis Andrew L Jarvis Jacob Johnson John J Jackson Talia Jayes 2, Benjamin Jarvis John Johnson.

K—Henry Kile Thomas Kilpatrick Simon Kenton 2, Jonathan Kendler John Kay Thomas Kelly, John Kipley Elisha Kimbro.

L—John H Lewis Thomas C. Leander Martin V. G H Lecompt Leroy Leach Daniel Lendsey 2, Sam and Andrew Love Wm Ledman Lt Robert Love 2, Major Charles Larrabee Master of Lodge No, 111.

M—Dr. S. C. Muir Capt Wigly Martin, Enos M'Donell Theophelus M'Kinnon Benjamin Munn Mr Marara John M'Kensey Wm Massey 2, Eli M'Nab James Millraney James Mackay 2, John M'Colgin, Archebald M'Neil Joseph M'Mullen Edward M'New 2, Esther Morgan Wm L May 2, John M'Kee John M'Coye Lewis Martin Elisha Mears.

N—Col R. C. Nicholas 7, Samuel Nelson Wm Norghak John Neaman.

O—Daniel H Orry, Thomas Ortly.

P—P M Prewet John Powers James C Pickett, John Primm, Wm Paul Charles Prewet John Parker Mrs Phebe Prewet Joseph Piggott John Perkey John Philips

Q—Capt M M Quackenbose.

R—John Rust George Renicks Benjamin Ragin 2, Wm B Robertson Dr E Reily Joel Rowley Joseph Rolette Madam Maria Robertson.

S—Mrs Briant Senton Willis Stanton Jeph Shaw 2, Reuben Stribling Robert Stott Wm Sullivant Joseph Stark John Sergeant Mr Stone George Serley Clabo 4 Scott 2, John K Smith Elias Smith Sally Smith 2, Miss Catharen Swygard Alexander Shivers Levy Smith 2, John M. Stotts, Monsieur Saucier Wm L Semmonds, John Suits Wm Starkey 2.

T—Wm. Tompkins Torly Turner Rev. Samuel Thomson Wm. Tufford 2 Anson Tally James R Tinkersly, Edward Townes 2 James Templeton.

V—Simon Vanorsdal Felix Vallie Capt G Vallion.

W—Wm Willis David Wise Thos Winsett Lt R B White 4, Miss Maria Williams Isaac H Waller Peter J Williams Ambrose Welt 2, Elbert Woodward Dr P. Woodbery Elijah Wentworth John Worsham Henry Worsham Wm. Whitefield Charles Woodard Josiah Wallace Hadman Ware.

Y—Mathias Yocum Lt Nat Young Capt White Youngs.

Z—John Zumwalt.

R. Simpson, P. M.

TAKEN UP

By George Farris, in the township of Bonhomme, county of St. Louis, a dark bay horse about six years old next spring, a large star in his forehead, no other brands or marks perceivable, about fourteen hands high. Appraised to thirty dollars, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for the township aforesaid, this 20th of december, 1815.

GABL LONG, J. P.

Recorded 2nd January 1816.
A true copy from the stray book.
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

S. WILLIAMS & W. MORRIS.
Turners & Fancy Chair Makers
Painters & Glaziers.

Informs the public, that they have commenced business at the house adjoining M. Kerr's store, Spinning Wheels made at the shortest notice. Carriages Painted and repaired, and every other work in their line of business attended to with care & attention.

St. Louis, Jan. 2d, 1816 [79-3t

LOST.

A *Ticket* in C. M. Price's Lottery No. 91, the finder will be good enough to deliver it to the subscriber who will remunerate him or her with a suitable reward.

Jabez Warner.

St. Louis, Jan. 5th, 1816.

A Runaway Negro.

Was taken up on the Mississippi, about the fifteenth of July last, and committed to the jail of the county of Arkansas, a negro man who calls himself Anthony, about five feet ten inches high, stutters a little in his speech, especially when angry; says he belongs to Lewis Smith of Nashville, Tennessee. The owner is requested to come forward & prove his property and pay charges, otherwise the said negro will be sold according to law for his jail fees.

Hewes Scull, Shff.
County of Arkansas.
Dec. 6th. 1815.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.
Tuesday Dec. 26.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the act extending the right of replevin in certain cases. When Mr Speaker signed said bill and the same was sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The bill from the legislative council entitled an act to amend an act regulating the mode of judicial proceedings in certain cases and extending certain powers of the general court, was taken up and read the first time.

Mr Heath presented some counter petitions which were presented by Mr Pitman from the county of St. Charles respecting the permanent seat of justice in said county which counter petitions were signed by a number of the inhabitants of said county, said petitions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Heath from the committee to whom was refered the petition of the inhabitants of the town of St Charles on the subject of the commons belonging to said town reported that in their opinion the legislature of this territory cannot legally extend ample relief in that behalf, which report was received and agreed to by the house, and said petitioners had leave to withdraw their petition.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The bill respecting the laying out of a road from the town of Potosi to Boons lick, was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

And it was ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day.

Mr Lucas agreeably to notice introduced a bill allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing for the owners of any boat, craft, vessel, rafts or other property lost, wrecked or adrift on any of the rivers in or bordering on this territory which bill was received and read the first time.

A message from the governor informing the house that he had approved and signed the act authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes due from the county of St Genevieve for the year 1815 and for other purposes, also a resolution respecting the county of Lawrence of which message the legislative council were informed.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeably to order on the bill erecting a part of the counties of St Louis and St Charles into a seperate county

On motion of Mr Heath,

The bill fixing permanently the seat of justice in the county of Saint Charles was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment. When it was ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house agreeable to order on the bill authorising the laying out of a road from the town of Potosi to Boons lick in the county of St Charles.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

Leave of absence is granted to George C Hart a member from the county of New Madrid from tomorrow morning till the end of the session.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The act to amend an act entitled an act regulating the mode of judicial proceedings in certain cases, and extending certain powers to the general court was taken up and read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment.

When it was ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day for friday next.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Jones has this day asked for and obtained leave to introduce a bill in addition to an amendment of an act passed by the governor and judges of the Indiana territory entitled an act respecting slaves and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house agreeable to order on the resolutions respecting the altering certain parts of the organic law.

When the house adjourned till tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

Yesterdays mail contained no news of importance. The National Legislature had not yet commenced on business of an interesting nature. H. Clay was elected speaker. Wm. B. Giles had resigned, and J. W. Eppes is chosen Senator in Congress, from Va. to supply the vacancy.

The Presidents Message was published on saturday night last in a Gazette Extra. It is again published for the perusal of our country subscribers.

A letter from Gov. Edwards will be attended to in our next, as well as other communications crowded out this week.

MARRIED—On [illegible] last the 31st ult. Mr. Stephen Lecompte of Bonhomme township, to Miss Polly Coldwell of Cravensville.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Giving certain powers to the Recorders of the several counties of this territory and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri. That it shall be the duty of the recorders in the several counties of this territory to record all and any papers and documents found in their respective offices which were received from the Spanish authorities at the change of government, on application of any person or persons for that purpose, and after having recorded the same, in the manner prescribed by the laws of this territory, which shall be the recorders offices the originals may be delivered to the person or persons applying to have said record made, he, she or they paying the recorders fees as established by the statute of this territory and a copy of such document or paper after being recorded and certified by the recorder, shall have the same effect in law as the exemplification or office copy of any deed duly acknowledged and recorded according to the usage of the Spanish government in this territory have in law.

Be it further enacted that no tax shall be assessed or collected under any law of this territory for any purpose made, any law of force to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted that this law shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Dec. 2, 1815.

FD.

W. M. CLARK.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber on the [illegible] a negro man named

SAM,

[illegible] high about 24 [illegible] features, stoop [illegible] fingers, large feet [illegible] nails, arms and ears [illegible] has an intelligent [illegible] artful and plausible [illegible] can be very easy without a cap, a new [illegible] overalls, a pair of [illegible] and an old fur hat. [illegible] speaks English well and [illegible] it is probable that he has procured himself a forged pass as a free negro. He is the same fellow who formerly about two years since [illegible] elements of Turkey hill and [illegible] for several months. Twenty dollars reward will be paid on the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber in St. Louis, and an extra allowance will be made for all reasonable expences incurred in conveying the said negro to the jail.

J. B. C. Lucas.

St. Louis Mo. Territory.
December, 1815. 3t 78

NOTICE.

This is to forewarn whomsoever from cutting the timber on my tract of land on the river des Peres, in the county of St. Louis, containing four hundred arpents bounded South, east and west by lands of Charles Gratiot, and on the north by the land and plantation of widow Papin, about six miles westwardly from the town of St Louis. Delinquents will be rigorously prosecuted.

M. P. Leduc,

St. Louis, Dec. 28 1815. 6t-78

Bark.

The subscriber will give five dollars per cord for black and white oak BARK, to be delivered at his Tanyard, in St. Louis, the ensuing season.

THEODORE HUNT.

N. B. Those who wish to contract for the delivery of the above article must apply before the first of March next.

Dec. 22. T. H.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Subscriber, about the last of October, 1815, a dark dun horse, about 14 hands 2 inches high, 6 years old last spring, branded R on the near shoulder, a black streak along his back, dark mane & tail, and his hind feet white, a small star and blaze, a natural trotter. Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will bring me the above described horse, or secure him so that I may get him again.

Jacob Ross,

Living 8 miles above St Louis, on the Mississippi.

Dec. 23th, 1815. 3t

NOTICE,

Those indebted to me on bond, note or book account are requested to pay me without further delay. I am in want of money and cannot give longer indulgence.

JOHN WARE.

Dec. 25th, 1815. 3t

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Dec. 23th, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By David Cornwell, living on the Meramek, near the Mississippi, one pair of oxen; one a brown with a crop off the left and an overbit off the right ear; the other a black with a short tail and white belly and a crop off his right ear and a half crop off his left, supposed to be eight years old, appraised to $30, by Stephen Mayes and Eli Beebe. Dec. 23th, 1815.

Jos. Charless, J. P.

Recorded 30th Dec. 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. st. L. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By John Wiseman, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis county, a yellow bay horse, with a mealy nose, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, a small star on the forehead, branded on the near shoulder thus, SC. Appraised to twenty-seven dollars, before me this eleventh day of December 1815.

Andr. Kinkead J. P.

Recorded 23d Dec 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. st. L. C. C.

FOUND,

Last evening, on the road leading from St. Louis, to Marais de Liard, a saddle bags full of clothing, &c. The owner is requested to call for the property, pay charges and take them away.

Alexander Moore.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.

JAMES SAWYER,

Takes this opportunity to tender his thanks to his friends and patrons for their liberality. He hopes to make the SEMINARY useful in proportion to the public favor. The acquisition of a pair of Globes, some elementary chemical works, and a new system of Geography, with classes of incomparable merit, will enable him to offer the means of education to young gentlemen and ladies under very favorable circumstances. Terms of tuition in the new system five dollars advanced, or six dollars at the end of each quarter, in Grammar and Geography, seven dollars advanced; Mathematicks, Belle Lettres, Latin or Greek languages or Philosophy, ten dollars.

☞N. B. Those who wish for tuition in the higher branches of education, will do a favor to apply by letter or otherwise before the first of January, as there will then be an opportunity to send to the east for books.

Dec. 22.

N. B. Indigent children and orphans will be taken at a reduced price or for nothing as the case may require.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Ault, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Have opened at Louisville, Kentucky,

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W. Ault & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an excellent assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N. B. The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, Coal Peltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec. 1, 1815. 3m

ELOPED.

From my house, bed and board, my wife Genevieve Richard, without any just cause. I therefore forewarn any person or persons from harboring or trading with her, as I will not pay any of her contracts.

Baptiste Mousette,

Dec. 14th, 1815.

NOTICE.

Those who have any demands on the estate of William Thomson dec'd. are requested to present them to the subscriber for settlement within one year from this date. Delinquents, agreeable to law, will be debared from receiving their proportion of the dividend of said estate, as it is found to be insolvent. Those who are indebted to said estate are also requested to make immediate payment to

Ebenezer Ayres, Admr.

Portage de Sioux township, St. Charles County.

Dec. 18th, 1815. [3t77*

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Beatty of the county of St. Charles deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrator; persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

James Green

Administrator.

St. Charles County Dec. 19.

Public notice is hereby given.

Whereas I, Samuel Cooper and Thompson Harris senr. on or about the 1st of February, 1811, executed a note or obligation to one Lewis Barker for 191 dollars in cash, due in the month of September following: this is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note or obligation, as Harris and myself are determined not to pay the same, it having been given for a negro man that was represented to be sound, but was not so.

Samuel Cooper.

Nov. 1st, 1815. 6t 73.

DOCTOR QUARLES,

WILL PRACTICE

MEDICINE & SURGERY,

In the town of St. Louis and its vicinity.——He may be found at the St. Louis Medical Store.

Applications from the country will be punctually attended to.

St. Louis, Sept. 1, 61tf

NOTICE.

Those indebted to the late firm of Scott & M'Cune, either by note or book account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle up their accounts without delay.

The business will in future be conducted by M. Scott, at his old stand in Main street, St. Louis.

October, 12th.

A NEW STORE.

A large assortment of seasonable goods just opened at the New Store House opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's, among which are:

Superfine London Cloths, blue, black, bottle green, brown & mixtures,
Ladies Petice Cloth and Castings,
Superfine Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Ribbed and plain Stockinets and Berlin cords,
Superfine scarlet Vestings,
A large assortment of Flannels & Baizes
Superior quality red & point Blankets,
A handsome assortment of Bombazets, plain, figured and twilled,
A variety of Calicoes and Ginghams,
Cambrick, Jaconet and Book Muslins, plain and figured,
An elegant assortment of cotton and Silk Shawls,
Ladies and gentlemens silk Hose and Gloves,
A great variety of fashionable ribbons,
Silk and cotton Cords and Tassels and Trimmings for dress,
A good assortment of Cutlery, Ironmongery and Castings,
Jamaica Bar Iron, & Hoop Iron,
Best Millington, Crowley and Blister Steel,
A quantity of Stationary and School Books, &c.
A choice Collection of Groceries.
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial Teas of the latest importations,
Best green Coffee, loaf Sugar & Spices,
Best Cognac Brandy & Madeira Wine,
Also a few elegant Saddles and Bridles.

The above articles have been carefully selected and purchased on the best terms in the New York market, and the subscribers flatter themselves are worthy the attention of the public.

Country Merchants will be supplied on liberal terms at wholesale prices.

C. W. Hunter, & Co.

N. B. The Subscribers have also opened a store at Herculaneum, where a general assortment of Merchandize may be had at St. Louis prices. Lead, Furs, Peltries and country Produce taken in payment or Barter.

C. W. H. & Co.

December 2nd, 3t77

NOTICE.

This is to forewarn any person or persons whomsoever from cutting, taking or carrying away, any tree, timber or tree nut of my following tracts of land, to wit:

Of a certain tract of land situate lying and being in the county of Saint Charles, near the town of Saint Charles, beginning two arpens below an old mill dam and running southerly as the first plantation, bounded eastwardly by the Missouri river and running forty arpens on the east.

Also of an island on the said Missouri river, below Belle Fontaine cantonement, and known by the name of (Lille Verte) Green Island.

Also, from digging, taking or carrying away any coal from my coal pit on the river Missouri, in the county of Saint Louis, township of St. Ferdinand, at a place commonly called and known by the name of la Charbonniere, as I am determined to prosecute the delinquents rigorously.

Pierre Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1815. 4t 78

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD,

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—broke French and English—had on when he went away, a fine linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered, immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Mathew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

The Highest price given for old Copper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf77

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

Country Practitioners can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of Medicine & Surgery, and may be found at their Medical Store, Main Street, St. Louis.

Oct. 1st, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red cedar framed House, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth.

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 5 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Carondelet adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 10 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in cash or goods for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS,

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. tf

The Editor earnestly requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment: such of his subscribers as are accustomed to pay in produce are requested to do so without delay.

Dec. 1st, 1815.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 13, 1816. [No. 380.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

BY AUTHORITY.

Treasury Department,
November 30, 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as will become due in *Philadelphia*, on the 1st day of January next, and on all subsequent days:

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the days when they shall respectively become due; and interest on the said notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

A. J. DALLAS
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, *Dec.* 7, 1815

NOTICE is hereby given, that applications for MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS to any of the late Army will be received at this office until [illegible] from persons entitled to such lands, must either personally or by attorney exhibit a power of attorney for the following form.

(State of [illegible]) ss.

Know all men by these presents, that I, [illegible] late a soldier of the United States, do hereby constitute the county of [illegible] (State of [illegible]) my Attorney for me, and in my name, to receive from the Commissioner of the General Land Office a certificate for my Military Warrant, dated the day of [illegible]

In witness whereof I subscribe my name [illegible] of 18

A. B.

State of [illegible] ss. of

On the [illegible] day of [illegible] 18 [illegible] the above named A. B. acknowledged the foregoing [illegible] his voluntary act and deed.

E. F.
Justice of Peace.

State (or Territory) of

It is certified that the above named E. F. [illegible] the day when the above acknowledgment was made, a Justice of the Peace in and for the aforementioned county, I further certify that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said E. F. and believe that his signature thereto affixed is genuine. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the county (or territorial) court this day of 18

G. H.
Clerk of County Court,
[illegible] Notary Public.

JOSIAH MEIGS.
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

Whereas by documents exhibited at this Office in support of applications for Land Warrants, it appears that many persons disregard or misconstrue the information heretofore published, relative to the proceedings in all cases where the Original Claimant does not personally apply at this Department; it is therefore deemed expedient to elucidate the several points alluded to above by the following observations.

1 In regard to the Power of Attorney directed to be executed in the cases abovementioned, it is deemed of primary importance, that it be formally acknowledged before a Magistrate, and that this acknowledgment be subscribed by the Person who thus delegates his authority to another, as well as confirmed by his oath or affirmation, in presence of the said Magistrate, who then attests the execution of this formality.

2 Every Deposition or affidavit ought to be subscribed by the Deponent, or Person making it, as well as confirmed by his oath or affirmation; and should then be attested in due form by the Magistrate before whom it is made. It is particularly required that those individuals who depose to the identity of another, should subscribe their deposition, to render the identification valid.

3 A substitution of a Power of Attorney may be made authentic in very few words, and may be inscribed on the original Power, if a sufficient space for the purpose be there found: if executed on a separate paper, it is to be attached to the original instrument in the usual manner and secured by the Notorial Seal. In applications for Land Warrants, the following simple form will be admitted, viz.

Know all men by these presents, that I, A B Attorney of C D, by the annexed Power duly constituted and appointed do, by virtue of the power of substitution with which I am thereby expressly invested, make, constitute and appoint E F of—&c. my lawful substitute and Attorney, for the purposes therein mentioned; And I do thereby authorise him to do and perform all acts and things necessary in and about the premises as largely and amply as I might or could do if I were personally present.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this—day of A D.

(signed) A B. (seal)

I G H, Notary Public, do hereby declare and make known, that the above substitution was duly executed by the aforesaid A B. before me In Testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my Official seal and signature, this—day of A D 18

N. B. As there are many sections of the U. States where a Notary public does not commonly officiate—the the aforesaid substitution shall be there legalized by the Official attestation of the Clerk of the County Court.

4 In the information heretofore published relative to ascertaining the "legitimate heir at Law" who may apply for Military Bounty Land due the Right of a deceased Soldier, the expression, "Certificates from competent authority," has been thought by some not sufficiently explicit:—to remove, therefore, all doubt on this point in future, be it known that this insertion of the term "competent authority" arose from representations of long standing at this office, confirmative of the fact that in different States component parts of the American Union the legal mode of proving Heirship, for the purposes of inheriting Real Estate, is different from that practised in other States: it is obvious, therefore, that the meaning and intention of the Secretary of War in sanctioning the term "competent authority," is that the Person so pretending to be a "legitimate Heir at Law," should be required first to exhibit his proof of it to that Tribunal or Civil Officer, that is authorised by the Constitution and Laws of the State wherein he resides to take cognizance of the point in question, for legal or other purposes. A duly authenticated Certificate from that tribunal, or Public Officer, has ever been, and will continue to be deemed at this Office conclusive evidence in such case. Thus, an Official certificate declarative of the fact that such an one is a "legitimate Heir at Law," of such an one issued by a Court of Record An Ordinary, a Judge of Probate—according to the laws and usages of different States, have ever been deemed equally admissible at this Office.

It should be observed, however, that in cases of posthumous Claim to the Military Bounty Land authorised by an Act of Congress, of the 10th of December 1814, it is essential that the Claimant should establish, not only that he is a *legitimate Heir at Law*, but also the particular degree of consanguinity he bore to the deceased soldier in whose Right he claims.

5 Although the Rule will be adhered to, not to issue a Land Warrant to an Executor, nor to an administrator yet in all cases where "the legitimate Heirs at Law" are Minors, or Guardians constituted and appointed in conformity with the Laws of the State where the said Minors reside, may obtain a Land Warrant in Trust for them on his exhibiting at this Office Official Credentials proving his said quality.

November 29, 1815.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Wednesday Dec. 27.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The amendments of the legislative council to the amendments of the house of representatives to the bill respecting debtors and their securities, Executors for public officers were taken up & agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill to divorce and seperate Frederick Weber and Esther his wife late Esther Brown which bill and the documents accompanying the same are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The bill entitled an act to punish the forging and counterfeiting and the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills and notes, and for other purposes was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, Mr Lucas offered the following amendment to come in, in the second section after the word felony in the fifth line to wit, 'shall suffer death' which goes to say, that for the first offence of horse steal ing the person convicted thereof shall suffer death and the question thereon it was negatived.

Yeas 7 Nays 8.

The yeas and nays being called for on this subject, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Byrd Bollinger Caldwell (speaker) deMun English Lucas and Moore. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Caulk Caldwell of S. Louis Davidson Dawson Harris Hartt Patman and Simpson.

When Mr Lucas offered the following amendment to said bill to come in at the end of the second section of said bill to wit, 'shall suffer death' which goes to say, that for the second offence of horse stealing the person convicted thereof shall suffer death, and the question thereon it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 14, Nays 1.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Byrd Bollinger Caulk Caldwell of St. Louis, Caldwell (speaker) Davidson Dawson deMun English Harris Hartt Lucas Moore and Sewel. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Heath Patman and Simpson, and on the question shall the bill pass as amended it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act to punish the forging and counterfeiting or the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills or notes and for other purposes, when said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Emmons did yesterday apply for and obtained leave and introduced a bill supplementary to an act as creating the fees of the several officers therein mentioned and regulating the payment of costs on indictments.

Mr Jones has also this day obtained leave and introduced a bill in addition and amendment of an act of the territory entitled an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature.

On motion the bill from the legislative council entitled an act to devorce or separate Frederick Weber and Esther his wife late Esther Brown was taken up and read the first time.

Mr Caulk to whom was refered the petition of Lucinda Brownson, praying a devorce reported a bill on that subject which was taken up and read the first time.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolutions respecting of the altering certain parts of the organic law of this territory.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the resolutions respecting post roads and post offices when the speaker signed said resolutions and the same were sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

And on the question will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole Mr Lucas offered an amendment to the same which was agreed to by the house and on the final question of agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole it was carried in the affirmative.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

Ordered that the resolutions respecting the altering certain parts of the organic law of this territory be engrossed for their third reading tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The bill altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts of this territory and for other purposes, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage when Mr Carr offered some amendments to said bill by way of rider, which amendments were agreed to by the house and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be an act to alter the times of holding the superior and circuit courts in this territory and for other purposes.

When said act was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Simpson,

The bill supplementary to an act entitled an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes, was taken up & read the second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment.

When it was ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

And on motion of Mr Simpson,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr speaker,

The legislative council disagree to the first and second amendments made by the house of representatives to the bill to do away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts, and they do concur in the third amendment with an amendment to the said amendment, which said amendment made by the house of representatives to the said bill together with the bill and amendments, are herewith returned, and the legislative council prays the concurrence of the house of representatives in their amendments; and the legislative council prays further, that the house of representatives do recede from their first and second amendments.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The amendment & disagreements of the legislative council to the amendments of the house of representatives, to the bill doing away the distinction between sealed and unsealed contracts were taken up and read, and on motion of Mr deMun,

Resolved that this house do insist on their first and second amendments on said bill.

And on motion of Mr Simpson,

Resolved that the house do disagree to the amendment of the legislative council to the third amendment of the house of representatives to said bill, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

Mr Jones has this day obtained leave and introduced a bill for the suppression of unauthorised lotteries.

Mr Sewel, from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill entitled an act to regulate the action replevin. Whereupon the Speaker signed said bill and the same was sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

Congress will not slumber in careless security under these circumstances. Until an effective militia be trained in the several states, we ought not to rely on a handful of regulars however brave.

In a war of invasion to be decided on terra firma, supposing the event certain, it is self evident, that our *infant navy* must be almost useless against the thousand ships of Britain. The army, the *army*, demands our *first* care. We speak not against a navy; the nation has wisely determined to increase it. Let us recollect, that the Dutch republic was overwhelmed by France and England, *by neglecting her army* and attending too exclusively to her navy.

The largest ships of war in the world are now owned by the United States. The New Orleans and the Chippowa now on Lake Ontario, are 16 feet longer than the British ship Lord Nelson. They are proportionally wide, but not so deep as the largest ship in the English Navy. Our 74's would appear like frigates along side of these huge ships, which have been named in honor of two of the greatest victories yet achieved by the American land forces.

Boat. Yank.

Boston, Dec. 6.

We understand that the Washington 74, in coming round to this port from Portsmouth, proved herself a remarkable fine sailor. She came from harbour to harbour in about seven hours.

Reaction in Connecticut.

At the town meetings in Connecticut last week, further evidence of attachment to the general government is seen in that state. In Litchfield, (the present residence of Oliver Wolcott, esq.) the town officers, for the first time in 12 or 15 years are all republican. And in New-London, for the first time in many years, the republicans succeeded with all their candidates. We trust in persevering efforts and renewed exertions in the approaching spring. The Hartford Convention did more than we were aware for the republican cause in New-England, as succeeding elections will prove.—*Colum.*

WILSON CARY NICHOLAS is re-elected Governor of Virginia.

WILLIAM MILLER is re-elected Governor of the state of North Carolina, for the ensuing year without opposition.

In the late London papers we observe the following article:—

"*Rome, Sept. 27*—M. Dubourg was consecrated on Sunday last, in the Church of St. Louis of France, Bishop of New-Orleans in North America."

Death of Archbishop Carroll.

The venerable catholic divine, Doctor JOHN CARROLL, archbishop of Baltimore, died on the 3d inst. in the 80th year of his age. His learning, universality, benevolence, long past. An unruly government with such moral service and general worth, resources, ought to be watched justly rendered him an object of

sincere esteem when living and regret when dead.

Dr. Carroll was born in Upper Marlborough, in Maryland, 1735; received the rudiments of learning at Lobemia, in that state, and was sent to study at St. Omers; was transfered to the college at Liege, and completed his education. After the dissolution of the Society of Jesus (or Jesuits) of which he was a member, he passed over into England, and made the tour of Europe as preceptor and governor to lord Stourton, a Catholic nobleman, for whose use he wrote a compendious history of England—the journal of that tour is said to evince a fine mind, and sound judgment.

Shortly after his return, (to America, on the eve of the revolutionary war) at the request of the American Congress, he accompanied Dr. Franklin, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, (his relatives and friend) and the late judge Chase, on a political mission to Canada. And throughout the arduous and hazardous conflict which ensued, he remained fervently attached to the cause of his country.

He was beloved but without ostentation, united dignity with ease, and was pious but never bigotted.

He was tenderly revered by the Catholics of Maryland and by protestants and presbyterians. Dr. Patrick Allen, the episcopal minister of the late bishop Carroll was in the habit, as custom then was, to visit their once a week when it was convenient.

Mr. Carroll generously dispensed his income through life to the poor, to whom his charities incalculable and unbounded.

A Frenchman seeing the allied sovereigns lately embrace, would exclaim at the Thuilleries, aside, "Would that they would squeeze each other as they have squeezed us—I would be happy."

STEAM ENGINE.

(From a late London paper.)

A very important improvement has recently been made in the construction of steam-engines, by which not more than one-twentieth part of the coal consumed by an engine of 20 horse, or any other required power, becomes necessary. The construction is as follows: A furnace, holding about a peck of coals is made movable into a large iron vessel, and has a flue, which when introduced into the vessel closes the opening in that part: in an instant the air is rarified; the expanded air passes through a tube, presses upon the piston of a pump, and produces in this a motion of about four feet; the rod of the piston then becomes the moving power of the furnace backwards and forwards, and this is effected about 60 times in a minute. Suppose the air to be rarified about three times, there will then be an excess of two atmospheres, equal to the pressure of 30 pounds on every square inch. The expansion being uniform, there is no danger from explosion; the construction being simple, the expense is comparitively small.

On monday evening the 18th inst. the Bank of Kentucky established *four new branches*, at the following places: Shelbyville, Hopkinsville, Richmond and Winchester. The independant bank bill in the legislature appears to have had a prolific influence on the mother bank. The passage of that bill is supposed to be very much jeopardised by this happy delivery.

Ky. Pal.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

New York, Dec. 6.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port the fast sailing ship packet, Porter, in 30 days from Harre de Grace, from whence she sailed on the 29th of October.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that France remained quiet—that most of the Russian troops had left France—that the British and Prussian troops remained at Paris—and that the trial of Marshal Ney was not finished.

We also learn that the markets for American produce, particularly cotton, was on the decline.

Among the passengers in the Packet, is Col. Antoine Baron de Bellina, a Polander, late equerry to the Emperor Napoleon, commandant of a regiment of Polish Lancers, member of the Legion of Honor, of the Diplomatic Corps, and of Military Plans of the private cabinet of the Emperor; Knight of the Military Order of Saxony, and commander of that of Bavaria, &c. &c. He had been 23 years in the French service, made all the campaigns with Napoleon, accompanied him to Elba, and would have followed his fortunes to St. Helena, but the English government would not permit him.

From the Savannah Republican.

PROJECTED JOURNEY.

To the North Pole.

"Mr. Scoresby, of Whitby, (says a late English paper,) has announced a determination to visit the North Pole. The Greenland ships advance to 81 1-2 degrees: so that it may not be impracticable to travel over the ice a degree per day, to go and return in eighteen or twenty days." Than ourselves no person can more heartily wish for the success of such an enterprize; because it would settle forever the long contested question whether the earth is flattened or rounding at the poles; but from several considerations we are entirely despair of its consummation. Each man composing the expedition (for certainly no individual would be so mad as to attempt it unaccompanied,) must, on the smallest computation, be provided with twenty pounds of provisions, an equal quantity of fur or thick woollens, fire arms and ammunition, an edged weapon, and a pike-staff to assist him in ascending & descending the icebills; making in all about 60 weight avoirdupois. Under such a load, 60 miles per day would be an astonishing effort in the mildest clims and on the best roads; but in a region of entire ice and snow, which has been increasing since the globe sprung into existence at "Nature's plastic call;" where one false or unsteady step will precipitate the daring adventurer over tremendous precipices upon fragments of broken ice, and dash him to pieces; where the air in the warmest days of summer, is cold enough to chill the most robust of mankind; in such a climate we say twenty instead of 60 miles a day, would be as much, if not more, than human nature is calculated to perform. From 81 30, north latitude to the pole, (which lies in 90) is a distance of eighty and a half degrees, or 510 nautical miles; which makes the projected journey to consist of one thousand and twenty miles; so that allowing 20 miles per day, & one day for making astronomical observations, the journey could not performed in less than 52 days; which is a much longer period than any inhabitant of the cizilized parts of Europe could preserve animation in, with snow for his bed and ice for his pillow.

Washington City, Dec. 4.

THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESS.

This is the day assigned by the Constitution for the Meeting of the Fourteenth Congress. The following is a List of the Members, exactly if not quite complete:

SENATE.

New-Hampshire.
Jeremiah Mason
T W Thompson
Vermont.
Dudley Chace
Isaac Tichenor
Massachusetts.
J B Varnum
Christopher Gore
Rhode Island.
William Hunter
Jerem B Howell
Connecticut.
Samuel W Dana
David Daggett
New York.
Rufus King
Nathan Sanford
New Jersey.
John Condit
James J Wilson
Pennsylvania.
Jonathan Roberts
Abner Lacock
Delaware.
William H Wells
O. Horsey
Maryland.
R H Goldsborough
[One vacancy]
Virginia.
James Barbour
[One vacancy]
North Carolina.
Francis Locke
James Turner
South Carolina.
John Gaillard
John Taylor
Georgia.
Charles Tait
Wm. W Bibb
Kentucky.
Isham Talbot
Wm. T Barry
Tennessee.
G W Campbell
John Williams
Ohio.
Jeremiah Morrow
——Ruggles
Louisiana.
James Brown
Eligius Fromentin

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New Hampshire.
C H Atherton
Bradbury Cilley
William Hale
Roger Vose
Daniel Webster
Jedathun Wilcox
Massachusetts.
William Baylies
George Bradbury
Elijah Brigham
Benjamin Brown
James Carr
Samuel S Conner
John W Hulbert
Cyrus King
Elijah H Mills
Jeremiah Nelson
Albion K Parris
Timothy Pickering
John Reed
Thomas Rice
Nathaniel Ruggles
Asahel Stearns
Solomon Strong
Samuel Taggart
Artemas Ward
Laban Wheaton
Rhode Island.
John L Boss
James B Mason
Connecticut.
Epaph Champion
J Davenport jun.
Lyman Law
Jno O Moseley
Timothy Pitkin
Lewis B Sturges
Benj Tallmadge
Vermont.
Daniel Chipman
Luther Jewett
Chauncey Langdon
Asa Lyon
Charles Marsh
John Noyes
New York
John Adams
David Adgate
Samuel R Betts,
James Birdsall
Victory Byrdseye
Micah Brooks
Daniel Cady
O C Comstock
Henry C Ocheron
Thomas R Gold
Thos P Grosvenor
Jabez D Hammond
William Irving
Silas Kent
John Lovett
Hosea Mesitt
Peter B Porter
John Savage
Ab. H Schenck
William S Smith
John W Taylor
Enos T Throop
George Townsend
Jonathan Ward
Peter H Wendover
James W Wilkin
John B Yates
New Jersey.
Ezra Baker
Ephraim Bateman
Benjamin Bennett
Lewis Condict
Henry Southard
Thomas Ward
Pennsylvania.
Thomas Burnside
William Crawford
Wm Darlington
William Findley
Hugh Glasgow
Isaac Griffin
John Hahn
Joseph Heister
Joseph Hopkinson
Samuel D Ingham
Jared Irwin
Aaron Lyle
William Maclay
William Milnor
William Piper
John Rose
John Sergeant
Thomas Smith
Richard H Wilde
Kentucky.
Lewis Clark
Henry Clay
Joseph Desha
Benjamin Hardin
R. M Johnson
Samuel M'Kee
Aney M'Lean
Stephen Ormsby
Solomon P Sharpe
Micah Taul
Tennessee.
Newton Cannon
B H Henderson
Samuel Powell
James B Reynolds
Isaac Thomas
[One vacancy]
Ohio.
John Alexander
James Caldwell
David Clendenen
Wm Creighton jun
James Kilbourn
John M'Lean
Louisiana.
T B Robertson.

DELEGATES

Mississippi Ter'ry
Wm Lattimore
Indiana Territory.
J. Jennings
Illinois Territory.
Benj. Stephenson
Missouri Ter'ry.
Rufus Easton.

Senators	36
Representatives	132
Delegates	4
Total	172

REPRESENTATION.

The ratio of representation in congress, is one member for every thirty-five thousand of the representative population of the United States. The members are apportioned, according to the third census, by the act of the twenty-first of December, eighteen hundred and eleven, as follows:

New-Hampshire	6
Massachusetts	20
Vermont	6
Rhode-Island	2
Connecticut	7
New-York	27
New-Jersey	6
Pennsylvania	23
Delevare	2
Maryland	9
Virginia	23
North Carolina	13
South Carolina	9
Georgia	6
Kentucky	10
Ohio	6
Tennessee	6
Louisiana	1
	183

The representative for Louisiana is authorised by the act of the eleventh of April, eighteen hundred and twelve: which admits that state into the union. — *City Weekly Gazette.*

From the Senate having occasionally been engaged last week on what is called Executive business (which is always transacted with closed doors) a very general impression prevails that they have already had under consideration the Commercial Treaty with G. Britain. If ratified, it will of course be made public.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committees appointed by the Speaker.

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor, (of N. Y.) Piper, Sharpe, Pickering, Vose, Barbour and Law.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Lowndes, Burwell, Taylor, (of N. Y.) Mosely, Robertson, Ingham and Gaston.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Mess. Newton, Murfree, Bayllss, Paris, Chappel, Boss and Sergeant.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Yancey, Alexander, Goodwyn, Bevenport, Lyle, Stanford and Chipman.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Robertson, Creighton, Clark, (of K.) Hall, King (of Mass,) M'Coy and Sturges.

For the District of Columbia.—messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irvin, Savage, Herbert, Taylor, (of S. C.) and Bringham.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Ingham, Cannon, Brockenridge, Throop, Connor, Caldwell, and Langdon.

On Pensions and Revolutionary claims.—Messers. Chappell, Comstock, Stuart, Milnor, Southard, Henderson and Witcox.

On the Judiciary.—messers. Nelson, (of Va.) Ormsby, Cooper, Wright, Weld, Gold, and Sargeant.

On Public Expenditures.—messrs. Murfree, Gholson, Champion, Thomas Wilson, Hammond, Nelson, (of Mass.) Wallace.

Of Accounts.—messrs. M'Lean, (of O.) Reed, and Betts.

Of Revisal and Unfinished Business.—messers, Condict, Bradbury, and Mackay.

On Foreign Affairs.—messrs. Forsythe, Macon, Wilkins, Gholson, Atherton, Sheffey and Sharpe.

On Military Affairs.—messrs. Johnson, (of K.) Barbour, Moore, (S. C.) Forsyth, Desha, Champion, and Hulbert.

On Naval Affairs.—messrs. Pleasants, Middleton, Cooper, Parris, Hammond, Boss and M'Lean of K.

On an uniform National Currency.—messrs, Calhoun, Macon, Pleasants, Hopkinson, Robertson, Tucker and Pickering.

On Roads and Canals.—messrs Creighton, Lowndes, Cooper, Ingham, Conduct, Lovett, and Alexander.

On a National Seminary of Learning.—messrs Wilde, Sargeant, Calhoun, Sheffey, Herbert, Savage, and Crushy.

On the militia, &c.—messrs. Clarke of Ky. Taylor of N. Y. Kerr, of Va. Piper, Moore, of S. C. Breckinridge and Forney.

On the arrangement of certain Militia Expences.—messrs. Wright, Barbour, Rice, Powell, Smith, of Pa. Lyon and Gilley.

On the question of admitting Mississippi Territory into the Union.—messrs. Lattimore, Robertson, Cannon, M'Lean of Ky. Strong, Noyes and Lumkin.

TREASURY REPORT.

Mr. Dallas, in his annual report, proposes, that the double duties on imports be continued until the 30th day of June, 1816; that the present duties on sugars refined within the United States, on stamps, on sales at auction, and on postage be continued; that the Direct Tax be reduced from six to three millions of dollars; that the duties on the quantity of distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th day of June 1816 and in lieu thereof, that the duty on licences to distillers be doubled after that day; that the duties on licences to retailers, be reduced to the rates of the year 1813; that the duties on articles manufactured in the United States, and the duties on household furniture and watches be repealed.

The third Branch of the Report, relates to the National Circulating Medium, and concluding with the following proposition: "That a National Bank be established at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches, elsewhere; and that the Capital of the Bank

(being of a competent amount) consist of three-fourths of the public stock, and one fourth of gold and silver."

NEW PUBLICATION.

"*Loisirs de Bonaparte.*"

The introduction to this curious work contains the following paragraph:—

"I shall not merely confine myself to an account of my Leisure Hours—No! Frenchmen will find in this work a key to my character, and a faithful Portrait of what I have ever been. Extract from it all that relates to my connexion with the Fair Sex, and the remainder will consist of my character, my opinions, my wishes, the principles on which I founded my renown, the causes of my success—in a word, the reader will display My-self."—Page 9.

From Boston, December 5.

Mediterranean Squadron.

Yesterday the principal part of the squadron recently returned from the successful expedition against the Barbary Powers arrived at this place from Gibraltar. The brig Chippewa, and schooner Lynx, came in the day before. The Navy ships, independent of the ships [illegible] Macedonian sailed from Gibraltar on Saturday, and proceeded round to Algiers, this [illegible]

The Prince Regent has issued a proclamation relating to the [illegible] unanimously met for the purpose of compelling the [illegible] and others concerned in the trade of Shields, Sunderland, &c. to [illegible] certain regulations [illegible] them for the navigation of ships and vessels. The Prince Regent states that he has given an adequate force to be employed in the neighborhood of Algiers, and points out the [illegible] offers a pardon to [illegible] concerned in those riotous proceedings to make discoveries of the ringleaders.

EXCESSIVE BANKING.

An act passed in Pennsylvania, by the name of March 21, 1814, has occasioned a meeting in Philadelphia, to consider the subject. The meeting traced the evil to the litter of banks, and have agreed to the remonstrate against the abuse. The following resolves were unanimously adopted: Nov. 21:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature of this state, praying for correction of the evils arising from the numerous Banking institutions and the increased amount of Bank paper.

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress praying the establishment of a National Bank."

A chartered bank, nicknamed *national*, should we fear prove no remedy.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY 29.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Rufus Easton, dated Washington City Dec. 12th, 1815.

I arrived here on the 10th inst. Dec. in 25 days after I crossed the Mississippi, & had not the stage route been discontinued from Strawsburgh in V. to the City, I should have got here two days sooner. We have nothing particularly new. The House are getting the business carved out:—they only sit now to receive petitions and adjourned this day at about half past 12 o'clock.

R. Easton.

Dec. 12th, 1815.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, Dec. 11.

Mr. Easton presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Boons lick settlement in the Territory of Missouri, with certain accompanying documents, which were refered to the committee on the public lands.

From the silence of the Presidents Message on the subject of the reported cession of the Floridas by Spain, we think it may be fairly inferred that our government has no other information of the fact than such as the newspaper reports have supplied.

The following extract of a letter, is published for the perusal of the deputy post-masters, on the mail route, between St. Louis and New Madrid.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of New Madrid to the Editor.

"The mode of conducting the mail department between St. Louis and this place is really unaccountable and embarrassing; we have lost confidence in this rout altogether. The mail should arrive here semi-monthly, and we therefore should receive two packets of your papers at a time; this however is not the case one packet only arrives and that generally the last date, the others are withheld entirely. How the post masters can, compatible with their oaths, withhold our papers, is to me the enigmatical. It certainly tends to injure the circulation of your paper here as well as in Cape Gerardeau, where your subscribers complain of the same infamous prosedure."

Such subscribers as may be neglected by the carrier are requested to notify the editor of such omision.

The following letter was received too late for last weeks publication, it is now presented to our readers with occasional remarks.

Kaskaskia, Illinois Ter'y. December 27th, 1815.

MR. CHARLESS,

I have this moment received your paper of the 23d inst. in which I find some editorial remarks, which (whatever may have been the motive that dictated them) contain a censure upon me, that both justice to myself, and the regard I have for the good opinion of your readers, compel me to notice.

Your remarks seem to have been intended to excite a prejudice against the granting of licenses to certain Indian traders, and to render me the particular object of it, by contrasting gov. Clark's conduct in that respect with mine.

After stating that gentleman's refusal to grant licences, you say, Boussin another notorious British partizan has removed to the west side of the Mississippi, near the Sack hunting ground; and has opened a store under a license (it is said) from Gov. Edwards.

The plain and natural inference from this statement, is that I have granted Boussin a licence to trade in the Missouri Territory where I had no authority whatever. And although you qualify the statement by saying, *'it is said so,'* yet you have not thought it necessary to state from whom the information was derived. Being wholly untrue it cannot be presumed to have been asserted by any man of honor or respectability. And reflection I am sure must convince you of the injustice of implicating me in such egregious folly and absurdity upon the floating rumors and silly reports of nameless authors.

If however your object was merely to exhibit a charge against me of having improperly granted a licence to Boussin or any other person to trade within the limits of this Territory, I must for the present beg the public to suspend their opinion a few days, during that I shall be able to convince you of your error (for which purpose I shall call upon you in a few days) and that you will have the justice to acknowledge it. But if in that I shall be disappointed I pledge myself through the medium of your paper (if you will permit it) to prove that I have acted according to the very law that you refer to in your remarks and also in strict conformity with the declared wishes of the government.

In the course which I propose to adopt, I flatter myself I have nothing to apprehend from the delay that will necessarily intervene. The good people of yours as well as of this territory have been witnesses of my official conduct, and humble as my services may have been, I have received too many flattering testimonies of their approbation and friendship to believe that they will hastily embrace opinions that I have ever been desirous of, and for their interest and safety, or that I am now misled by dishonorable motives, or undue partialities for British partizans, or unprincipled and mercenary savages.

With regard to Boussin, personally I know but little. He however has heretofore given me much useful information. He is a freeholder within our limits, under patents signed by the President of the U. States, and several of your subscribers who in point of character are of the first respectability in this or any other country speak of him as an honest and worthy man.

A newspaper, conseverly being at all times extremely disagreeable to me, and having become disgusting to the people of this country, if I shall be dragged into one I am determined that my fellow citizens shall see that it has been unjustly forced upon me.

Yr. most obt. servant.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

The editorial paragraph alluded to by Governor Edwards in the above letter, was not published with a design of exciting prejudice against the governor, as I believe he would not (knowingly) jeopardize the the peace of the frontiers by granting licences to improper persons. But the Governor might not be acquainted with the characters of those fellows who have obtained licences from him, and it was my duty not only as an editor, but as a good citizen, to give publicity to any facts, which might come to my knowledge, tending to open the eyes of his excellency to the real character of the persons in whom he had confided. As to accusing Gov. Edwards of granting licences to persons to trade in Missouri territory, I cannot conceive that the paragraph in question admits such an inference. I repeat that a person [illegible] license from G. Edwards [illegible] to the west of the Missisippi and the only inference I draw from the fact is, that this fellow has imposed upon the governor; has broken the condition upon which his licence was granted and that therefore his licence ought to be immediately revoked.

I do think the safety of these territories require great scrutiny into the characters of persons who are permitted to reside amongst the indians, and that there is great danger in extending this privilege to known British traders, who fought against us during the late war, and now have the unblushing impudence to venture amongst us while we are yet bleeding of the wounds inflicted by the savages at their instigation, and boast of the cold blooded murders they have committed.

As to Buisson (who has given the Governor *so much useful information*, and with whom his excellency is yet *but little acquainted*) it cannot be denied, it is as well established as indian testimony can establish facts, that he was amongst the most active of the British traders in urging the indians to overwhelm us. When peace was proclaimed, and the indians invited to a treaty, this man not yet satiate with innocent blood, endeavored to dessuade them from acceding to any propositions from us, by representing the news of peace as false and the invitation to treat as a stratagem in the Americans, to destroy the indians at a single and benefit of my fellow citizens, and believing it my duty I shall not be deterred by hypocritical clamors or official interference.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 21st, 1815.

The appropriation bill for the payment of the militia &c. has passed the senate and will become a law.

Just as we were putting the Gazette to press the mail arrived, containing several communications from our delegate in Congress, too voluminous for this days paper, yet of such importance to the settlers of Boon-lick, that the information will be issued in a Gazette Extra, on monday next.

The influenza which made such rapid strides from the east has reached St. Louis and the adjacent villages. This with an epidemic, resembling that which pervaded the western states last year, has given full employment to the pestle and morter.

COMMUNICATED.

MARRIED.—On thursday the 21st inst. Mr. Larkin Callaway of Charrette, to Miss Susannah Howell, daughter of Francis Howell esq. all of the county of St. Charles.

Cupid once fought on Cardenne's plains,
Cupid's skill'd in coquettish arts,
One eye did wound a Cytherea swain,
And conquer'd him with Cupid's darts.
Venus pure, with virtue crown'd,
Needs no nice arts, no fine brocade;
Six in this union, we have found,
Heaven to virtue, lends its aid.
Daniel, this union form'd by choice,
No power on earth can raise a voice,
Death itself, cannot remove,
Larkin's and Susannah's love.
A union of two hearts in one,
Reminds us what ne'er can be done:
Keep then this flickering thought in store,
—Of two more join'd in one before.
Next *two* perhaps may make a score.

DIED—On sunday evening the 24th ultimo, Mrs. CATHERINE E. SCOTT consort of John Scott Esq. of St. Genevieve.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Hillebran late of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administratrix and Administrator. Persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for adjustment.

Margaret Hillebran,
Administratrix.
Jonathan Hillebran,
Administrator.

St. Louis, Jan. 16, [illegible]

TAKEN UP

By Jacques Bronsiet living in St. Louis township, county of St. Louis, a black mare, about 15 hands high, a star on her forehead, left hind foot white, branded with an O on the [illegible] about 6 years old. Appraised to 25 dollars by Geo. Shultz and Alexander M'Cloud. January [illegible]

Jos. Charless, J. P.

A true copy from the first book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

FOR SALE,

A negro woman and her child, she is well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 16th. tf

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office St. Louis, 12th Dec. 1815, which if not taken out before the 1st April, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A—Jaco Aran James M. Alexander Jeff. Alexander Abram Adams Major Aullin, 2, Alexander Allison Mr Arbuthnot Le George Archerson Wm Agnew 2, Sarah Adams.

B—Elijah Bates Mrs. D. Battis Samuel Berry Daniel Bray Charles Board John Brady 2, Matthew Gr. Bowles Thomas Berry John W Bailey James Barlow John Boyd Wm Blake 2, Wm Brown Peter Beuham Jacob Boyler 3.

C—Asst Commissary U. S. Joseph Dobson Le J. Culverson 2, Jonathan Crow Curtis an Catron Benjamin Cudnes Charles Cooper Wm Croft Corporal Cardin Armilead Cardin Thomas Cook Miss Patience Clark Wm Campbell Michl. Cantrell Joseph Carnes 2, Joseph Cellard Tunstill Chandler John C. & Francis Collins Thomas W Cole 2, John Carver Tarlton Cowher L Crawford Dr J S Cook 2.

D—John Doth Thomas Dogg 2, Michael Doland Mrs Grellana Dunkerson, Mrs Nancy Dogget Richard Dunn James Daugherty Daniel Dyse Samuel Duncan Major James Dorman Major James M Du can 2.

E—James B Edwards Elkaneah English Henry Ewing Thomas Evans John Edgell Philip C Estes James Estupe Foulk 2, Gabriel Field John Chesley Farr Jacob Fearon Filley Mr Frank James Fearton Thomas Fowler John A Fack Lt. Admiral Feathergill Feather Robert Fisher Domenic Frouffare Samuel Fowler.

G—John Gayon Lt. W J Gordan John Gaston Thomas Griffith 3, Jno Graves Gayton Robert G Gatterd G. Gates George Greg Richardson John Gaudo Gray Alex. Gibson Capt. John Goodrich 2, Captain Gaudy Saran Goodrich.

H—Col W S Hamilton Theodore Lt John Hollings. Wm H Hunt 3 Richard Hughes Hugh Capt S Horner John H Fitz E Hutchings 3 John Howard Samuel Vi Christoper Hoffman Calvin Henry Hilerson John Holcomb Barry T Haosell Samuel Hardin Alexander John Hart Dr S. B. Hogo

I J— Robert Irwine John L Jarvis Jacob John Clo Jarvis 2 Benj John Johnson.

K—Thomas Kilpatrick Simon Jonathan Kendrick John Kirby John Kipley Martha L.

L—Thomas C. Leader Mc Lenard Leroy Lewis Sam and Andrew Robert Lovejoy 2, Lazarce Master of

M—Major Capt Wigby Morris Neil Theophelus M Kinney Jun Mr Mahar John Wm Massey 2, Jeffries Mc Laney James Mackey Colgan, Archibald M'Neil M'Mullen Edward M'Newman Morgan Wm L May John M'Coye Lewis Martinez.

N—Col C Nicholas 2 Samuel Nelson Wm Lt John Norman.

O—Daniel Otty. Thomas Otly.

P—P M Jewet John Powers James C Packet John Penny Wm Paul Charles Prevot John Parker Mr Peter Prevot Joseph Pegeot John Purdy John Phillips.

Q—Capt M M Quackenbose.

R—John Rule George Renicke Benjamin Rager Wm B Robertson Dr. E Reay Joel Rowley Joseph Rolette Madam Maria Robertson.

S—Mrs Benant Septon Willis Station Joseph Shaw 2, Reuben Stubing Robert Stott Wm Sullivant Joseph Sam John Sergeant Mc Stone George Berley Claberne Scott 2, John Smith Silas Smith Lilly Smith 2, Mrs Catheren Swygard Alexander Sievers Levy Smith 2, John M. Stott Abraham Sonciar Wm & Semmonds John Suits Wm Starkey 2,

T—Wm Tompkins Totly Turner Rev. Samuel Thompson West Tilford 2 Jonas Tully James R Tankersley Edward Thomas 2 James Templeton.

V—Simon Vanandal Felix Vallie Lewis Vallon.

W—Wm Willis David Wise Theodore Wilkey Lt S B White 4, Miss Maria Williams Isaac H Waller Peter J Williams Ambrose Welt 2, Elbert Woodward Dr P. Woodbery Elijah Wentworth John Worsham Henry Wortham Wm Whitefield Charles Woodard Josiah Wallace Reuben Wirt.

Y—Mathias Yocum Lt Nat Young Wm White Younge.

Z—John Zumwalte.

K. Gibson, P. M.

TAKEN UP

By George Farrie, in the township of Bonhomme, county of St Louis, a dark bay horse about six years old next spring, a large star in his forehead, no other brands or marks perceivable, about fourteen hands high. Appraised to thirty dollars before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for the township aforesaid, this 20th of December, 1815.

GABL. LONG, J. P.

Recorded 2nd January 1816.

A true copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

J. WILLIAMS & W. FOULKS,

Turners & Fancy Chair Makers

Painters & Glaziers.

Informs the public, that they have commenced business at the house adjoining Mr. Kerr's store. Spinning Wheels made at the shortest notice. Carriages Painted and repairing, and every other work in their line of business attended to with care & attention.

St. Louis, Jan. 2d, 1816. [79-3t

LOST.

A *Ticket* in C. M. Price's Lottery No. 91, the finder will be good enough to deliver it to the subscriber who will remunerate him or her with a suitable reward.

Jules Warner.

St. Louis, Jan. 6th, 1816.

A Runaway Negro.

Was taken up on the Mississippi, about the fifteenth of July last, and committed to the jail of the county of Arkansas, a negro man who calls himself Anthony, about five feet ten inches high, stutters a little in his speech, especially when angry & says he belongs to Lewis Smith of Nashville, Tennessee. The owner is requested to come forward & prove his property and pay charges, otherwise the said negro will be sold according to law for his jail fees.

Hewes Scull, Shff.

County of Arkansas

Dec. 6th, 1815.

25 DOLLARS REWARD

Ran-away, from the subscriber on the 22d inst. a negro man named

SAM,

five feet seven inches high, about 24 years of age, good features, stoop shoulders, very long fingers, large feet, his skin about his wrists, arms and ears very scaly and rough, has an intelligent appearance, is artful and plausible; he had on when he went away, a big blanket Coat without a cap, a new pair of deer skin overalls, a pair of good strong shoes, and an old fur hat. He pronounces English well and speaks some French: it is probable that he has procured himself a forged pass as a free negro. He is the same fellow who run off about two years ago in the settlements of Turkey hill and Richlands, for several months. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber in St. Louis and an extra allowance shall be made for all reasonable expences incurred in conveying the said negro to this place.

J. B. C. Lucas.

St. Louis, Missouri terr'y.

December 29, 1815. 3t 78

NOTICE.

This is to forwarn whomsoever from destroying the timber on my tract of land on the river des Peres, in the county of St. Louis, containing four hundred arpens, bounded south, east and west by lands of Charles Gratiot, and north by the land and plantation of widow Papin, about six miles westwardly from the town of St. Louis. Delinquents will be rigorously prosecuted.

M. P. Leduc,

St. Louis, Dec. 28 1815. 4t-78

Bark.

The subscriber will give five dollars per cord for black and white oak BARK, to be delivered at his Tanyard in St. Louis, the ensuing season.

THEODORE HUNT.

N. B. Those who wish to contract for the delivery of the above article must apply before the first of March next.

Dec. 28. T. H.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Subscriber, about the last of October, 1815: a dark dun horse, about 14 hands 2 inches high, 6 years old last spring, branded B on the near shoulder, a black streak along his back, dark mane & tail, one of his hind feet white, a small star and blaze, a natural trotter. Five dollars reward will be given to any person who will bring me the above described horse, or secure him so that I may get him again.

Jacob Boas,

Living 8 miles above St Louis, on the Mississippi.

Dec. 25th, 1815. 3t*

NOTICE.

Those indebted to me on bond, note or book account are requested to pay me without further delay. I am in want of money and cannot give longer indulgence.

JOHN WARD.

Dec. 23d, 1815. 3t.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missourr and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

Jos. CHARLESS.

Dec. 23th, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By David Cornwell, living on the Merrimack, near the Mississippi, one pair of oxen; one a brown with a crop off the left and an overbit off the right ear; the other a black with a short tail and white belly and a crop off his right ear and half crop off his left, supposed to be eight years old appraised to $30 by Stephen Mapes and Eli Beebe. Dec. 23d, 1815.

Jos. Charless J. P.

Recorded 30th Dec. 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By John Wiseman, living in Bonhomme township, St. Louis county, a yellow bay horse, with a mealy nose, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, a small star on the forehead, branded on the near shoulder thus, SJ. appraised to twenty-seven dollars, before me this eleventh day of December 1815.

Amos Kinkead J. P.

Recorded 23d Dec. 1815.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. St. L. C. C.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert [illegible] of the county of St. Charles deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrator; persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

James Graves

Administrator.

St. Charles County, Dec. 19.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone buildings.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Aull, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Have opened at Louisville, Kentucky

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W. Aull & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N. B. The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, and Pelitries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec. 1, 1815. 3m

Public notice is hereby given.

Whereas I Samuel Cooper and Thompson Harris senr. on or about the 1st of February, 1815, executed a note or obligation to one Lewis Barker for 191 dollars in cash, due in the month of September following; this is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note or obligation, as Harris and myself are determined not to pay the same, it having been given for a negro man that was represented to be sound, but was not so.

Samuel Cooper.

Nov. 1st, 1815. 6t 75.

NOTICE.

This is to forwarn any person or persons whomsoever from cutting, taking or carrying away any tree, timber or trees out of my following tracts of land, to wit:

Off a certain tract of land situate lying and being in the county of Saint Charles, near the town of Saint Charles, beginning two arpens below an old mill-dam, and running southerly to the first plantation, bounded eastwardly by the Missouri river and running forty arpens on the rear.

Also off an island in the said Missouri river, below Belle Fontaine cantonement, and known by the name of (Lille Verte) Green Island.

Also, from digging, taking or carrying away any coal from my coal pit on the river Missouri, in the county of Saint Louis, township of St. Ferdinand, at a place commonly called and known by the name of la Charbonniere, as I am determined to prosecute the delinquents rigorously,

Pierre Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 28 1815. 4t 78

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

FOR SALE.

520 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 13 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation. Well timbered first rate soil and bottom land, on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered, situate 17 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815.

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

The Highest price given for old Copper, Brass, and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs. Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for cash.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf 77

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 63 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 63 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red cedar framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Cravecœur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

The Editor earnestly request those indebted to him to make immediate payment: such of his subscribers as are accustomed to pay in produce are requested to do so without delay.

Dec. 1st, 1815.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY JANUARY 27, 1816. [No. 382.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

COMMUNICATION.

MR. CHARLESS,

When the regulating society was last year in the zenith of its power and in the daily practice of breaking every law of the land, and trampling upon every right of individuals, there were many honest men in this country who approved its conduct, either because they never reflected upon the evil tendency of such transactions, or because they were blinded and led astray by the partial and momentary good produced by that lawless association. I always looked upon all the acts of that combination of men as so many wanton and contemptuous violations of law, order & good government; & I looked upon the combination itself as an institution teeming with every evil which a government vitally depending upon public virtue and popular opinion ought to dread. I deprecated it as an evil of the first magnitude, and have more than once been laughed and hooted at for expressing my sentiments that the contagion of such a pernicious example would be felt in the country for twenty years to come. If [illegible] and reflecting men formed that association I should never consider them as [illegible] and thought not have dreaded [illegible] consequences; but it unfortunately happened that there were [illegible] them whose characters in the [illegible] transactions of life were [illegible]; yet who for the [illegible] of one acknowledged evil, were [illegible] enough to prostrate the dignity [illegible] standing to the office of [illegible] executioners, and so remunerate [illegible] moral morality and reverence [illegible]

This [illegible] very root of the evil. The [illegible] standing of these men gave [illegible] and currency to the associations [illegible] tenfold weight and authority [illegible] pernicious example. [illegible] men with honesty in their [illegible] who are not in the constant [illegible] thinking closely on every [illegible] fixed to their minds, have been [illegible] into error contrary to their [illegible] and against the dictates of their [illegible] pure judgments, by seeing [illegible] standing and influence, who are [illegible] to know and practice their duty [illegible] in this thing. The forgetfulness of [illegible] social and political institutions [illegible] been profaned before them [illegible] have been taught to believe that the laws of the land may be violated [illegible] with impunity, but with [illegible] forbearance of magnanimity and [illegible]

The [illegible] efficacy of the statute to punish [illegible] was the [illegible] cause of [illegible] regulating society: yet, taking all the circumstances together, I am warranted in the belief that the imbecility of the law was [illegible] the cause than the [illegible] of their unlawful proceedings: [illegible] there were many members of that association who knew no more of the [illegible] in the law than they knew of the [illegible] of Thibet or Japan: and they [illegible] as little as they knew. But be that as it may, the dreadful effects are now both seen and felt in the violation of private rights, the prostration of the laws, and contempt of the constituted authorities of the country. I am informed by a person of credibility that men have lately been *tried* by regulators (in the county of St. Louis) for *Big stealing* and *Arson*! without the pretence of legal sufficiency: for whoever chooses to look into our statute book, will find certain and ample punishments provided for both these offences.

If these wanton barefaced misdemeanors are suffered to go unnoticed, then, adieu to law, order and security: let us at once dispense with civil officers, shut up the courts of justice and revert to our original state of anarchy and barbarism: for these practices, by setting up the strong arm of assumed power in contempt and defiance of public justice, and by demoralizing the whole community, can lead to nothing but the subversion of all civil authority and social happiness.

The original *gang* of regulators in St. Louis, is at present to all appearance dead: but perhaps it only reposes in ominous silence, ready to start into life and commit whatever new excesses its ringleaders may command: and this is the more probable, as we are explicitly told in the public papers, that the members had given each other "honorable pledges of mutual and *eternal* protection." But whether that association is yet in being or whether returning shame and compunction have dissolved it, is totally immaterial to my present purpose. Those new associations in the country, are poisonous scions springing from that bitter root, which, I fear has disseminated its pestiferous seed in every corner of the territory. They are the natural offspring of the original combination, the members of which are in conscience answerable for every excess that may now be committed.—It would be difficult for the law now to take hold of the original instigators of these mischiefs: but those who obstinately persist in their misdemeanors may yet be reached by the hand of justice: if they be suffered to go unpunished, I strongly recommend that for the future no minister of justice, grand juror or other person *commonly* concerned in the punishment of crimes be compelled to take the oaths which the law now imposes.

A Friend to Order.

Jan. 16th, 1816.

British Treaty.

JAMES MADISON,
PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES
OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come greeting:

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, to regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty, was signed at London on the third day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose, which Convention is in the words following to wit:

A CONVENTION.

To Regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and His Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the Commerce and navigation between their respective Countries, Territories & People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; and his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His majesty, has named for his Plenipotentiaries the Right Hon. Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Plantations, Joint paymaster of His Majesty's force, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, esq. Doctor of Civil Laws: and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shown their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, vide licet.

Article the First.

There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America and all the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely & securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers in the Territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the two countries respectively.

Article the Second.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe and no higher or others duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States than are or shall be payable on the like article being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, repectively than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles, growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, or of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of his Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the United States on British vessels, than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States; nor in the ports of any of his Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe on the vessels of the United States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the United States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any article, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed, that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place, from the United States in a British vessel or from the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the continent of North America, shall not be effected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse.

Article the Third.

His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, vide licet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said U. States, in all articles of which the importation & exportation respectively, to and from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited; provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any state or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels, of the most favored European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations.

But it is expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States, having in the first instance, proceeded to one of the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian seas; it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the United States shall be subject in all respects to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

Article the fourth.

It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party: but before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws of government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

Article the Fifth.

This convention when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advise and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratification mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and his majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS,
(L. S.) H. CLAY,
(L. S.) A. GALLATIN,
(L. S.) F. J. ROBINSON,
(L. S.) H. GOULBURN,
(L. S.) WM. ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advise and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration made by the authority of His Britannic Ma-

finally on the 24 day of November last, a copy of which Declaration is hereunto annexed.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

(L. S.) Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence, of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in the United States of America, is commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to explain and declare upon the exchange of the ratifications of the convention concluded at London on the 31 of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce and navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have occurred in Europe, subsequent to the signature of the said convention, it has been deemed expedient and determined in conjunction with the allied powers, that St. Helena is the place allotted for the residence of General Bonaparte, under such restrictions as may be necessary to secure the perfect security of the person, and it has been resolved for that purpose, that all vessels whatever, except British ships and vessels of war, excepting only such as belong to the East India Company, shall be excluded from communication with the island of St. Helena, before become important to comply with so much of the third article of the convention as relates to the liberty of the retirement at the island of St. Helena, and that the vessels of the said treaty to be employed under the command of Admiral Cockburn, and under the orders of the vessels of the United States cannot be allowed to touch at or hold any communication whatever with the said island, so long as the said island continues to be the place of residence of the said General Bonaparte.

Signed
Henry St. John Baker.
Washington Nov. 30, 1815.

BONAPARTE.

Napoleon to the French people.

The following is the translation of an address to the French people, which is greatly circulated in France, which is believed to be an authentic document written by Napoleon, on board the Bellerophon:—

Aurora.

"The machinations of treason have obliged me to seperate again from you: but victims of the same treason, I lament only your misfortune!

"I coveted the sceptre but to sway it for your glory and welfare! The knowledge of my devotion to your honor and prosperity excited the hatred of the sovereigns of Europe.—Had I sought only to reign without regard to the interests of my people, I should have established in their eyes the legitimacy of my title to the throne.

Had agriculture been neglected, had manufactories languished, had debt accumulated and public spirit been degraded, then I had assured the friendship of rival potentates: had I circumscribed the prosperity of the empire to the embellishment of its palaces, or sacrificed the majesty of the throne to the preservation of the royal authority, then my dynasty might have possessed the inglorious inheritance.

"The sovereigns of Europe confederated against me as a legislator whose establishments nurtured and animated the talents and industry of the community of which I had been elected the chief magistrates, and they proscribed my person as the shield of the power and independence of the state. The enemies of a revolution which had triumphed over the abuses that occasioned it, and merciless traitors, insensible to the calamities of an invalid country, associated their efforts to paralyze national exertions, and to make you believe that the war was my policy, & peace the boon which the governments of Europe solicited from France. Unwilling to sacrifice the illustrious remnant of your defenders, thus insolated from their country, I yielded to the wishes of your representatives; and to consummate your security, I surrendered myself into the hands of my enemies.

"History offered no example where repose and independence was the reward of submission; but many of individual devotion to the hopes of a nation! Since the fatal moment when France announced that she ceased to combat for her liberties and safety, what misfortunes, crimes & humiliations have devastated and degraded the empire! War, with all its violences, tyranny with all its abuses, and subjection with all its shames, have overwhelmed you! Outrage and perfidy have out-stepped, even my forebodings! The perfidy of Austria, which uncovered my line and occasioned my disaster in Russia—which bartered Poland, violated the military convention of Dresden, and negociated but to betray; the perfidity of Prussia, whose monarchy I preserved, when cowardice and treason had undermined its throne; if Russia, whose civil, military, and political history is a series of systematic contempt of faith and equity; of Bavaria, whose unparalled turpitude obliged me to fight at Liepsic for preservation, and not for conquest; of Switzerland, who for a paltry bribe, sold the tranquility of her citizens, the safety of her country and the sanctity of her neutrality; of England, whose sophisms have annihilated public law, and whose policy, since the æra of Pitt, had unblushingly substituted power for principle, and expedient for justice! not the recollections of all these recent perfidies had prepared me for those which have now been emulously perpetuated by sovereigns who professed that they bore their arms against France only so long as I was seated on the throne! The most lawless barbarians have never manifested such contempt of solemn engagements. The darkest ages have never presented such scenes of treachery and licentious direction of force in an unresisting country.

"The miserable king who was content to surrender France as their prey! has even his wrongs to plead! The mockery of his sway desecrates the divinity of his right, and he trembles least the vengeance of the nation should sweep him and the despoilers from the soil before the work of ruin is accomplished.

"Frenchmen! you are now told, that not only my ambition, but your concurent spirit of conquest, demands punishment; even the accusation of former sovereigns and epochs are now cited as your crimes! And by whom are these charges advanced? By sovereigns whose empires have been formed by successful encroachments on the independence and existence of neighbouring states! What was Russia in the begining of the last century? How became the elector of Brandenburgh monarch of a powerful kingdom? Has Austria absorded no kingdoms, dismembered no provinces and does she now hold no dominions by the sole tenure of force? Look at the map of Europe.—Has France only usurped? Of all the states recognized independent even by the treaty of Westphalia exist? Look round the globe—see the English flag flying in every quarter, in countries whose religion laws and language are dissonant.—Has she not subjugated the greater part of Asia? Is she not still endeavoring to force the remnant that separate her from China, and has she not been waging a second war to recover her influence on the American continent.

Our ambition was security. If England had not aspired to the dominion of three quarters of the globe, I should have tranquilised with the unfriendly council of Spain. If Russia had not partitioned Poland, and aimed at empire in Germany, I never should have prepared to repulse her from the Vistula to the Volga. Europe has acknowledged the baneful influence of England's usurpations; the blood that has flowed for the last twenty-five years, has flowed at her purchase; and Europe will further rue the event of a struggle that removes the ascendency of a civilized people for the domination of northern barbarians. You are accused of having prefered war to peace, so long as war was successful; and your answers are these—who first warred against your revolution? who violated the peace of Amiens, and violated it with shameful disdain of truth? who rejected negociation repeatedly offered, or broke them off when conciliation was practicable? who made the war of which you are now the victims? Is it not a war of their own decree? I regretted your sacrifice I was moved to vindicate your indignities, but I adopted the policy of peace—the will of the nation, and I respected it as the bond between me and my people.

"Frenchmen! posterity will judge how far I am responsible to my country, for the events of our military efforts. They will decide when history records them, whether I could have mastered fortune; but my love for France, my gratitude for her confidence, and devotion to her welfare can never be subject to suspicion.

"To France I owe my existence, and the consciousness of that claim has confirmed the right of nature. Frenchmen! I am still your emperor! but I hold the crown for my son and your interests. His succession can alone ensure the fruits of your efforts against a dynasty whose reign is identified with your slavery. Foreign force may support the throne of a parricide king, but the power of 30 millions of Frenchmen is not to be permanantly subdued. You have acquired mournful, but useful experience. You now are convinced that arms alone can redeem you from vassalage and ignominy. Cherish the brave men who have fought your battles—they will be the pillars of your army, and they will conduct you to victory.

"On the rock where I am doomed to pass my future days, by the disloyal sentence of your enemies, I shall yet hear the echo of your triumph, and hail in the gloom of its horizon, the flag of your independence."

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

January 1st, 1816.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr Lane from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Dunklin sheriff of Washington county reported that they had had the said petition under consideration, and thought the same reasonable and that relief ought to be extended to him, and in their opinion they thought it advisable that that relief should be incorporated in the bill reported for the relief of John W. Thompson which report was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The amendments proposed by the legislative council to the bill authorising the erection of a court house and other public buildings in the county of St. Louis was taken up and read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to divorce Frederick Walker and Esther his wife, agreed to receive said bill with some amendments, and on the question will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole it was negatived when the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Caulk,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to divorce John Brown-on and Lucinda his wife, agreed to receive said bill without amendments which report was agreed to by the house and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Simpson,

The resolutions respecting the alteration of certain parts of the organic law were taken up and read the third time in order for their final passage.

When Mr Lucas offered the following amendment by way of order to come in at the end of said resolutions to wit:

Resolved also, That the clerk of the house of representatives transmit one copy to our Delegate in congress, when Mr deMun offered the following as an amendment to said amendment proposed, to wit 'and further, to grant to the good people of this territory a representative instead of a delegate to congress' and on the question will the house agree to the amendment proposed, and the vote thereon it was negatived, there being but two yeas and fifteen nays.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Lane and deMun. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Bauman Journey Heath Harris Caulk Simpson Caldwell speaker, Caldwell of St Louis, Lucas Austin Moore English Byrd Bollinger and Dawson. And on the question will the house agree to the first amendment as proposed it was carried in the affirmative, & on the final question shall the resolutions pass as amended they passed in the affirmative & the same were sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The bill from the legislative council entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature, was taken up and read the first time.

Mr Austin asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill supplementary to 'an act entitled 'an act respecting public roads and highways,' when the rule of this house which requires one days previous notice to be given for the introduction of a bill and the resolution passed by this house saying no bill should be introduced only of an important nature after the 30th ult. were dispenced with, and Mr. Austin introduced said bill, which was read the 1st and 2d times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment, when it was ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day to-morrow.

Mr deMun from the committee to whom was referred the bill which had been reported as unfinished, to incorporate the stock holders of the exporting and insurance company in the town of St Genevieve, reported that they were still of the opinion that said bill was unfinished business, and ought to be taken up and acted upon as such which report was disagreed to by the house.

Mr deMun gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the stock holders of the exporting and insurance company for the town of St Genevieve.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing for the owners any boats, crafts, rafts, vessels or other property wrecked or adrift in any of the waters in or bordering on this territory.

Tuesday, Jan. 2d.

On motion of Mr. Caulk

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing for the owners any boats, crafts, rafts, vessels or other property lost, wrecked or adrift on any of the waters in or bordering on this territory. had agreed to receive said bill with some amendments, which report of the committee of the whole was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr Lane,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeably to order on the bill amendatory of the act entitled an act respecting public roads and highways, which report was agreed to by the house,

And ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeably to order on the bill to incorporate the St. Louis Bank.

Mr Journey from the committee to whom was referred the law reducing in force the several laws regulating the militia, reported a supplement to said bill which was received and read the first and second times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment, when it was ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to morrow.

On motion of Mr Lane,

The engrossed bill to divorce John Brownson and Lucinda Brownson his wife, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill incorporating the stockholders of the bank of St Louis.

Wednesday, Jan. 3.

Mr Austin from the committee to who were appointed to take into consideration the expediency of authorising by law a lottery to the purpose of raising a fund for certain purposes reported a bill for that purpose, which was received and read the first and second time and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or engrossment when said bill was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day to morrow.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The bill erecting a part of the counties of St. Louis and St Charles into a separate county, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be an act erecting a part of the counties of St. Louis and St Charles into a separate county by the name of Howard county, when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The engrossed bill amendatory of the act entitled an act respecting public roads and highways, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage,

And on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act amendatory of an act respecting public roads and highways.

When said bill was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Jones.

Mr. speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill for the suppression of unauthorised lotteries, which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill incorporating the stockholders of the St. Louis bank.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons,

Mr speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill supplementary to an act entitled an act ascertaining the fees of the several officers and other persons therein named, and regulating the payment of costs on indictments which said bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons,

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill entitled an act to devorce John Brownson and Lucinda his wife from the bonds of matrimony with some amendments to the same, which said bill and amendments are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

On motion, the amendments to the bill to divorce John Brownson and Lucinda his wife were taken up and read and disagreed to by the house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr. Simpson introduced the following resolution which was read and ordered to lie on the table, to wit;

Resolved, by the legislative council and house of representatives, That the president of the legislative council and speaker of the house of representatives be and they are hereby authorised to adjourn their respective houses on and from the 16th inst. sine die.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

The Legislature of this territory rose on thursday last after passing the following acts & resolutions, &c.

1. An Act declaring the mode of taking the acknowledgment of deeds executed by non-residents.

2. An Act giving certain powers to the recorders of the several counties of this territory, and for other purposes.

3. An Act providing for the levying and collecting territorial and county taxes due from the county of St. Genevieve for the year 1813, and for other purposes.

4. An Act regulating the act of replevin.

5. An Act amendatory to an act concerning roads and high ways.

6. An Act concerning debtors and their securities for public officers and for other purposes.

7. An Act authorising the payment of certain monies into the territorial treasury.

8. An Act divorcing Lucinda Brownson and Ester Weber.

9. An Act declaring what laws shall be in force in this territory.

10. An Act to legalize the acts and doings of all the civil officers of the county of St. Genevieve, and for other purposes.

11. An Act to divorce John W. Honey from his wife.

12. An Act supplementary to an act entitled an act ascertaining the fees of the several officers and persons therein named, and regulating the payments of costs on judgments.

13. An Act for the relief of John W. Thompson sheriff of St. Louis county, and for other purposes.

14. An Act for the relief John Stewart.

15. An Act erecting part of the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles into a seperate and distinct county by the name of Howard.

16. An Act allowing compensation to the members of the general assembly.

17. An Act to prevent frauds and perjuries.

18. An Act defining the duties of justices of the peace.

19. An Act providing for the probate of wills and for other purposes.

20. An Act altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts.

21. An Act to amend an act entitled an act regulating the mode of judicial proceedings in certain cases, and extending certain powers to the general court.

22. An Act supplementary to an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes.

23. An Act supplementary to an act to reduce into one the several laws regulating the militia.

24. An Act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their valuable and lasting improvements therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

25. An Act allowing the clerks of the northern and southern circuits certain compensation for certain services.

26. An Act to punish the forging and counterfeiting and the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills and notes and for other purposes.

27. An Act for the government of the general court of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

28. An Act supplementary to the laws of this territory directing the mode of taking the enumeration of the free white male inhabitants thereof, and for other purposes.

29. An Act for opening a public road from the town of Potosi to Boonslick.

30. An Act for the relief of heirs and creditors of the estate of the late Richard J. Waters.

31. An Act making appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and sixteen and for other purposes.

32. An Act apportioning the representation of the general assembly for the territory of Missouri.

33. A Resolution respecting the county of Lawrence.

34. A Resolution concerning post roads and post offices.

35. A Resolution concerning the indian claims in the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau.

36. A Resolution to alter certain parts of the organic law.

37. A Resolution respecting settlers on public lands.

38. A Resolution for printing certain laws.

39. Memorial for the relief of the frontier settlers in Missouri territory.

Washington, Dec. 18.

THE NAVY.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate, relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy of the U. States.

The importance of a permanent *Naval Establishment* appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and I have a satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command. Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a Mould Loft for the naval constructor, to lay out the moulds by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the Navy-Yard in this city, for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress.

Cannon founderies, manufactories of sheet copper, cordage, canvass, and the mechanical branches, are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required.

The commerce of the U. S. increasing with the resources and population of the country will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a *limited navy*, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do, therefore with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates of the first class, rated at 44 guns; and 2 sloops of war, which can be built with the surplusage of smaller timber, and with a great saving in that material.

The act to increase the Navy, passed Jan. 2d, 1813, authorised the building of "four ships, to rate not less than 74 guns; and six frigates to rate 44 guns each."—This act has been partly carried into effect, by building 3 ships of the rate of 74 guns, and 3 frigates of 44 guns in the Atlantic ports; the residue of the appropriation, under that act, was applied to the building of large ships and frigates upon Lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the U. States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy yards at such places, with docks, for repairs and the collection of all important materials for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment such as building docks, and extending the accommodations of navy-yards and arsenals of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report, to be laid before Congress during the present session.

At the time DECATUR arrived in sight of Gibraltar, a great number of British officers and citizens, and among them an American gentleman, were assembled on an eminence to view the American fleet. Decatur entered the harbor with his squadron in handsome style; sailed round, and went out again, without coming to anchor—his object being merely to make signals to the sloop of war Ontario. The British officers were desirous of knowing the different *names* of the vessels of the squadron as they approached. The shrewd American pretended to know every vessel the moment he saw her broadside, and they crouded around him for information. The first frigate, he said was the **Guerrier*; the second, the *Macedonian*; the third, the *Java*; the next was the *Epervier*; the next was the *Peacock*—and the next—"oh, damn the next," they exclaimed, and immediately moved off, highly disgusted with the *names* of the vessels of the Yankee squadron.—

Patriot.

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*Names of the vessels taken from the British last war.

New-York, Dec. 19.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Corran, of the ship Samuel, arr. here on Sunday evening, from Bristol, for the London Star of the 30th of Oct. one day later than before received, from which are extracted,

This paper contains a detailed account of the loss of the British transport ship Arniston, on her passage from Ceylon to London; wrecked on the 30th May, near Lagullas. Of 330 souls on board, only 6 were saved, and they reached the shore in a most mangled & exhausted condition. Lord and Lady Molesworth were among those who perished. 281 bodies drifted ashore, and were interred at Cape Town. [*Her. Adv.*

The refractory seamen at Newcastle, Shields, &c. were completely subdued, and no apprehensions entertained of any further trouble.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and superintendant of Indian affairs therein.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is certified to me by the jailer of the county of St. Louis, that a certain William Henderson, committed to the jail of said county, charged with the crime of murder, has broken jail and made his escape therefrom; and whereas by a law of the Territory aforesaid, entitled "an act authorising the Governor to offer a reward for apprehending criminals in certain cases," the Governor is authorised when any person charged with murder shall break prison, escape, or flee from justice, to offer a reward for the apprehension of such criminal. Now therefore, in pursuance of the authority in me vested, by said act, I have thought proper to offer and do hereby offer a reward of one *hundred dollars* for apprehending and delivering the said William Henderson into the custody of the sheriff of said county of St. Louis.

And I do require all Sheriffs, Justices of the peace, and other officers, to be aiding in apprehending and securing the said fugitive, so that he may be brought to justice.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Territory, to be hereunto affixed. Given under my (L.S.) hand at St. Louis this 23d day of January 1816, and of the independence of the United States, the fortieth.

WILLIAM CLARK.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Emerson, living in the township of St. Ferdinand, a black and white cow, supposed to be three years old last spring, marked with a hole in each ear, appraised to eight dollars. Also a brindled steer supposed to be one year old last spring marked with a crop in the left ear, and an under bit in the right, appraised to five dollars, by George Kelly and Nathan Ramey, this 18th of January 1816. Before me

S. Hagill, J. P.

Copy attested,

88 *M. P. Leduc*, Clk.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the materials and stock in trade of his late partner Wm. Follis, takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the business of *fancy Chairmaking, Painting, Turning, making of Spinning wheels* and *Gilding, painting* and the *repairing of Carriages*, in the same house he formerly inhabited.

Contracts or bargains made by my late partner the said William Follis or any other person will not be binding on the subscriber from this date.

Samuel Williams.

January 24th, 1816. 86.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that elegant place known by the name of James' Ferry, situate on the south bank of the Missouri, twelve miles from the mouth, in the township of St. Ferdinand; The survey contains four hundred arpents of land, about 16 of which is now under cultivation, & in a handsome orchard, good spring, and for health equal to any other in the country. Its advantageous situation as a ferry is so well known, that it is not necessary to observe it, as it lies directly between the villages of Florissant and Portage des Sioux. Negroes and cattle will be taken for said premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said land.

P. James.

James' Ferry, Jan. 26, 1816.

P. S. I will likewise sell 400 arpents of land situate in the county of St. Charles, three or four miles from the town of St. Charles.

P. J.

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, which with provender and attentive waiters will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Forbis.

St. Louis, January 1816.

NOTICE.

"*Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.*"

William Hunt esq. of St. Louis, having left with me for collection sundry notes and demands on persons in this and the Illinois territory, those who are indebted to him will by paying shortly, comply with the above precept, in addition to saving themselves trouble and expence, as I am instructed to bring suits against several, who do not pay very soon.

Charles Lucas.

St. Louis, Jan. 25th, 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1815, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period. January 23d, 1816.

ST. LOUIS, JANUARY 27.

In publishing the Journals of the House of Representatives the following is omitted, "Mr —— in the chair, and after some time spent therein, &c." This omission in the phraseology can be supplied by any person in the least degree acquainted with parliamentary proceedings.

"A Friend to Order," inserted in the the first page of this number is published agreeable to the plan on which our paper is conducted. As the author's name is left with the printer no anonymous author can appear in answer.

No eastern mail has arrived here since the 12th inst.

Times of holding the COURTS of the territory of Missouri.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Howard, and mondays in July, October and April.

St. Charles, 4th mondays in April, July and October.

St. Louis, 1st mondays in May, August and November.

Washington 3rd mondays in May, August and November.

St Genevieve, 4th mondays in May, August and November.

Cape Girardeau, 1st mondays in June, September and December.

Madrid, 2nd mondays in June, September and December.

Lawrence, 4th mondays in June, September and December.

SUPERIOR COURT.

St. Louis, 3rd mondays in March and September.

Cape Girardeau, 3rd mondays in April and October.

MARRIED—On the 18th inst. by Guhl. Long Esq. Mr. Samuel R. Watson to the amiable Miss Anna Thompson, all of Bonhomme township.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented, that many uninformed or evil disposed persons have taken possession of, or made a settlement on the public lands, of the United States, which have not been previously sold, ceded or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, has not been previously recognized and confirmed by the United States: which possession or settlement is, by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited; and whereas the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well for the general interest, requires that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue this proclamation, commanding and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made settlement on the public lands aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom; and I do hereby command and require the marshal or officer acting as such, in any state or territory where such possession shall be taken, or settlement made, forthwith to remove, from and after the fourth day of March; the said eight hundred and seven, all or any of the said occupants; and to effectuate such service, I do hereby authorize the employment of military force as may be necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, that they will be prosecuted in all such cases according to the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

The Highest price given for old Copper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By George Farrow in the township of Bonhomme, county of St. Louis, a dark bay horse about six years old next spring, a large star in his forehead, no other brands or marks perceivable, about fourteen hands high. Appraised to thirty dollars, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for the township aforesaid, this 29th of december, 1815.

GAB. LONG, J. P.

Recorded 2nd January 1816,
A true copy from the stray book.
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Aull, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Have opened at Louisville, Kentucky,

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC;

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W. Aull & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N B. The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, and Peltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec 1, 1815. 3m.

NOTICE.

This is to forewarn any person or persons whomsoever from cutting, taking or carrying away any tree, timber or trees out of my following tracts of land, to wit:

Of a certain tract of land situate lying and being in the county of Saint Charles, near the town of Saint Charles, beginning two arpens below an old mill dam, and running southerly to the hill plantation bounded eastwardly by the Missouri river and running forty arpens on the river.

Also of an island in the said Missouri river, below Belle Fontaine cantonement, and known by the name of (Lille Verte) Green Island.

Also, from digging, taking or carrying away any coal from any coal pit on the river Missouri, in the county of Saint Louis, township of St. Ferdinand, at a place commonly called and known by the name of la Charbonniere, as I am determined to prosecute the delinquents rigorously.

Pierre Chouteau.

St. Louis, Dec. 28 1815. —4t 78

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

Jos. CHARLESS.

Dec. 28th, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for seed to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

S. WILLIAMS & W. FORRIS.

Turners & Fancy Chair Makers,

Painters & Graziers.

Informs the public, that they have commenced business at the house adjoining M. Kerr's store. Spinning Wheels made at the shortest notice. Carriages Painted and repaired, and every other work in their line of business attended to with care & attention.

St Louis, Jan. 2d, 1816 3m 3t

NOTICE.

This is to forewarn whomsoever from destroying the timber on my tract of land on the river aux Pares, in the county of St. Louis containing four hundred arpens, bounded south, east and west by lands of Charles Gratiot, and north by the land and plantation of widow Papin, about five miles westwardly from the town of St. Louis. Delinquents will be rigorously prosecuted.

M. P. Leduc,

St. Louis, Dec. 28 1815. 4t-78

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received, and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs. Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a good cider framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth.

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which he now resides, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Cravecœur adjoining Lewis' mill tract, about 20 miles west of this place.

420 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Hillebran late of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administratrix and Administrator. Persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for adjustment.

Margaret Hillebran,
Admin'trix.
Jonathan Hillebran.
Admin'tor.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.

TAKEN UP

By Jacques Brunette, living in St. Louis township, county of St. Louis, a black mare, about [illegible] hands high, a star on her forehead, [illegible] foot white, branded with an [illegible] on the right buttock, about 8 years old. Appraised to 25 dollars by Geo. [illegible] and Alexander M'Cloud. January 20th, 1816.

Jos. Charless, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair-Makers,

Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Jno. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern;—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

A NEW STORE.

A large assortment of seasonable *GOODS* just opened at the New Store House opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's; among which are.

Superfine London Cloths, blue, black, bottle green, brown's and mixtures.
Ladies Pelice Cloth and Coatings.
Superfine Cassimers and Forrest Cloths,
Ribb'd and plain Stockinets and Merlin cords,
Superfine toylanet Vestings,
A large assortment of Flannels & Baize,
Superior quality rose & point Blankets,
A handsome assortment of Bombazets, plain and figured and twill'd,
A variety of Calicoes and Ginghams,
Cambrick, Jaconet and Book Muslins, plain and figured.
An elegant assortment of cotton and Silk Shawls.
Ladies and gentlemens Silk Hose and Gloves.
A great variety of fashionable ribbons,
Silk and cotton cords and Tassels and Trimmings for dresses,
A good assortment of Cutlery, Ironmongery and Castings,
Juniata Bar Iron, & Hoop Iron.
Best Millington, Crowley and Blister Steel.
A quantity of Stationary and School Books, &c.

A choice collection of Groceries.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas of the latest importations.
Best green coffee, loaf sugar and spices.
Best Cognac Brandy & Madeira Wine.
Also a few elegant Saddles and Bridles.

The above goods have been carefully selected and purchased on the best terms in the New York market, and the subscribers flatter themselves are worthy the attension of the public.

Country Merchants will be supplied on liberal terms at wholesale prices.

C. W. Hunter & Co.

N. B. The Subscribers have also opened a store at Herculaneum, where a general assortment of Merchandize may be had at St. Louis prices, Lead, Furs, Peltries and country Produce taken in payment or barter.

C. W. H. & Co.

Dec. 2nd. 4t.

TAKEN UP

By William Long living in the township of Bonhomme, county of St. Louis, two stray creatures, one horse, iron gray about seven years old next spring, he has a white ring around his near thigh, no other mark or brand perceivable, about 14 1-2 hands high, appraised to forty three dollars. One mare, three years old next spring, a dapple gray, no other marks or brands,—about thirteen hands and a half high, appraised to thirty dollars—by Thomas Fitzwater and John Lewis, before me a justice of the peace, for the township and county aforesaid, this 29th day of Dec. 1815.

Gab. Long, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book,
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Stop the Thieves.

Stolen from the stable of the undersigned at Carondelet, on Saturday last at the hours of about eleven of the clock in the night, one grey stallion about 9 years old, white tail, large mane, about fifteen hands and a half high, branded on the right thigh D L. and one horse a dark bay, about fourteen hands and a half high, cut tail, small mane, white stripe on the nose, about seven years old, branded on the left shoulder A R.

Ten dollars reward will be given to any one who will secure the above stallion and horse.

Terence Delor.

St Louis, Jan. 25th 1816. 4t-81

TAKEN UP

By Andrew M'Quitty in the township of Bonhomme, county of St. Louis, one bright bay horse, about five years old next spring, black mane and tail no other brands or marks perceivable, about fourteen hands and a half high, appraised to fifty dollars by John Lewis and Thos. Cunningham, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for the township aforesaid, this 9th day of January A D. 1816.

Gab. Long, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL SCIENCE LOTTERY, No. I.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	15,000		15,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		5,000
4	2,000		8,000
5	1,000		5,000
20	500		10,000
20	200		4,000
40	100		4,000
80	50		4,000
100	20		2,000
2000	10		20,000
5,271 Prizes,			$165,000
15,729 Blanks.			Less than 3 Blanks
20,000 Tickets at $10 each.			to a Prize.

The first 4000 drawn numbers to be entitled to Six each, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Per cent. of the above Prizes to be determined as follows;

1st day	1st drawn number		$500
do	2		500
do	3		500
do	4		500
do	5		500
do	6		500
do	7		500
do	8		500
do	9		500
do	10		500
do	11		500
do	12		500
do	13		500
do	14		500
do	15		500
do	16		500
do	17		500
do	18		500
do	19		500
do	20		500
do	21		2,000
do	22		500
do	23		500
do	24		500
do	25		500
do	26		500
do	27		500
do	28		500
do	29		500
do	30		25,000
do	31		500
do	32		500
do	33		500
do	34		500
do	35		500
do	36		500
do	37		500
do	38		500
do	39		500
do	40		500

The drawing will positively commence in the city of New-York on the first Tuesday in December next, and continue at the rate of 500 Tickets each day until completed. Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing is ended.

Samuel L. Mitchell,
Moss Kent,
Jeremiah Johnson,
Charles D. Cooper,
John M'Lean. } Man'rs.

A few tickets in the above lottery for sale by

C. W. Hunter & Co.

NOTE.—A correct list of each days drawing is regularly received by mail. Tickets examined gratis, and prizes paid immediately.

C. W. H. & Co.

St Louis, Jan. 15th, 1816. 6t-81

TAKEN UP

By Stephen Hempstead residing in the township of St. Ferdinand, county of St Louis, a furrel mare about 14½ hands high, about 8 years old, snip on the nose, right mane and tail, supposed to be pretty with foal. Appraised to [illegible] dollars by B. Emmons and A. Cottle, January 18th, 1816.

Jos. Charless, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

SADDLING BUSINESS.

PLEASANT M. PREWITT,

FROM LEXINGTON, KY.

Begs leave to inform the citizens of St. Louis and its adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business on Main street, in the house formally occupied by James Brady & Mrs Night, next door above the Black & Gun Smith's, and opposite Maj. Delauney's; where he intends to keep a general assortment of all kinds of Saddlery & Harness, and he intends to sell on the lowest terms.

P. M. P.

St. Louis, Jan. 20th, 1816. tf.

Notice, to all whom it may concern,

Whereas I am confined in the prison bounds in the town of Potosi, Washington county, at the instance of the firm of Dodge, Wilson and Craighead, that I shall petition James Austin and Solomon Dally, esqs. two justices of the peace in and for said county, to issue their warrant, and have me brought before them, at the house of Solomon Dally esq. on saturday the tenth day of February next, for the purpose of taking the benefit of the several laws of this territory respecting insolvent debtors, where my creditors may attend if they see proper.

Andrew Morris.

Jan. 15th, 1816

FOR SALE,

A negro woman and her child, well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country, is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 20th.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 3, 1816. [No. 386.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Aull, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Have opened at Louisville, Kentucky,

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W. Aull & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favour them with orders.

N. B. The highest prices given for Dear Skins and Peltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec. 1, 1815. 3m.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

January 4th, 1816.

On motion of Mr. Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the legislative council [illegible] to the act defining the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in cases of a civil nature and agreed with some amendments. Report was agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do insist on their amendments to the bill to divorce [illegible] and Lucinda his wife, from the bonds of matrimony which bill and amendments were returned to the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the St. Louis Bank: agreed to some amendments.

A message from the legislative council by [illegible]

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the amendments made by the house of representatives to the bill in addition to an act amendatory of an act regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons,

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill amendatory to an act entitled an act concerning public roads and highways, which bill is herewith returned to the house of representatives.

On motion, Resolved, that this house do insist on their disagreement to the amendments made by the legislative council to the bill to divorce John Brownson and Lucinda his wife, late Lucinda Johnson and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Byrd,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeably to order on the bill supplementary to an act regulating the fees of the several officers and persons therein named and the costs on indictments: agreed to the same with some amendments which report was agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons,

Mr speaker,

The legislative council do require a conference on the bill to devorce John Brownson and Lucinda Brownson his wife late Lucinda Johnson from the bonds of matrimony and have appointed on their part Mr Emmons and Mr Jones a committee jointly with such committee as the house of representatives may appoint on their part for the purposes.

Friday, Jan. 5th.

On motion of Mr Caulk,

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with the committee appointed on the part of the legislative council as a committee of conference on the bill to divorce John Brownson & Lucinda his wife late Lucinda Johnson.

Whereupon Messrs Caulk, Simpson and Lane, were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Heath from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill for the relief of John Watters reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Richard Jones Watters deceased, which bill was received, twice read, and ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The report of the committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the St. Louis bank was taken up and read which report was amended and agreed to by the house. And ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Caulk,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill declaring what laws shall be in force in this territory: agreed to the same with an amendment, which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Lucas from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill supplementary to the act authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill declaring what laws shall be in force in this territory and on the question will the house agree to the report of the committee of the whole, it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 10, Nays 6.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Austin, Bollinger, Carr, Caldwell speaker, Dawson, Davidson, deMun, Heath, Lane and Pitman. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Byrd, Caulk, Caldwell of St. Louis English, Journey, Lucas, Moore and Simpson.

Saturday, Jan. 6.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on the bill supplementary to the act authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes: agreed to the same with 4 ime amendments, which report was ordered to lie on the table.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the fourth, fifth and eleventh amendments, made by the house of representatives to the bill supplementary to an act entitled an act ascertaining the fees of the several officers and other persons therein named and regulating the payment of costs on indictment and they disagree to the first, second, third, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth amendments to the same and the additional seventh section to the said bill and the legislative council prays the house of representatives may recede from their said amendments, are herewith returned to the house of representatives

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill to punish the forging and counterfeiting and the making and passing of forged and counterfeited bank bills or notes, with amendments to the said bill, which bill and the amendments to the same are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Mr Moore gave notice that on monday next he would ask leave to introduce a resolution relative to the indian claims of lands on the waters of Apple creek in the county of St. Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The engrossed bill to incorporate the St. Louis bank was taken up & read the third time in order for its final passage which bill was amended by way of rider, & on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be an act to incorporate the Missouri bank, and the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Monday, Jan. 8th.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The amendments of the legislative council to the bill to punish the forging and counterfeiting and the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills and notes, and for other purposes were taken up and read.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill and amendments be refered to a select committee of two. Whereupon Messrs Carr and Lucas were appointed that committee.

Mr deMun from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill entitled an act for the relief of debtors to the county, and their securities, and the [illegible] for public officers, whereupon the speaker signed said bill and the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the resolutions respecting the altering of certain parts of the organic law with some amendments to the same, which said resolutions and amendments are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives in said amendments.

Mr Scott did on saturday last, by special leave introduced a bill to legalize the acts and doings of all the civil officers of the county of Saint Genevieve and for other purposes.

Mr Moore agreeable to notice introduced a resolution respecting the indian lands in the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau which resolutions were taken up twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill to legalize the acts and doings of all the civil officers of the county of St. Genevieve & [illegible] herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Mr Simpson from the committee to whom was referred the petion of the inhabitants of St Louis reported that by a law passed by the general assembly of the territory of Missouri the 21st of January, 1813 extending certain powers of the trustees of the town of St Louis, the trustees of the town of St. Louis were authorised to have a survey and regular plat made of the streets of said town, and to lay the same before the general assembly for their adoption, consequentlu until such plat was made and laid before the general assembly for their adoption, would not in the opinion of the committee be expedient to take into consideration the prayer of the petitioners.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

The bill entitled an act declaring what laws shall be in force in this territory was taken up and read a third time in order for its final passage when Mr Lucas offered an amendment to said bill which was agreed to by the house and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative,

Yeas 10, Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question. Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Austin, Bollinger Carr Caldwell speaker Coffey Davidson deMun Heath Lane and Pittman. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Caulk Caldwell of St Louis English Journey Lucas Moore and Simpson.

When the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

By Authority.

AN ACT

Altering the times and places for holding the Superior and Circuit courts of this territory, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the territory of Missouri, That the superior court for this territory, shall hereafter hold two terms annually in each of the circuits now established by law, and that the place of holding the said superior court for the northern circuit shall be the town of St. Louis in the county of St. Louis, and the place for holding the said superior court for the southern circuit shall be the town of Jackson in the the county of Cape Girardeau.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the terms of the said superior court for the northern circuit shall commence on the third mondays in March and September annually, and for the southern circuit the 3d monday in April, and October annually, and shall continue in session until all the business before it shall be finished or disposed of.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the judges or a majority of them, of the said superior courts, shall respectively appoint as soon after the passage of this act as may be, a suitable person in each of the said circuits as clerk of the said court in the circuit for which he shall be appointed, who shall be commissioned by the governor, and hold his office at the place of holding the courts, the said clerks shall give bond with one or more sureties to be approved of by the court, to the governor for the time being, and his successors in office, in the sum of three thousand dollars, and take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and seasonably to record the decrees, judgments, orders and proceedings of the court, and to do and perform all other duties required, or which shall be required of him by law, and to deliver up the writings, records and proceedings belonging to his said office, whole, safe and undefaced, to his successor in office, which oath shall be endorsed on the back of the said bond, and filed in the office of the secretary of the territory.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said superior court directed to be held as aforesaid, shall have the same power and jurisdiction in the respective circuits which the superior court of this territory now has or exercises in the several counties, by any law not inconsistent with the provisions of this act both in cases at law and in chancery, and it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the superior courts in the different counties, to deliver up on application therefor, to the clerk of the proper circuit to be appointed in pursuance of this law, all books, papers, records, and proceedings, and every other thing belonging to their offices, whole, safe and undefaced. Upon the reception of all the books, records and proceedings of the different counties within their circuits, each of the aforesaid clerks shall proceed to make out one docket, or list of the whole of the cases then pending and undecided, commencing with those first in that county in which the superior court would have been first held, if this law had not been passed, and so on with those cases of the other counties until the whole shall be docketed, and if any clerk shall refuse to deliver up to the proper clerk, to be in pursuance of this act appointed, on demand made by such clerk all the books and papers, and records, belonging to his said office, such clerk or person having such papers and records, shall forfeit and pay to the territory, to be recovered by indictment, the sum of two thousand dollars, Provided however, that the provision of this act with respect to clerks delivering over books, papers, and records shall not apply to the clerk of the superior court for the county of St. Genevieve but the person who may be clerk for said county, shall on application of the clerk to be in pursuance of this act appointed for the northern circuit (and it is hereby made his duty to apply for the same) to deliver over to said clerk all books, papers and matters of record in his custody as clerk, whole, safe and undefaced, under the penalty of two thousand dollars to be recovered as aforesaid, and the clerk receiving the same, shall immediately make a true transcript of all cases that may be pending in said superior court, in said county and transmit the said transcript to the clerk of said superior court for the southern circuit, who shall receive the same, receipt for the same to the other clerk, and shall docket the said cases in the same manner & they shall be tried in the same manner as is by this act directed, with respect to other causes belonging to other counties, and the clerks in pursuance of this act appointed for the southern and northern circuits shall provide books for their offices, and keep the same in every respect in the same manner as is now by law required of the clerks of the superior courts in the several counties, and the clerks herein spoken of for the northern and southern circuits shall transmit the record books and papers to be by them received, to the respective places where they are by law required to keep their offices, and the same are hereby declared to be matters of record, as fully as if the same never had been removed, and the clerks hereby required to receive books records and papers of the several clerks shall on demand receipt for the same, Provided, That nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to compel the clerk of the county of St. Genevieve to deliver up to the clerk of the northern circuit, any papers belonging to any suit or suits depending in said southern circuit and undetermined, except the record books from which transcripts shall be made as aforesaid; but it shall be the duty of said clerk of St. Genevieve to deliver up to the clerk of the southern circuit, all such papers as are herein reserved in the same manner as is provided with respect to other clerks delivering up records and papers.

Sec. 5. And whereas by an act of Congress passed the fourth day of June eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled an act providing for the government of the Territory of Missouri, the superior court of the territory has the sole power and authority to try persons accused of any offences by law made such offences, ought to have a speedy and impartial trial by a jury of the visinage, which cannot with convenience & justice, either to the government or the accused be had, unless the judges of the superior court should hold special terms of their courts for the trial of such offences. Be it therefore enacted, That it shall be, and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties in this territory within fifteen days after any person shall be committed to his custody charged with a capital offence, to transmit information thereof to the Governor of the territory, stating therein the name, the time when and the offence for which such person stands committed in his custody, whereupon it shall be the duty of the Governor within eight days after he shall have received such information to issue his proclamation, and publish the same in one of the newspapers published in St. Louis, stating therein the information so by him received, which proclamation so published, shall be deemed sufficient notification to the said judges, whose duty it shall thereupon be to open and hold a special superior court, for the trial of such offender or offenders, in any of the several circuits of this territory, in which the offence may have been committed and that on any of the several days, times and places hereafter mentioned, which shall next happen after such proclamation shall be so made and issued as aforesaid, that is to say in the county of St. Charles at the town of St. Charles on the fourth mondays in April, July and October; in the county of St. Louis at the town of St. Louis, on the first mondays in May, August and November; in the county of Washington at Potosi on the third mondays in May August and November; in the county of St. Genevieve at the town of St. Genevieve on the fourth mondays in May, August and November; in the county of Cape Girardeau at Jackson, on the first mondays in June, September and December; in the county of New Madrid at the place of holding courts therein, on the second mondays in June, September and December; in the county of Lawrence at the usual place of holding the circuit court for said county, on the fourth mondays in June, September and December; yearly and nevertheless, That if such proclamation shall be issued within thirty days of any of the terms above specified for holding the said special superior court in such county, then the said special superior court shall not be held until the next following term thereafter, and the said judges shall meet at the time and place appointed by this act, and proceed to open and hold a term of the superior court, for the trial of such case or cases as aforesaid, and if they find on the trial, that the offence committed by the prisoner, is less than a capital offence they shall nevertheless, try, determine and pronounce judgment and order execution for such offence according to law. And the said court so met shall have power to adjourn from time to time, and to hold adjourned courts for the trial of such criminal or criminals, and to procure the attendance of witnesses, and the expence of notifying the governor by the sheriff, and all other costs shall be taxed and paid out of the criminals estate, if convicted, and such estate be sufficient to pay the same, but if the criminal be not convicted, or if convicted, his estate should be insufficient to pay the costs, the same shall be paid out of the territorial treasury on the order of the judges of said court

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said judges or any two of them to issue their precept directed to the sheriff or coroner (as the case may be) of the proper county in which such special superior court is to be held at least twenty days before the time of the holding of such court, commanding him to summon sixty good and lawful men of his county qualified by law, to serve as grand and traverse jurors at such special superior court, and the said court shall appoint their clerk, who shall be commissioned by the governor, take the oath prescribed by law to be taken by other clerks and give bond with security to be approved of by the court to the governor and his successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars, seasonably to record the proceedings of the said court and deliver, whole safe and undefaced to his successor in office all the books and papers belonging to his said office, who shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are by law allowed to the clerks of the superior courts for similar services. And any person summoned to serve as a juror or witness who shall refuse or neglect to attend, at the time and place of holding the said court, to which they were summoned, shall be subject to the same fines and penalties as are by law im-

fied for the like omissions or neglect to appear in the superior court. Provided always nevertheless, That nothing herein contained, shall be so deemed and construed as to deprive or take away any of the powers or duties of the judges of the superior court, for the trial of any capital offence, or offences committed in any of the counties in which the superior courts of the territory now are, or hereafter shall be by law directed to be held.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no witness shall be permitted to be sworn as a juror, in any cause, either civil, or criminal in any court in this territory; and it shall be a good cause of challenge to any juror, that he is to be a witness in the cause to be tried, which cause of challenge if objected to, shall be determined, either on the witness being sworn on the voir dire or otherwise as by law directed in other cases of challenge to jurors, or by being returned as summoned as a witness by either party in the cause then to be tried, and it shall moreover be a good cause of challenge to a juror, that he has either formed or delivered an opinion, and further that no person impannelled and sworn as a juror, shall be made use of as a witness.

Sec 8. And be it further enacted, That the clerks of the superior courts for each of the circuits aforesaid shall be entitled to receive the same fees that are now allowed to the clerks of the superior court for the several counties.

Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That all suits process motions and causes either of a civil or criminal nature which are now commenced or pending in the superior courts for the respective counties, or which may hereafter be commenced in said court before the taking effect of this act shall be returnable to, and have day, and be enforced by the said superior courts respectively at the aforesaid circuits respectively, where they may have been commenced may be pending at the taking effect of this act and in all cases where judgments may have been given by the superior court for any county which remain unsatisfied, it shall be the duty of the clerks of the superior courts in and for each of the circuits aforesaid to issue execution thereon returnable to the next term of the superior court hereby directed to be held in the same manner that execution would have issued if this law had not passed. And in all cases where executions subpoenas or any other writs may have been issued and returnable to the proper office before the taking effect of this act, the same are hereby made returnable to the like office in the manner prescribed by law, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each of the clerks to be appointed under this law to procure a seal purporting to be the seal of the superior court for the circuit in which they shall be appointed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the terms of the circuit courts shall hereafter commence and be held on the following days to wit. In the county of St. Charles at the town of St. Charles, on the fourth mondays in April, July and October. In the county of St. Louis at the town of St. Louis on the first mondays in May, August and November. For the county of Washington at Potosi, on the third mondays in May, August and November; for the county of St. Genevieve at the town of St. Genevieve on the fourth mondays in May, August and November. In the county of Cape Girardeau at Jackson on the first mondays in June, September and December. In the county of New Madrid at the place of holding courts on the second mondays in June, September and December. And in the county of Lawrence at the place of holding courts therein, on the fourth mondays in June, September and December. And nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to discontinue any matter or cause in said counties depending, but all executions and other process issued by authority of said courts shall be returned to the said courts, at the times hereto provided, as if this act had never passed and all parties, witnesses and jurors, shall take notice and attend accordingly, and all records matters and things belonging to the offices of the clerks of the several counties shall in their respective counties be transfered to the clerks of the circuit courts in said counties in the same manner, and under the same penalties, that are prescribed, with respect to the books, papers and records of the several counties belonging to the superior courts, and said books, papers and records when so delivered up, shall be considered matter of record of the said circuit courts.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the grand jurors, in the respective counties of this territory to make presentments of all neglects and omissions of any sheriff, or for making false return or neglecting or refusing to make return of any civil or criminal process to him directed, and it shall be the duty of the court before whom the trial is had, upon conviction of any sheriff of any of the above mentioned neglects, omissions or offences, to certify the same to the governor of the territory stating the nature and aggravation of the offence.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the judges of the circuit courts shall each within his circuit have power to bail in all criminal cases, except in capital cases where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great, that may occur within the same, and in all cases where they admit a prisoner to bail for an offence that is to be tried in the superior court, they shall take his recognizance with one or more good and sufficient securities conditioned for his appearance on the first day of the next term of the superior court to be held for the circuit, and not to depart the same without leave.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the several county courts as now established by law, be and the same are hereby abolished; and all the duties of said courts are hereby transfered to the circuit courts, the judges whereof are enjoined to do and perform all and singular those acts and things which the said county courts are now required to do by law.

Sec. 15 And be it further enacted, That for the purposes of improving the laws of this territory it is hereby declared to be the duty of each of the judges of the superior and circuit courts, to note all obvious hardships, defects and omissions they may discover in the laws of this territory in the course of their decisions, and lay the same before the legislature at every stated meeting of the general assembly of this territory, on or before the expiration of the first week of their said meetings.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after the twenty first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and all laws or parts of laws contrary to this act and the provisions herein contained shall and they are hereby repealed from and after the taking effect of this act.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN RICE JONES,
President pro tempore, of the Legislative Council.
January 21st, 1816.
Approved.
WM CLARK.
Governor of the Missouri Territory

SEQUEL OF COM. PORTER'S EXPEDITION IN THE SOUTH SEA.

We are indebted to the politeness of one of the officers of the government, for a copy of the following letter, addressed by Capt. GAMBLE, (of the Marines,) to Com. PORTER, on the return of the former to the United States in August last, Capt. Gamble, (the reader will recollect,) was left by Com. Porter, with a few men, in charge of two or three vessels and some public property, when he sailed from Madison Island, for Valparaiso, previous to his ever memorable battle in the Essex. The following letter comprises all the subsequent occurrences:

[*Nat. Int.*

Copy of a letter from Captain Gamble to commodore Porter.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1815.

SIR,

With regret I have to inform you, the frigate had not got clear of the Marqueses, before we discovered in the natives a hostile disposition towards us, who in a few days became so insolent, that I found it absolutely necessary, not only for the security of the ships and property on shore, but for our personal safety, to land my men, and regain by force of arms the many things they had, in the most daring manner, stolen from the encampment: and what was of still greater importance, to prevent, if possible, their putting threats into execution which might have been attended with the most serious consequences on our part, from duty, requiring my men to be so much scattered.

I, however, had the satisfaction to accomplish my wish without firing a musket, and from that time lived in the most perfect amity with them, until the 7th May following, when my distressed situation placed me in their power.

Before mentioning the lamentable events of that day, and the two succeeding ones, I shall give you a brief account of a few preceding occurrences, which were sources of great uneasiness to me. The first was the death of John Wetter (a marine) who was unfortunately drowned in the surf, on the afternoon of the 23d February, and the desertion of four of my men.

They took the advantage of a dark night, and left the bay unobserved by any person, all excepting one, (a prisoner) having the watch on deck. They took with them several muskets, a supply of ammunition, and many articles of but little value. My attempt to pursue them, was prevented by their destroying partially the only boat, (near the beach) that was sea-worthy.

On the 2d April, began to rig the ship Seringapatam and Sir Andrew Hammond, which, as I calculated employed the men until the 1st of May.—All hands were then engaged in getting the remainder of the property from the Greenwich to the Seringapatam, as I began to despair of your rejoining me at that place.

The wk went on well, and the men were obedient to my orders, though I discovered an evident change in their countenances, which led me to suppose there was something wrong in agitation and under that impression had all the muskets, ammunition and small arms of every description, taken to the Greenwich, the ship I lived on board of) from the other ships, as a necessary precaution against a surprise from my own men.

On the 7th May, while on board the Seringapatam, on duty which required my being present, a mutiny took place, in which I was wounded, and the mutineers succeeded in getting the Seringapatam out of the bay—two days after, when making the necessary preparations to depart for Valparaiso, we were attacked by the savages, and I have, with the deepest regret, to inform you, sir, midshipmen William Fellers, John Thomas, Thomas Gibbs, and William Brodindl, were massacred and Peter Coddington, (marine dangerously wounded. After bending the jib and spanker, we cut our moorings, and fortunately had a light breeze that carried the ship clear of the bay with six cartridges remaining out of the only barrel left us by the mutineers.

After getting out of the bay, we found our situation most distressing. In attempting to run the boat up, it broke in two parts, and we were compelled to cut away from the bows the only anchor, not being able to cut it. We mustered altogether eight souls, out of which there was one cripple, one dangerously wounded, one sick, one just recovering from the scurvy, and myself confined to the bed with a high fever, produced by my wound.

In that state, destitute of charts, and almost of every means of navigating the ship, I reached the Sandwich Island, after a passage of 17 days, and suffering much from fatigue and hardships. I was there unfortunately captured by the English ship Cherub, remained a prisoner on board of her seven months, during which time my men were treated in a most shameful manner. We were then put on shore at Rio de Janeiro, without the possibility of getting away until after hearing of the peace. I then, by the advice of the physician who attended me, embarked on board a Swedish ship bound to Havre de Grace, (there being no other means of my getting away at that time,) leaving behind acting midshipman Clapp and five men, having lost one soon after my arrival in that place with the small pox.

On the 1st inst. lat. 47 N. long. 18 W. we fell in with the American ship Oliver Ellsworth, from Havre, bound to this port. I took a passage on board of her, and arrived here two days since, after being upwards of an hundred days at sea. I am at present unable to travel, and shall therefore await either your orders, or the orders of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, at this place.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect and esteem, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. GAMBLE.

ADMIRAL COCHRANE'S INDIANS.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

In the Intelligencer of the 14th inst. I observe an article copied from a London paper, stating that 'The Charon, Capt. Petershall, has lately conveyed from Bermuda to Trinidad, fifty North-American Indians, who joined during the late war, admiral Cochrane's squadron; these men, it appears, selected Trinidad for their future residence, where, in pursuance of the promise originally held out to them, they will receive grants of land; and be taught the culture and manufacture of the sugar cane.'—Now, although I am far from wishing to take up the the hopeless cause of these poor kidnapped Indians, does any one of your readers seriously believe that they *voluntarily* joined the Admiral; and that they will be treated according 'to the promise originally held out to them?' The Admiral himself owns a large sugar plantation in Trinidad, and, now that the slave trade is abolished, and scarcely any hope remains for smuggling negroes, in my opinion nothing can be more plain than that he intends these deluded 'red allies of his Majesty,' to supply the place of *field negroes* on his plantation. As to the promise that was 'originally held out to them,' nothing can be more fabulous—we all know from their uniform reluctance to sailing in ships, that no promises could induce them to embark for Trinidad, and they certainly must have been carried there *by force*. —That they will be 'taught the culture and manufacture of the sugar cane,' I have not the smallest doubt—but not for their own advantage: the Admiral's agent will take care of that part of the business. During the whole of last war, this exalted naval officer of G. Britain, seems to have thought as much of speculating in negroes and cotton, as of fighting the enemy. Makenrot mentions an instance that occurred not many years ago, in which the Admiral, in manifest violation of his duty, appropriated to himself 200 prize slaves, men, women and children, by bribing the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Prize Court, and king's agent, at Portola; and sent the poor creatures to his plantation, in Trinidad. On this plantation they unlawfully forced them to work as field negroes, without their having any choice of reclaiming their liberty thus usurped upon their first importation from Africa, before they acquired any knowledge of the English language, and consequently before they could form any conception of the protection and advantages granted to them by the Abolition act." See Niles' Weekly Register, vol. 9. page 48.

TECUMSEH.

THE WASP SUNK.

☞ Although we gave yesterday the substance of the article from the American Beacon, respecting the probable capture of the Wasp, we think it due to public interest and public curiosity to lay before our readers the whole statement—contained in the Beacon.

NORFOLK Dec. 16.

THE WASP SUNK.

Notwithstanding the reports which we have heretofore published, a conversation with an officer of the first rank and respectability in the navy permits us to entertain no doubt of the loss of the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, and that her end was as glorious as her cruise had been brilliant.

All readers of Newspapers must recollect, that about a year ago there was an account of a British frigate putting into Cadiz much cut to pieces and one hundred men killed and wounded; reporting her having had an engagement with a large American frigate off that port.

It was known at that time that we had no frigate in that quarter: and the Wasp was said to be cruizing in that neighborhood; but little was thought or said about it at the time as the report was not generally credited. We now learn from a source, which cannot be doubted that there was an action between a British frigate of the largest class and an American ship, and that it was undoubtedly the Wasp. Lieut. Conkling who commanded the schooner Ohio, one of com. Sinclair's squadron on Lake Erie and who was captured in August 1814, off fort Erie, and sent to England, has lately reported himself to his commanding officer, to whom it appears he related having met with one of the lieuts. who was on board the above mentioned frigate; and was informed by him that the ship they engaged was not a frigate as was stated, and that his commander as well as every person on board, could see by her battle lanterns being lighted, and from the flashes of her guns, that she was a corvette ship, mounting 22 guns, and they believed themselves it was no other than the Wasp; but after being so gallantly beaten off, and having suffered so severely they were reluctant to acknowledge how inferior the force was which inflicted on them such severe chastisement.

It appears by the lieutenant's own account, that the action lasted several hours; that

the frigate steered off to refit, intending, if circumstances would admit of it, to renew the action at day light, which was not far distant: but at its earliest dawn there was no vestige of their gallant opponent.—From the crippled state of the ships, and the short time intervening between their separation and day light; the lieutenant believed it impossible that they could have been out of sight of each other had their opponent been above water.—

THE PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3d and regulations of May 7, 1815, is as follows.

2 Major Generals
4 Aids to ditto, Captains of the line
4 Brigadier Generals
4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line
Adjutants and inspector General
2 Adjutant Generals
1 Quarter Master General
4 Deputy Quarter Master Generals
4 Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line
6 Hospital Surgeons
11 Hospital Surgeon's Mates
2 Garrison Surgeons
21 Garrison Surgeon's Mates
2 Judge Advocates
2 Chaplains
1 Apothecary General
2 Assistant Apothecaries
1 Commissary General of purchases
2 Deputy Commissaries
6 Assistant Commissaries
1 Pay Master of the Army
2 Deputy Pay-Master Generals
2 Assistant Deputy Pay-Master Generals

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Regiments and Corps.

12 Colonels
16 Lieutenant Colonels
17 Majors
96 Captains
116 First Lieutenants
148 Second Lieutenants
42 Third Lieutenants
10 Regimental Surgeons
13 Reg. Surgeon's Mates.

Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff.

14 Adjutants
14 Quarter Masters
10 Pay-Masters
32 Conductors of Artillery.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

It is generally believed that Col. Monroe will be run by the republicans at the next election for president of the United States. We have every reason to believe that he will receive every vote in this state.

[*Ten. Pap.*

BONAPARTE.

Information has been received of the landing of this 'fearful man' on the *island of rats*, to which he was exiled by the *magnanimous* government of Great Britain. Conveyed in a *fleet*, he was landed under the escort of a *regiment*, probably with fixed bayonets! Besides the military and naval guard provided by his "generous enemy," it appears, that each of the great allied powers will have a commissioner resident near his person, to keep watch over him. If Bona. escapes from "the rocks in the midst of the sea," upon which he is *now* domiciliated, in defiance of the lynx eye and sturdy arms of his numerous jailers, he will certainly deserve credit for his ingenuity, if not praise for his motives.

Prov. Pat.

Louisville, Dec. 21.

STEAM BOAT ÆTNA.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Steam Boat *Ætna*, Capt. Dellart, from New-Orleans, arrived at Shippingport on Monday last. We are not informed at what time she left New Orleans, but are authorised to state she effected the passage from New-Orleans to Henderson ville, a distance of about 1,300 mils, in 303 hours and from thence to Shippingport, *with one wheel*, say 220 miles, in 55 hours,—performing the passage from New-Orleans to Shippingport, a distance of 1520 miles in 358 hours running time! From this statement it appears she has made the passage in running time, in 15 days and one third of a day. This second arrival of a steam boat from N. Orleans at this place, proves the practicability of stemming the current of those mighty waters in a manner highly flattering to the interest and prosperity of the western country, where orders in council nor foreign decrees never impede our navigation.

On a Lady of Exquisite Beauty weighing 300.

Man, whose vile arts conspire against the sex,
You, beauteous maid were destined to perplex:
For scorning prudery or forced resistance,
Nature formed you *to keep him at a distance.*

FURLONG.

Players.—In an inn, in a market-town, upon a great road leading to Hollyhead, where a company of comedians were murdering the language of some of our best dramatic writers, a gentleman sat in the kitchen smoking his pipe, and regarding with pleasure a fowl that was roasting for his supper.—A tall meagre fellow stalked in, and with an earnest and melancholy look at the fowl, retired with a sigh.—Repeating his visit a second time, he exclaimed, "That fowl will never be done in time." "What do you mean?" said the gentleman—"that fowl, is for my supper, and you shan't have a bit of it." "Oh," replied the other,, "you misunderstood me, I do not want that fowl, but I am to play *Oronooko* this evening, and cannot begin without the *Jack Chain*.",

[*London Paper.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

I wish to exculpate myself from guilt and the suspicion of guilt, and I hope the public or so much thereof as may be pleased to read this piece will excuse me for troubling them.

I have been accused of passing counterfeit bank notes, and because of that suspicion, was called on by the regulators at Florisant; I think in the month of August last. I underwent such examination as they thought fit to prescribe; yet not one fact was established against me of a criminal nature, or even a criminal intention, and so I was discharged. But there has been another charge made against me of which it seems I was not acquitted, or if acquitted, I understand threats have been recently made that I am to undergo a second scrutiny.

If this threat has been made, I wish to give those who may have made it to understand, I do not consider myself a fit subject for their consideration, and shall obstinately refuse being the subject of any future examination of the same description. If I have offended against the laws of my country, to them I must answer and to none will I answer unless on points of honor, in any other manner than according to the rules laid down for the government of all.

But I wish to satisfy the public and particularly my neighbors, that I am not a bad man, neither will I rest the proof of my innocence on my own word if what I now state should by any who are honest be denied. Lewis Martin, senior, says, I passed on him a counterfeit bank note of the sum of twenty dollars, this charge of Mr. Martin, to say the best of it, is a gross mistake. The case was, that one Hezekiah Jackson was indebted to Mr. Martin, and I was constable of the township of St. Ferdinand. I had as constable sold and disposed of Mr. Jacksons property, and after satisfying the executions then against Jackson, there remained an overplus in my hands, and after Jacksons departure I was garnisheed to answer if I had any thing of Jacksons in my hands, and it being found I had, judgment was entered against me accordingly. This proves I did not seek after a trade with Mr. Martin, and the note I let Mr. Martin have was a part of the payment in satisfaction of the debt he thus had against me. The note I let Mr. Martin have was for $20, on the Kentucky bank, and I can prove the number of that note was 165, and the note Mr. Martin returned to me & said he got of me was number 696. The note presented to me by Mr. Martin I refused to take, he had had that note upwards of two weeks before he came back to me. Mr. Martin is a very illiterate man, and no doubt has been imposed on by some body; but that it was not by me the public can judge according to the above statement; which facts I can prove.

JNO. BURK.

Florisant, Jan. 30th, 1816.

TAKEN UP.

By Langton Bacon in the township of Bonhomme, county of St Louis, one large bay horse, about seven or eight years old next spring, has some saddle spots, both hind feet white, the horse has been foundered, his hoofs on both of his fore feet is nearly off, about fifteen hands high no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to eight dollars, before me a justice of the peace for the township aforesaid, this 20th of Dec. 1815

Gab'l. Long, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

The undersigned administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Ramsey, late of the county of St. Charles, deceased, will, at the next circuit court to be holden at the court house, in the town of St. Charles, in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth monday of April next, present her accounts for confirmation and allowance, where all legatees and others interested may attend if they think proper.

Mary Ramsey,
Administratrix.

St. Charles, Jan. 28th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Joel Rowley, living in St. Louis county, near Belle Fountain, one brown horse, seven years old last spring, thirteen and a half hands high, two hind feet white, a few white hairs on his forehead, a small snip on his nose. Appears to have been branded on the near shoulder thus X. Appraised to twenty-two dollars and a half by George Kelly & James Miles, this 27th day of January 1816.

R. Chitwood, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By William Martin, living near Merais de Liards, in the county of St. Louis, a gray mare about fourteen hands and a half high, three years old past, branded on the near shoulder with a small B, with a long switch tail, both off hoofs white, appraised to forty dollars by Lewis Martin and Lewis Musick, before me this 20th day of January, 1816.

Thos. R. Musick, J. P.

Recorded 27th January 1816,

A true copy from the stray book in my office, St. Louis January 29th 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NEW GOODS.

Moses Scott, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

LOOK HERE!!!

The subscriber will be absent some time, and those indebted to him will find their notes and accounts left with Doctor Quarles, at the Drug Store of Simpson & Quarles.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Feb. 3d 1816.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from a *public waggon*, in St. Louis, on the night of the 26th inst, a strong, square made, black Horse, switch tail, branded L L on the nigh hip, near fifteen hands high. 5 years old next spring, shod all round. The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid on delivering the horse, and securing the thief, or *ten dollars* for the horse.

J. M'GUNNEGLE,
Brig. Q. M.

Belle Fontaine, January 30th, 1816.

27 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost in the neighborhood of St. Louis, on or between the 25th, and 29th inst. Bank Bills to the amount of three hundred and twenty seven dollars. The person who may have found the aforesaid bills and will return them to the owner, or the subscriber, will be entitled to the above reward, and the thanks of

James J. Dozier.

Jan. 29th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By James Carico in St. Louis county near Belle Fountain, one bay —— five or six years old, thirteen hands high, no brand perceivable—appraised to fifteen dollars by Elias Mettz and John Chitwood, done before me this 26th day of December 1815.

R. Chitwood, J. P.

Recorded Jan. 8th, 1816.

A true copy,

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Ignates Anderson, living in St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, a sorrel horse, blaze face, two fore feet white, no brand perceivable, about 8 years old. Appraised to 25 dollars, by Alex. M'Cloud and James B. Edwards, before me.

Joseph Charless J. P.

Recorded the 27th January, 1816.

True copy from the stray book in my office, 27th January, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 3.

Some few days ago, Governor Edwards sent me sundry documents on the subject of granting licenses to trade with indians, and from an attentive perusal of these papers, I am led to believe that he could not, consistent with his duty, refuse licenses to the persons complained of: inasmuch as they appeared before him as American citizens. It will be my business, and as I conceive it my duty, no exertion will be spared, to procure and publish small biographic sketches of those British traders who *now* claim the rights of citizenship; in which will be detailed the kind of services these *American citizens* rendered *their country* last war.

Ed.

We are authorised to state, that John Scott is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory, to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected.

News from the Missouri & upper Mississippi was received in town yesterday, from confidential agents, residing with the indian tribes, that British emissaries were travelling through all the indian villages in the Territory and Illinois, inviting the indians generally to a great council to be held shortly at St. Josephs, near Michilimackinaw. It is confidently asserted by several respectable characters, that the number of British spies, not only travelling among the indians, but residing now in our villages, are very numerous.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has ratified seperate treaties of peace with the following tribes of Indians, viz. the Iowaws, the Sioux the Mahas, the Kansas, the Sioux of the river St. Peter, the Piankethaws, the Wiandots, the Yanctons, the Sacs on the Mississippi, the Foxes, and the Great and Little Osages. These treaties are all of the same character, and nearly in the same words

They provide that *every* injury or act of hostility committed by either party shall be mutually forgiven and forgot; that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the said tribes and the United States; and that the said tribes acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States and of no other power or nation whatever.

Mr. De Onis, having been acknowledged by our government, in a letter from Ferdinand VII. Mr. Erving has received orders to proceed on his mission to Spain. He left this city yesterday on his way to Boston in order to embark.

Nat. Intel.

Prices Current—New-Orleans.

Cotton,	31 a 32 cents—brisk.	
Beef (best)	16 a 18 dolls. pr bbl.	
Pork, do.	17 a 18 do,	do.
Flour,	9 a 10	do.

Dec. 18, 1815.

Within a few months several instances of suicide has occurred in New-York, Pennsylvania, and a recent instance in this country. The subjects were young men of promise. O'Fling who had raised himself by several acts of valor, from the ranks to a lieutenancy, put a period to his existence assigning no cause for the rash act. We would beg leave to recommend the perusal of the following essay of the celebrated Bolingbroke to our readers.

Resignation to Providence.

The darts of adverse fortune are always levelled at our heads. Some reach us; others graze against us, and fly to wound our neighbors. Let us therefore impose an equal temper on our minds, and pay, without murmuring, the tribute we owe to humanity

The winter brings cold, and we must freeze The summer returns with heat and we must melt. The inclemency of the air disorders our health, and we must be sick. Here we are exposed to wild beasts, and there to men more savage than the beasts; and if we escape the inconveniences and dangers of the air and of the earth, there are perils by water and perils by fire.

This established course of things it is not in our power to change; but it is in our power to assume such a greatness of mind as becomes wise and virtuous men: such as may enable us to encounter the accidents of life with fortitude, and to conform ourselves to the order of nature.

The best resolution we can take is to suffer with patience what we cannot alter; and to pursue, without repining, the road which Providence, who directs every thing, has marked out to us; for it is not enough merely to follow, and he is but a bad soldier who sighs and marches on with reluctance.

We must receive our orders with spirit and cheerfulness and never desert the post which is assigned us in this beautiful disposition of events, of which even our sufferings constitute a necessary part Resignation to the will of heaven is true magnanimity. But the sure mark of a pusillanimous and base spirit, is to struggle against, to censure the order of Providence and, instead of mending our own conduct to set up to correct that of our Maker.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and superintendant of Indian affairs therein:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is certified to me by the jailer of the county of St. Louis, that a certain William Henderson, committed to the jail of said county, charged with the crime of murder, has broken jail and made his escape therefrom: *and whereas* by a law of the Territory aforesaid, entitled "an act authorising the Governor to offer a reward for apprehending criminals in certain cases," the Governor is authorised when any person charged with murder shall break prison, escape, or flee from justice, to offer a reward for the apprehension of such criminal. Now therefore, in pursuance of the authority in me vested by said act, I have thought proper to offer and do hereby offer a reward of *one hundred dollars* for apprehending and delivering the said William Henderson into the custody of the sheriff of said county of St. Louis.

And I do require all Sheriffs, Justices of the peace, and other officers to be aiding in apprehending and securing the said fugitive, so that he may be brought to justice.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Territory aforesaid, to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at St. Louis this 23d day of January 1816, and of the independence of the United States, the fortieth.

(L.S.) *WILLIAM CLARK.*

TAKEN UP

By [illegible] living in the township of St. Ferdinand, a black and white [illegible] supposed to be three years old next spring, marked with a hole in each ear and [illegible] eight dollars. Also a red steer supposed to be one year old last spring, marked with a crop and under bit in the right ear, appraised to five dollars, by George Kelly and Nathan Ramey, this 18th day of January 1816. Before me

M. Neil, J. P.

Copy teste,

82 *M. P. Leduc*, Clk.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the materials and stock in trade of his late partner Wm Follis takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will continue to carry on the business of *farrier, blacksmith, painting, Turning making of Spinning wheels and Glazing painting and the repairing of Carriages* in the same house he formerly occupied.

Contracts or bargains made by my late partner the said William Follis or any other person will not be binding on the subscriber from this date.

Samuel Williams.

January 25th 1816. 3 82.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that elegant place known by the name of Jame's Ferry, situate on the south bank of the Missouri, twelve miles from the mouth, in the township of St. Ferdinand. The survey contains four hundred arpens of land, about 26 of which is now under cultivation, with a handsome orchard, good fencing, and for health equal to any other in the country. Its advantageous situation as a ferry is so well known, that it is not necessary to observe it, as it lies directly between the villages of Florisant and Portage des Sioux. Negroes and cattle will be taken for said premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said land.

P. James.

James' Ferry, Jan. 26, 1816.

P. S. I will likewise sell 400 arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles, three or four miles from the town of St. Charles.

30 *P. J.*

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, where good provender and attentive ostlers will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Peebels.

St. Louis, January 1816.

NOTICE.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you"

William Rusel esq. of St. Louis, having left with me for collection sundry notes and demands on persons in this and the Illinois territory; those who are indebted to him will by paying shortly, comply with the above precept in addition to saving themselves some trouble and expence, as I am instructed to bring suits against several, if they do not pay very soon.

Charles Lucas.

St Louis, Jan. 25th, 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1812, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period.

January 25th, 1816.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptille, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—has broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

Jos. CHARLESS.

Dec. 28th, 1815.

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair-Makers,

Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Jno. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red cedar frame Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth,

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 120 in depth.

A lot on third street 60 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1300 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Gravecreur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meremac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Hilebran late of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administratrix and Administrator. Persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for adjustment.

Margaret Hilebran,
Admin'trix.
Jonathan Hillebran.
Admin'tor.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

The Highest price given for old Copper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

S. WILLIAMS & W. FORRIS.

Turners & Fancy Chair Makers,

Painters & Glaziers.

Informs the public, that they have commenced business at the house adjoining M. Kerr's store. Spinning Wheels made at the shortest notice. Carriages Painted and repaired, and every other work in their line of business attended to with care & attention.

St Louis, Jan. 2d, 1816 [79-3t

FOR SALE,

A negro women and her child. She is well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country, is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 10th.

A NEW STORE.

A large assortment of seasonable *GOODS* just opened at the New Store House opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's; among which are.

Superfine London Cloths, blue, black, bottle green, brown's and mixtures,
Ladies Pelice Cloth and Coatings,
Superfine Cassimers and Forrest Cloths,
Ribb'd and plain Stockinets and Berlin cords,
Superfine toylanet Vestings.
A large assortment of Flannels & Baizes,
Superior quality rose & point Blankets.
A handsome assortment of Bombazets, plain figured and twill'd.
A variety of Calicoes and Gingams.
Cambrick, Jaconet and Book Muslins, plain and figured.
An elegant assortment of cotton and Silk Shawls.
Ladies and gentlemens silk Hose and Gloves.
A great variety of fashionable ribbons.
Silk and cotton cords and Tassels and Trimmings for dresses,
A good assortment of Cutlery, Ironmongery and Castings,
Juniatti Bar Iron, & Hoop Iron.
Best Millington, Crowley and Blister Steel.
A quantity of Stationary and School Books &c.

A choice collection of Groceries.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas of the latest importations.
Best green coffee, loaf sugar and spices.
B. A Cognac Brandy & Madeira Wine.
Also a few elegant Saddles and Bridles.

The above goods have been carefully selected and purchased on the best terms in the New York markets and the subscribers flatter themselves are worthy the attention of the public.

Country Merchants will be supplied on liberal terms at wholesale prices.

C. W. Hunter & Co.

N. B. The Subscribers have also opened a store at Herculaneum, where a general assortment of Merchandize may be had at St. Louis prices, Lead, Furs, Peltries and country Produce taken in payment or barter.

C. W. H. & Co.

Dec. 22d. 6t.

TAKEN UP

By William Long living in the township of Bonhomme, county of St Louis, two stray creatures, one horse, iron gray about seven years old next spring, he has a white ring around his near thigh, no other mark or brand perceivable, about 14 1-2 hands high, appraised to forty three dollars. One mare three years old next spring, a dapple gray, no other marks or brands—about thirteen hands and a half high, appraised to thirty dollars—by Thomas Fitzwater and John Lewis, before me a justice of the peace, for the township and county aforesaid, this 29th day of Dec. 1815.

Gab. Long, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book,

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

TAKEN UP

By Andrew M'Quitty in the township of Bonhomme, county of St. Louis, one bright bay horse, about five years old next spring, black mane and tail no other brands or marks perceivable, about fourteen hands, and a half high, appraised to fifty dollars by John Lewis and Thos. Cunningham, before me the subscriber a justice of the peace for the township aforesaid, this 9th day of January A D. 1816.

Gab. Long, J. P.

True copy from the stray book

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 13 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation well timbered first rate soil and bottom land on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered, situate 27 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct 22d, 1815.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL SCIENCE LOTTERY, No. I.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25 000
1	15,000		15 000
1	10 000		10 000
1	5 000		5 000
2	2,000		4 000
5	1,000		5 000
20	500		10 000
20	200		4 000
40	100		4 000
80	50		4,000
100	20		2 000
8,000	10		80 000
8,271 Prizes,			$168 000
15,729 Blanks.			

☞ *Less than 2 Blanks to a Prize.*

The first 4,000 blanks to be entitled to $10 each subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Part of the above Prizes to be determined as follows:

1st drawn number	1st day	500
do	3	500
do	5	500
do	7	500
do	9	500
do	11	1,000
do	13	500
do	15	500
do	17	500
do	19	500
do	20	2 000
do	22	500
do	24	500
do	25	500
do	27	500
do	29	500
do	30	25,000
do	32	500
do	34	500
do	36	500
do	40	500

The drawing will positively commence in the city of New-York on the first Tuesday in December next, and continue at the rate of 500 Tickets each day until completed. Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing is ended.

Samuel L. Mitchill,
Bios. Kent.
Jeremiah Johnson,
Charles D. Cooper,
John M'Lean.
} Man'rs.

A few tickets in the above lottery for sale by

C. W. Hunter & Co.

NOTE.—A correct list of each days drawing is regularly received by mail. Tickets examined gratis, and prizes paid immediately.

C. W. H. & Co.

St Louis, Jan. 15th. 1816. 6t-81

TAKEN UP

By Stephen Henshead residing in the township of St Ferdinand, county of St Louis, a forrel mare about 14½ hands high, about 8 years old ship on the nose, right mane and tail, apparently with foal. Appraised to 40 dollars by B. Emmons and A. Cottle. January 18th, 1816

Jos. Charless, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

SADDLING BUSINESS.

PLEASANT M. PREWITT.

FROM LEXINGTON, KY.

Begs leave to inform the citizens of St. Louis and its adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business on Main street in the house formally occupied by James Brady & Mr. Night, next door above the Black & Gun Smith's, and opposite Maj. Delauney's; where he intends to keep a general assortment of all kinds of Saddlery & Harness, and he intends to sell on the lowest terms.

P. M. P.

St. Louis, Jan. 29th, 1816. tf.

Notice, to all whom it may concern,

Whereas I am confined in the prison bounds in the town of Potosi, Washington county, at the instance of the firm of Dodge, Wilson and Craighead, that I shall petition James Austin and Solomon Dally, esqs. two justices of the peace in and for said county, *to issue* their warrant, and have me brought before them at the house of Solomon Dally esq. on saturday the tenth day of February next, for the purpose of taking the benefit of the several laws of this territory respecting insolvent debtors, where my creditors may attend if they see proper

Andrew Morris.

Jan. 13th, 1816.

CHARCOAL WANTED.

I will contract for 1000 bushells or more of Charcoal, and will purchase any smaller quantity which may be delivered to me at St. Louis.

Charles Busron.

Jan. 17th, 1816. 2t. e. o. w.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 10, 1816. [No. 384]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER

NEW GOODS.

Moses Scott, has just arrived and opened at his old staud, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as Mr Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

LOOK HERE!!!

The subscriber will be absent some time and those indebted to him will find their notes and accounts left with D. Comstock, at the Drug Store of Scott & Quarles.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Feb 2d 1816

TAKEN UP

By Joseph Garreo in St. Louis county near Belle Fountain, one bay —— five or six years old thirteen hands high, no brands perceivable—appraised to fifteen dollars before Meriz and John Chitwood before me this 26th day of December 1815

R. Chitwood, J. P.

Recorded 2d Jan. 8th, 1816.

A true copy,

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Flax Seed, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in pay.

January 3d, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Jacques Bacon in the township of Bonhomme, county of St. Louis, one large bay horse, about seven or eight years old next spring, has some saddle spots branded on the near shoulder with a small B, with a long switch tail, both off hoofs white, appraised to forty dollars by Lewis Martin and Lewis Musick, before me this 29th day of January, 1816.

Thos. R. Musick, J. P.

Recorded 27th January 1816.

A true copy from the stray book in my office, St. Louis January 29th 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By William Martin, living near Marais de Liards, in the county of St. Louis, a gray mare about fourteen hands and a half high, three years old past, branded on the near shoulder with a small B, with a long switch tail, both off hoofs white, appraised to forty dollars by Lewis Martin and Lewis Musick, before me this 29th day of January, 1816.

Thos. R. Musick, J. P.

Recorded 27th January 1816.

A true copy from the stray book in my office, St. Louis January 29th 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

The undersigned administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Ramsey, late of the county of St. Charles, deceased, will, at the next circuit court to be holden at the court house, in the town of St. Charles, in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth monday of April next, present her accounts for confirmation and allowance, where all legatees and others interested may attend if they think proper.

Mary Ramsey,
Administratrix.

St. Charles, Jan, 28th, 1816. 3t.

TAKEN UP

By Joel Rowley, living in St. Louis county, near Belle Fountain, one brown horse, seven years old last spring, thirteen and a half hands high, two hind feet white, a few white hairs on his forehead, a small snip on his nose. Appears to have been branded on the near shoulder thus X. Appraised to twenty-two dollars and a half by George Kelly & Jonas Miles, this 27th day of January 1816.

R. Chitwood, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER.

Several persons have addressed me with a view of obtaining information necessary to them, having an intention to emigrate to America. I should very willingly comply with their request; but, in the first place, it must be obvious to them, that I cannot have the *time* to do it. In the second place, it is impossible for me to know the particular circumstances and capacities of the parties applying, so thoroughly, as to be able to give them advice—And in the third place, I shall never *advise* any person to go to America, or any foreign country, unless I am personally acquainted with such person, and am pretty certain that he would better himself by such removal. What I have *written* about America all my readers know.—With that information and with other information that they may acquire, they must judge for themselves.—There can be no doubt of the happiness of a country, which so rapidly increases in population and resources, while the expences of government are so trifling. A people, whose population is now nearly as great as that of England and Scotland, and whose government, debt and all, does not demand more than the twelfth part of the sum from them that ours demands from us, *must* be happy—But, whether Englishmen, going amongst that people, would be happier than they are at home, must be left to the decision of their own judgment.

It is very certain, that to go to America with a view of living an *idle* life would produce sad disappointment. Sinecure-placemen, pensioners, grantees, venal *newspaper writers* and *reviewers*, *puffers*, *parasites*, and *quacks* in every department, will certainly act wisely in remaining at home. [Cobbett appears to know, that of these we have already an overstock.] Gentlemen who teach religion, if they have benefices or tolerable good chapels, may remain safely here; they would not better their lot by emigration to America. Lawyers whether in silk or camblet gowns, will do well to remain; for though there is a great deal of *lawwork* in America, the native growth of lawyers is very *sharp* and *eloquent*. And, besides, they wear neither *gowns* nor *wigs*, nor *bans*, which form no small part of the possessions of the English bar. For *medical* men, there is always room, and always will be as long as people continue to die. The truth is, that, of the three *professions* this is the best. I mean [illegible] virtue and piety, like that of [illegible] Dunn Mansel, Odonnez, are *best and cleverest men*. The such, that they universally priest or the lawyer may thrive *"grow rich* in taking care of the by subserviency. Religion concerns of the *poor*," ought not and laws accommodate themselves to *times* and *politics*; to quit the country where their but he who has a broken leg or trade is so flourishing; and an affection of the liver think of and those useful members of nothing but the *skill* of the surgeon or physician that he employs. Besides the very nature of the researches and the observations of medical men make them *despise superstition*. Hence it is, that we very rarely meet with one of them, whose mind is not independent. These may safely go to a country, where the population is continually increasing, and where skill joined to diligence is sure to meet with due reward. The *big-bellied farmers*, that require a stout horse or a strong gig to carry them about their fields to see what their men are doing, had better remain here, till *lower prices* and the *tax-gatherer* have *sweated them into a reasonable bulk and weight*; for though the land in America produces very fine things, it will not produce much without *labor*: and, as laborers for hire are very scarce, the farmer must *labor himself*, or, his sons and daughters must labor for him.

But of all classes of the community, *borough-mongers* would profit least from emigration to America. In the state of *Massachusetts* there did seem to be *a party that wished for the introduction of a nobleme*. Yet I questioned whether our lords would, even in that state, find a change for the better, because the *aristocrats of Massachusetts* seemed to have been hankering after this *for themselves*. But the *borough mongers* would be like fish out of water in reality. All their jargon about close-boroughs and open boroughs, and burgage tenures and pot-wallopers, all their bargaining and trafficing would vanish forever. They ought not to emigrate by any means. Neither ought the voters at Sarum, Gatton, Honiton, and such places, move an inch. They will find no country like old England.—*All corporations*, if they know when they are well off, will stick fast. *Tax-gatherers* wrow out of national debts and stan ling armies, as natural as toad-stools grow out of the rotton stumps of trees; and, though ours are astonishingly export, in the first place their trade is a thriving one here; and in the next place there is only an army of six thousand men in America, and the debt compared to ours, is a mere nothing. Military and naval officers would gain no *knighthships* in America, and their numerous wives, whose eyes our squires' dames are ready to tear out, would never be *ladies*; would never once hear the dulcet sound of *"your ladyship!"* though they were to hang the whole of their tawdry wardrobe upon their backs, from morning till night. The makers of Hanoverian whiskers, of muffs, tippets, and trifles for dragoons, and of stimulant draughts, and corsets for worn-out bucks, had better remain in England. The masters of work houses, whose

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 20.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

January 9th, 1816.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the amendments proposed by the legislative council to the bill authorising the erection of a court house and jail and other public buildings in the town of St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Carr,

The committee of the whole were discharged from the further consideration of said bill and amendments, and ordered that said bill and amendments be committed to a select committee of three.

Whereupon Messrs Carr, Simpson and Lucas were appointed that committee.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Jones.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the report of the joint committee of conference on the bill to devorce John Brownson and Lucinda his wife, late Lucinda Johnson from the bonds of matrimony.

Mr. Caulk from the joint committee of conference on the disagreements, to the amendments made by the legislative councill to the bill to divorce John Brownson & Lucinda his wife, reported that said committee had had the said bill with the amendments thereto, under consideration and had agreed that the house of representatives should recede from their disagreement to the amendments made by the legislative council to the said bill and that said bill should pass as amended.

Which report was agreed to, by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Jones.

Mr speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill in addition to an amendment of an act passed by the governor and judges of the Indiana territory, entitled an act respecting slaves and for other purposes, which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk,

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the amendments made by the house of representatives to the bill declaring what laws shall be in force in this territory.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeably to order on the bill regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases, and extending certain powers to the general court, reported that the committee of the whole had agreed to the said bill with some amendments which report was agreed to by the house.

On motion of Mr Dawson

The house agreed to the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the heirs of Richard Jones Watters deceased, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading on thursday next.

On motion of Mr Lane,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole agreeable to order on the bill for the relief of John W. Thompson sheriff of the county of St. Louis, reported that the committee of the whole had agreed to said bill with some amendments which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said bill be engrossed.

On motion of Mr Austin,

The bill in addition to an amendment of an act passed by the Governor and judges of the Indiana Territory, entitled an act respecting slaves and for other purposes, was taken up, twice read, and ordered that said bill be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The report of the committee of the whole on the bill allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing for the owners, any boats, rafts, crafts or effects or other property wrecked or adrift on any of the waters in or bordering on this territory, which report was agreed to by the house, when said bill was taken up and read together with the amendments, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading tomorrow.

Mr Carr from the committee to whom was referred the bill authorising the erection of a court house and jail in the town of St. Louis. Reported the same with some amendments.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Ordered that said bill and report be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

When the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill and amendments; agreed to receive the same with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house took up the engrossed bill supplementary to the act entitled an act authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative, when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Moore,

The engrossed resolution respecting the indian lands in the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Gerardeau, were taken up and read the third time in order for their final passage, and on the question shall the resolution pass it passed in the affirmative and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Lane presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the counties of St Genevieve and St. Louis praying to be attached to the county of Washington, which petition was read and referred to a select committed of three, composed of.

Messrs de Mun, Lane and Caulk.

On motion of Mr. Heath,

The rules of this house as also the resolution respecting the introduction of bills after the 20th ultimo were dispensed with.

And Mr. Heath had leave and introduced a bill to prevent frauds and perjuries and for other purposes, which bill was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of the day tomorrow.

Mr Moore gave notice that on tomorrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to reduce the salaries of the circuit judges.

On motion of Mr de Mun,

The house took up the amendments of the legislative council to the resolutions for the altering of certain parts of the organic law, when Mr Carr offered an amendment to said amendments which was agreed to by the house, and on the question will the house agree to the amendments as amended, carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 11, Nays 6.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question. Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Ballinger Caulk Carr Caldwell speaker de Mun English Heath Journey Lane Moore and Sewel. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Austin Byrd Cassady Dawson Lucas and Simpson. When the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr Moore agreeably to notice introduced a bill to reduce the salaries of the circuit judges, which bill was received and read the first time.

And on motion of Mr Lane,

Ordered that said bill be postponed till the first monday in December next.

Mr Lucas from the select committee to whom was referred supplementary to, and amendatory of an act directing the probate of will and the descent of intestates real estates and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes, reported said bill with some amendments which report was received.

Mr Cassady agreeably to notice introduced a bill to authorise Richard St. Thomas, to pay certain monies into the territorial treasury which bill was received and twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading this afternoon.

On motion of Mr Dawson,

The engrossed bill for the relief of the heirs of Richard Jones Watters,

bill was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the amendment to the bill to legalize the acts and doings of all the civil officers of the county of St Genevieve and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr Moore,

The house took up the amendments of the legislative council to the resolutions respecting the indian lands in the counties of St Genevieve and Cape Girardeau and agreed to the same when the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Morrison from the select committee to whom was recommitted the bill supplementary to the act reducing into one the several laws regulating the militia into one, reported an amended bill on that subject which bill was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole and made the order of the day tomorrow.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The engrossed bill for the relief of John W. Thompson was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be an act for the relief of John W. Thompson sheriff of the county of St Louis, and for other purposes, when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The engrossed bill allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing for the owners any boats, rafts, crafts, vessels or other property wrecked or adrift on any of the waters in or bordering on this territory, and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act allowing salvage to persons taking up and securing any boats, crafts, rafts vessels or other property wrecked or adrift on any of the waters in or bordering on the territory when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The engrossed amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill entitled an act regulating the mode of juries in certain cases and extending that power to the general court were taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass with the amendments it passed in the affirmative and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion the house agreed to the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to prevent frauds and perjuries ordered that said bill be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the amendment of an act entitled an act concerning the governor and judges of the northwestern territory entitled an act concerning slaves and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr Heath, the committee of the whole was discharged from further consideration of said bill and that the same be committed to a select committee of three.

Whereupon Messrs Heath Lucas and Cassady were appointed that committee.

Friday, Jan. 12.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The bill respecting attachments which was reported as unfinished business was ordered to be committed to a select committee of three. Whereupon Messrs Lucas, Heath and Cassady were appointed that committee.

A message from the Governor. Informing the house that he had approved and signed the act to repeal the action of replevin also an act amendatory to an act entitled an act concerning public roads and highways. Also an act concerning debtors and their securities and for the relief of securities for public officers and for other purposes.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill to authorise the payment of certain monies into the territorial treasury, with some amendments to the said bill, which said amendments and the said bill, are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill for the relief of John W. Thompson sheriff of the county of St Louis and for other purposes with an amendment to the said bill which amendment together with the said bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Mr deMun from the committee of conference on the resolutions respecting the laying out of a road from St. Louis to the northern boundary line of Louisiana made report on that subject which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr deMun presented sundry petitions of the inhabitants of the lower part of the county of St. Louis, relating the division of the county, which petitions were referred to the committee to whom was refered the petition of the inhabitants of a part of the counties of St. Genevieve and St. Louis on the same subject.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

JAMES MADISON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America, and His Highness Omar Bashaw, Dey of Algiers, was concluded at Algiers, on the thirtieth day of June last, by Stephen Decatur and William Shaler, Citizens of the United States, on the part of the United States, and the said Omar Bashaw, Day of Algiers, and was duly signed and sealed by the said Parties, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS HIGHNESS OMAR BASHAW, DEY OF ALGIERS.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be, from the conclusion of this treaty, a firm, inviolable and universal peace and friendship between the President and the Citizens of the United States of America, on the one part, and the Dey and Subjects of the Regency of Algiers in Barbary on the other, made by the free consent of both parties, on the terms of the most favored nations: and if either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor or privilege in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely when it is freely granted to such other nations; but when the grant is conditional, it shall be at the option of the contracting parties to accept, alter, or reject such conditions, in such manner as shall be most conducive to their respective interests.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

It is distinctly understood between the contracting parties that no tribute, either as biennial presents or under any other form or name whatever, shall ever be required by the Dey and Regency of Algiers from the United States of America, on any pretext whatever.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.

The Dey of Algiers shall cause to be immediately delivered up to the American Squadron, now off Algiers, all the American Citizens, now in his possession, amounting to ten more or less: and all the subjects of the Dey of Algiers, now in possession of the United States amounting to five hundred more or less, shall be delivered up to him, the United States, according to the usages of civilized nations, requiring no ransom for the excess of prisoners in their favor.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

A just and full compensation shall be made by the Dey of Algiers, to such citizens of the United States, as have been captured and detained by Algerine cruizers, or who have been forced to abandon their property in Algiers in violation of the twenty-second article of the treaty of peace and amity, concluded between the United States, and the Dey of Algiers, on the 5th of September 1793.

And it is agreed between the contracting parties, that in lieu of the above, the Dey of Algiers, shall cause to be delivered forthwith into the hands of the American Consul, residing at Algiers, the whole of a quantity of Bales of cotton left by the late consul general of the United States, in the public Magazines in Algiers, and that he shall pay into the hands of the said Consul the sum of ten thousand Spanish dollars.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

If any goods belonging to any nation with which either of the parties are at war, should be loaded on board vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, and no attempt shall be made to take or detain them.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

If any citizens or subjects with their effects belonging to either party shall be found on board a prize vessel taken from an enemy by the other party, such citizens or subjects shall be liberated immediately, and in no case, on any other pretence whatever shall any American citizen be kept in captivity or confinement, or the property of any American citizen found on board of any vessel belonging to any other nation, with which Algiers may be at war, be detained from its lawful owners after the exhibition of sufficient proofs of American citizenship and of American property by the consul of the United States residing at Algiers.

Article the Seventh.

Proper passports shall immediately be given to the vessels of both the contracting parties, on condition that the vessel of war, belonging to the regency of Algiers, on meeting with merchant vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall not be permitted to visit them with more than *two persons besides the rowers*; these only shall be permitted to go on board without first obtaining leave from the commander of said vessel, who shall compare the passport, and immediately permit said vessel to proceed on her voyage; and should any of the subjects of Algiers insult or molest the commander or any other person on board a vessel so visited or plunder any of the property contained in her, on complaint being made by the consul of the United States residing in Algiers, and on his producing sufficient proof to substantiate the fact, the commander or Rais of said Algerine ship or vessel of war as well as the offenders, shall be punished in the most exemplary manner.

All vessels of war, belonging to the United States of America, on meeting a cruizer belonging to the regency of Algiers, on having seen her passports and certificates from the consul of the United States, residing in Algiers, shall permit her to proceed on her cruize unmolested, and without detention. No passports shall be granted by either party to any vessels, but such as are absolutely the property of citizens or subjects of the said contracting parties, on any pretence whatever.

Article the Eighth.

A citizens or subject of either of the contracting parties, having bought a prize vessel condemned by the other party, or by any other nation, the certificates of condemnation and bill of sale shall be sufficient passport for such vessel for six months, which, considering the distance between the two countries, is no more than a reasonable time for her to procure proper passports.

ARTICLE THE NINTH.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties, putting into the ports of the other, and having need of provisions or other supplies, shall be furnished at the market price; and if any such vessel should so put in from a distance at sea, and have occasion to repair, she shall be at liberty to land, and re embark her cargo, without paying any customs or duties whatever; But in no case shall she be compelled to land her cargo.

ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Should a vessel of either of the contracting parties be cast on shore within the territories of the other, all proper assistance shall be given to her crew; no pillage shall be allowed. The property shall remain at the disposal of the owners, and if re-shipped on board of any vessel for exportation, no customs or duties whatever shall be required to be paid thereon, and the crew shall be protected and succoured, until they can be sent to their own country.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

If a vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be attacked by an enemy within cannon shot of the forts of the other, she shall be protected as much as is possible. If she be in port, she shall not be seized or attacked, when it is in the power of the other party to protect her; and when she proceeds to sea, no enemy shall be permitted to pursue her from the same port, within twenty four hours after her departure.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTH.

The commerce between the U. States of America and the Regency of Algiers, the protections to be given to merchants, masters of vessels, and seamen, the reciprocal rights of establishing consuls in each country, and the privileges, immunities and jurisdictions to be enjoyed by such consuls, are declared to be on the same footing in every respect with the most favored nations respectively.

ARTICLE THE THIRTEENTH.

The consul of the United States of America shall not be responsible for the debts contracted by citizens of his own nation, unless he previously gives written obligations so to do.

ARTICLE THE FOURTEENTH.

On a vessel or vessels of war, belonging to the United States, anchoring before the city of Algiers, the consul is to inform the Dey of her arrival, when she shall receive the salutes which are by treaty or custom given to the ships of war of the most favored nations, on similar occasions, and which shall be returned gun for gun; and if after such arrival, any enslaved christians whatsoever captives in Algiers, make their escape and take refuge on board any of the ships of war, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the consul of the United States, or commander of said ships, be required to pay any thing for the said christians.

ARTICLE THE FIFTEENTH.

As the government of the U. States of America has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion, or tranquility of any nation, and as the said States have never entered into any voluntary war or act of hostility, except in defence of their just rights on the high seas, it is declared by the contracting parties, that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two nations and the consuls and agents of both nations shall have liberty to celebrate the rites of their respective religious in their own houses.

The consuls respectively shall have liberty and personal security given them to travel within the territories of each other both by land and sea, and shall not be prevented from going on board any vessels they may think proper to visit; they shall likewise have the liberty to appoint their own dragoman and broker.

ARTICLE THE SIXTEENTH.

In case of any dispute arising from the violation of any of the articles of this treaty, no appeal shall be made to arms, nor shall war be declared on any pretext whatever; but if the consul residing at the place where the dispute shall happen shall not be able to settle the same, the government of that country shall state their grievance in writing, and transmit the same to the government of the other, and the period of three months shall be allowed for answers to be returned, during which time no act of hostility shall be permitted by either party; and in case the grievances are not redressed, and a war should be the event, the consuls and citizens and subjects of both parties respectively, shall be permitted to embark with their effects unmolested, on board of what vessel or vessels they shall think proper, reasonable time being allowed for that purpose.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTEENTH.

If in the course of events, a war should break out between the two nations the prisoners captured by either party shall not be made slaves, they shall not be forced to hard labor, or other confinement than such as may be necessary to secure their safe-keeping, and shall be exchanged rank for rank; and it is agreed that prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months after their capture, and the exchange may be effected by any private individual legally authorised by either of the parties.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTEENTH.

If any of the Barbary States or other powers at war with the United States, shall capture any American vessel and send into any port of the Regency of Algiers, they shall not be permitted to sell her, but shall be forced to depart the port, on procuring the requisite supplies of provisions: but the vessels of war of the United States, with any prizes they may capture from their enemies shall have liberty to frequent the ports of Algiers, for refreshment of any kinds, and to sell such prizes, in the said ports, without any other customs, or duties, than such as are customary on ordinary commercial importations.

ARTICLE THE NINETEENTH.

If any of the citizens of the United States, or any persons under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the consul shall require any aid or assistance from the government of Algiers to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him; and if any disputes shall arise between any citizens of the United States and the citizens or subjects of any other nation having a consul or agent in Algiers, such disputes shall be settled by the consuls or agents of the respective nations; and any disputes or suits at law that may take place between any citizens of the United States and the subjects of the Regency of Algiers, shall be decided by the Dey in person, and no other.

ARTICLE THE TWENTIETH.

If a citizen of the United States should kill, wound, or strike a subject of Algiers, or, on the contrary, a subject of Algiers should kill, wound or strike a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the consul assisting at the trial; but the sentence of punishment against an American citizen shall not be greater, or more severe, than it would be against a Turk in the same predicament, and if any delinquent should make his escape, the consul shall not be responsible for him in any manner whatever.

ARTICLE THE TWENTY-FIRST.

The Consul of the United States of America shall not be required to pay any customs or duties whatever on any thing he imports from a foreign country for the use of his house and family.

ARTICLE THE TWENTY-SECOND.

Should any of the citizens of the United States of America die within the limits of the Regency of Algiers, the Dey and his subjects shall not interfere with the property of the deceased, but it shall be under the immediate direction of the consul, unless otherwise disposed of by will. Should there be no consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them, when they shall render an account of the property, neither

shall the Dey or his subjects give hindrance in the execution of any will that may appear.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington this twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. one (L. S.) thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.

JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

Method of building Chimneys that will not smoke.

Workmen have different methods of drawing up the funnels of chimneys, generally according to their own fancies and judgments, and sometimes according to the customs of places. To prevent their smoking this method has been suggested.

Carry up a vent as perpendicular as possible, at least without angles, and made about 3 or 4 inches wider at top than bottom, & the funnel gathered in a throat directly above the fire place and so widened according to this direction.

This method may be objected to by some, thus: The wider a chimney is at top, say they, the more liberty has the wind to blow down.

The answer to this objection is, that the air in the rooms, being rarified, is forced into the funnel of the chimney, and receives from the fire an additional force to drive up the smoke: the further up the smoke lies, the less is this force that drives it; the slower it must move; and consequently, the more room in proportion, it should have to move in! whereas, in the usual way, it has less by the sides of the chimney being gathered closer & closer together. Upon the plan suggested, the blowing down of the wind is resisted by the form of the chimney and other evident causes.

[The method sometimes adopted in this city of making side holes near the top, will answer the same purpose as widening the chimney, and is not liable to the objection stated.]

Ed. Evn. Post.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 22.

Mr *Easton*, after a number of remarks going to shew the importance of the object he had in view, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of its being executed in any other way than under the authority of the government, moved the following instruction to the committee on roads and canals:

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of opening and improving the following roads to wit, from Shawanee Town to Kaskaskias, in Illinois; from the town of Hamilton in Ohio to Vincennes in Indiana, thence to the town of St. Louis in Missouri, thence by the way of Arkansas to the Northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to.

The following is the plan proposed by Mr. EASTON, in his observations on Friday last, for opening and improving roads from Shawnee town to Kaskaskia in Illinois, and from the town of Hamilton, in Ohio, to Vincennes, in Indiana, thence to the town of St. Louis, in Missouri; thence by way of the post of Arkansas, to the Northern boundary line of the state of Louisiana.

"That the President of the United States to be authorised to appoint a suitable number of commissioners to survey, mark & lay out the said roads, & to designate the places where it will be necessary and proper that persons should settle, for the purpose of keeping houses of entertainment for the accommodation of travellers—that the governors or secretaries of the respective territories be authorised to lease to an inhabitant who will settle at those places, a tract of land not exceeding 640 acres, nor less than 320 acres, on condition of their opening and keeping in repair the road for the distance allotted to them for the term of ten years, which allotments shall be next adjoining the lands so leased to them respectively; and at the expiration of the leases, the lessees their heirs or assigns, upon satisfying the President of the United States for the time being, that they have fulfilled the conditions of the leases, respectively, shall be entitled to receive a patent for the lands so leased from the government: *provided*, that no one lessee shall be required to keep the road in repair for more than 5 miles for a tract of 320 acres, nor more than 10 miles for a tract of 640 acres; and the commissioners in laying out and marking said roads, shall report to the governors or secretaries the several allotments specially, specifying in what allotments the lessees ought to be entitled to 640 acres, and in what allotments they will be entitled to a less quantity of land, and to what amount, which said allotments shall respectively be numbered, and laid down upon a plat of the said roads, to be platted by the surveyors to be employed to run the same—one copy whereof shall be deposited with the governor of the territory in which the road shall be, and other copies of the plats of said roads, to be deposited in the office of the commissioner of the general land office."

Nat. Int.

BY AUTHORITY.

Fourteenth Congress of the U. States: at the first session, begun and held in the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations to defray the expenses of the Army and Militia, during the late war with Great Britain

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for defraying the expenses of the military establishment, and those incured by calling out the militia, during the late war with Great Britain, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law, to those objects, the following sums be, and they are, hereby appropriated viz:

For the Quarter master's department, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of the army and militia, five millions six hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

For the subsistence of the army and militia, two millions three hundred and ten thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars.

For forage, sixty thousand dollars.

For clothing, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

For bounties and premiums, four hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the senate, pro tempore.
December 21, 1815.

Approved.
JAMES MADISON.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 10.

Having addressed our Subscribers several times on the subject of payment, we are willing to make one more appeal, and at same time, beg leave to return our most hearty thanks to those real patrons whose substantial support has carried us through the storms of persecution. Let us inform those, "who remember to forget us" that Newspaper printing is a business requiring the most intense labor, and the closest application, both of body and mind. It is a business destructive of health and ease; frequently cuts short the thread of existence, and is a bar to every pleasure of life! Do not those then who devote themselves to its duties—who sacrifice health, pleasure, and even life itself to the benefit of their fellow citizens—do they not merit their reward? We know we address reasonable honest men—we know they will answer "YES—THEY DO."

The following Letters were received a few days ago from a gentleman of this place.

Mr. Charless,

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which was sent me by Col. Easton. It was written to the Secretary of the Treasury at his special request, and although the facts which it contains are well known to most of your readers, yet it shews that the government begins to be sensible of the importance of the section of country to which it refers, and is anxious to get in possession of all the facts relative to the subject, in order to a final judgment on the validity of our title. The tract of country in which Boon's Lick is included was ceded to the United States by the Osages, in a very vague and indefinite manner: if they had a right to cede it, (and that they had the non-claim of all other nations is strong presumptive evidence) the question is at rest.

But even admitting that the Osages had no color of right to transfer that country, yet I believe there is no danger that it will ever return to its original owners; for American settlements *never recede*. Whoever heard of two hundred farms, cultivated by wealthy and respectable American citizens, being abandoned by their cultivators and turned into Indian hunting grounds? Whatever may be the theory of our indian relations, it has never yet been the practice to renounce a district once acquited, however wrongfully; more especially if considerable white settlements have been formed within its limits. In the present instance, indemnification may perhaps be granted to the rightful owners by some future treaty; but I have no doubt that such treaty, whenever made, will have a retrospective operation, and will corroborate rather than rescind all the acts that have been done relative to the acquisition of that country.

The letter sir, is at your command, and may be printed if you think fit.

Yours, &c.

Z.

Washington City, Jan. 1, 1816.

SIR,

By the sixth article of the treaty of the 31st of August, 1809, with the great and little Osage nations of Indians, they 'cede and relinquish to the United States, all the lands which lie east of the line therein described, and all lands situate northwardly of the river Missouri.'

Boon's Lick settlement (so called) is on the north side of the Missouri river, about two hundred miles up that river from its mouth, and about one hundred miles below Fort Osage. The governor of the Missouri Territory, sometime last winter, issued his proclamation, designating the tract of country upon the north side of the Missouri river, to which the Indian title, by that treaty, had been extinguished, and annexed the same to the civil jurisdiction of that territory, as forming part of the county of St. Charles. Boon's Lick settlement is within the line designated by the governor, and is one of the most important settlements to the Territory, to the western country and to the U. States generally, by reason of the fertility of the soil, the great number of salt springs with which the country abounds, and the inclination of persons emigrating westwardly to settle there.

I feel confident that before this settlement was made, consisting of an hundred and fifty or two hundred families, the lands could not have been sold for more than fifty cents the acre, that now they will see from two to three dollars the acre, and perhaps higher. Whether the Indian title to these lands has been extinguished, depends on the question whether the Osage nation owned them at the date of the above treaty.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

RUFUS EASTON.

The Honorable
ALEX'R. J. DALLAS.
Secretary of the Treasury.

THEATRE.

PERFORMANCE POSPONED.

The members of the Rosaian Society, regret to inform the public, that in consequence of the serious indisposition of one of the performers, their next representation is unavoidably postponed until saturday evening the 17th inst. when they will present Homes celebrated Tragedy, in Five acts, called

DOUGLAS.

To which will be added, the much admired Farce, in two acts, called

DARKNESS VISIBLE.

Never attempted here.—For particulars see bills.

Receipts and Expenditures, of the county of Arkansas from the 1st day of November, A D. 1814, to the 1st day of Nov. A D, 1815.

RECEIPTS.

By this amount received as taxes levied for county purposes for the year, 1815	$402 75

EXPENDITURES.

For this amount allowed by the general court in and for the county of Arkansas, at their April term 1815, to Henry Cassidy, for services by him rendered the said county as deputy attorney general	45 00
For this amount allowed by said court at their April term 1815, to John Dodge clerk of said court; for services by him rendered said county, as clerk as aforesaid	23 28
For this amount allowed by said court, to Daniel Mooney then sheriff of the county aforesaid for services by him rendered said county, as sheriff as aforesaid	128 67
For this amount allowed by said court at their April term 1815 to Patrick Cassidy for taking the assessment of taxable property in the then District (now county of Arkansas) for the year 1812	31 50
For this amount allowed by the said court, at their October term, 1815, to John Dodge, clerk of said court for services by him rendered the said county, as clerk as aforesaid, and for taking the assessment of the taxable property in the township of Arkansas, in the county aforesaid, for the year 1815	93 2
For this amount allowed by said court at their October term, 1815, to Patrick Cassidy, for services by him rendered the said county, in taking the assessment of taxable property, at the Chickasaw Bluffs, for the year 1814, and for taking the assessment of taxable property in the said county (the townships of Arkansas and St. Francis excepted) for the year 1815	118 50
For this amount allowed by the said court at their October term, 1815, to Perly Wallis, for services by him rendered the said county in building the jail of the same, and for sundry articles by him furnished for the use of the same	56 00
For this amount allowed by the said court at their October term 1815, to Anthony Haden for services by him rendered the said county as prosecuting attorney pro tem. on the part of the U. States, being thereto assigned by said court	8 00
For this amount allowed by said court at their October term 1815, to Hewes Scull, sheriff of said county for services by him rendered said county as sheriff as aforesaid	2 82
For this amount allowed Robert A. Gore, by the said court at their October term 1815, for services by him rendered the said county in repairing the jail of same	2 50
Total expenditures,	$534 29

Given under my hand and private seal, (there being no public seal) at the village of Arkansas, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and of our independence the fortieth year.

(L. S.)

Jno. Dodge, Clk.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, to all persons having any demands against the estate of Mathew Orr, lately deceased, are requested to come forward with their accounts properly authenticated; and those who are indebted to said estate will please to come forward and make immediate payment. As the subscriber, administrator to said estate, will leave this Territory in a few days, he hopes those concerned will avail themselves of this last notice.

WM. ORR.
Administrator.

Feb. 9th, 1816.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of John Pitcher, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned. And persons having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts for settlement.

Micheal Keeney, Administrator.
Temperance Keeney, Administratrix,
On said estate

St. Charles, Feb'y. 2d, 1816.

NOTICE.

To Joseph Michel, Stephen Michel and Napoleon Michel, heirs of Joseph Michel, deceased, and to Robert M'Clay surviving executor of the estate of Joseph Michel dec'd and guardian of the infant children; & all others whom it may concern.

Please to take notice, that I will apply to the honorable circuit court for the county of New Madrid, on the second monday in June next, to appoint commissioners according to law, for the purpose of making a partition of all tract or tracts, lot or lots of land, within the county aforesaid, of which as heirs and guardian as aforesaid you and myself are or may be proprietors, under such directions as the court may think proper to give.

MATTHEW BOGLIO,
By his Attorney,
R. WALSH.

St. Louis, Jan. 24th, 1816. 6t.24

FOUND

This day by the subscriber, near Vanorsdal's Ferry, fifty dollars in bank paper. The owner may have the same by giving a reasonable description thereof, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

Wm. Mears.

Feb. 9.

TAKEN UP

By Joseph James, living in the village of St. Ferdinand, county of St. Louis, one bay horse, supposed to be ten years old, above thirteen hands three inches high, some white on each hind foot, and some saddle spots; no brands perceivable. Appraised to twenty five dollars, by John Burk & John Porter, this 3d, day of February 1816—Before me

S. Magil, J. P.

Recorded 3d. February 1816,
True copy from the stray book.
M. P. Leduc, Clk.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and superintendant of Indian affairs therein:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is certified to me by the jailer of the county of St. Louis, that a certain William Henderson, committed to the jail of said county, charged with the crime of murder, has broken jail and made his escape therefrom: *and whereas* by a law of the Territory aforesaid, entitled "an act authorising the Governor to offer a reward for apprehending criminals in certain cases," the Governor is authorised when any person charged with murder shall break prison, escape, or flee from justice, to offer a reward for the apprehension of such criminal. Now therefore, in pursuance of the authority in me vested, by said act, I have thought proper to offer and do hereby offer a reward of *one hundred dollars* for apprehending and delivering the said William Henderson into the custody of the sheriff of said county of St. Louis.

And I do require all Sheriffs, Justices of the peace, and other officers, to be aiding in apprehending and securing the said fugitive, so that he may be brought to justice.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Territory, to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at St. Louis this 23d day of January 1816. and of the independence of the United States, the fortieth.

(L. S.)

WILLIAM CLARK.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Emerson, living in the township of St. Ferdinand, a black and white cow, supposed to be three years old last spring, marked with a hole in each ear appraised to eight dollars. Also a brindled steer supposed to be one year old last spring marked with a crop in the left ear, and an under bit in the right appraised to five dollars, by George Kelly and Nathan Ramey, this 26th of January 1816. Before me

S. Magil, J. P.

Copy attest'd,

82 *M. P. Leduc*, Clk.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the materials and stock in trade of his late partner Wm. Follis, takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the business of *fancy Carmaking Painting, Turning making of Spinning wheels* and *Glazing painting* and the *repairing of Carriages* in the same house he formerly inhabited.

Contracts or bargains made by my late partner the said William Follis or any other person will not be binding on the subscriber from this date.

Samuel Williams.

January 25th, 1816. 3 82.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that elegant place known by the name of James' Ferry, situate on the south bank of the Missouri, twelve miles from the mouth, in the township of St. Ferdinand. The survey contains four hundred arpens of land, about 26 of which is now under cultivation, with a handsome orchard, good spring, and for health equal to any other in the country. Its advantageous situation as a ferry is so well known, that it is not necessary to observe it, as it lies directly between the villages of Florissant and Portage des Sioux. Negroes and cash will be taken for said premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, living on said land.

P. James.

James' Ferry, Jan. 26, 1816.

P. S. I will likewise sell 200 arpens of land situate in the county of St. Charles, three or four miles from the town of St. Charles.

P. J.

234

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, where good provender and attentive ostlers will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Peebels.

St. Louis, January 1816.

NOTICE.

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

William Rusel esq. of St. Louis, having left with me for collection sundry notes and demands on persons in this and the Illinois territory; those who are indebted to him will by paying shortly, comply with the above precept in addition to saving themselves some trouble and expence, as I am instructed to bring suits against several, if they do not pay very soon.

Charles Lucas.

St. Louis, Jan. 25th, 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1813, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period.

January 25th, 1816.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Dec. 29th, 1815.

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair-Makers,

Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Jno. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Will sell for the usual proportions of CASH and CREDIT, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

The house in which he now resides, with the lot on which it is erected, being 60 feet front on Church street and 120 on Kickapoo street.

The adjoining lot on Church street 60 feet front, by 120 feet in depth, on which there is a red ceder framed Barn, &c.

A lot on Kickapoo street of 60 feet front by 120 feet in depth.

A lot on third street corner of Kickapoo street, 60 feet front by 130 in depth.

A lot on third street 66 feet by 120 in depth. All French measure. The above lots are all covered with valuable fruit trees in full bearing.

1200 arpens of first rate land, the farm on which his blacks now reside, about 3 miles from this town.

400 arpens at Cravecœur adjoining Lewis' mill tract about 20 miles west of this place.

400 arpens, three miles from Belle Fontaine cantonement.

A Mill and Mill-seat, three miles from St. Louis, with privilege of roads to the Mississippi river, &c.

Also one third of a mine tract, on the river Meramac.

Clement B. Penrose.

St. Louis, Sep. 5th, 1815. tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Hillebran late of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administratrix and Administrator. Persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for adjustment.

Margaret Hillebran,
Admin'trix.
Jonathan Hillebran.
Admin'tor.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.

COPPER AND TIN

MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Chouteau's store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

The Highest price given for old Copper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the ST. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

S. WILLIAMS & W. FORRIS.

Turners & Fancy Chair Makers,

Painters & Glaziers.

Informs the public, that they have commenced business at the house adjoining M. Kerr's store. Spinning Wheels made at the shortest notice. Carriages Painted and repaired, and every other work in their line of business attended to with care & attention.

St Louis, Jan. 2d, 1816 [79-3t

FOR SALE,

A negro woman and her child, she is well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country; is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 1st.

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20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from a *public waggon*, in St. Louis, on the night of the 26th inst, a strong, square made, black Horse, switch tail, branded L. L. on the nigh hip, near fifteen hands high, 5 years old next spring, shod all round. The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid on delivering the horse, and securing the thief, or *ten dollars* for the horse.

J. M'GUNNEGLE,
Brig. Q. M.

Belle Fontaine, January 30th, 1816.

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27 DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost in the neighborhood of St. Louis, on or between the 25th, and 27th inst. Bank Bills to the amount of three hundred and twenty seven dollars. The person who may have found the aforesaid bills and will return them to the owner, or the subscriber, will be entitled to the above reward, and the thanks of

James J. Dozier.

Jan. 29th, 1816.

A NEW STORE.

A large assortment of seasonable *GOODS* just opened at the New Store House opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's; among which are.

Superfine London Cloths, blue, black, bottle green, brown's and mixtures,
Ladies Pelice Cloth and Coatings.
Superfine Cassimers and Forrest Cloths,
Ribb'd and plain Stockinets and Berlin cords,
Superfine toylanet Vestings.
A large assortment of Flannels & Baizes,
Superior quality rose & point Blankets
A handsome assortment of Bombazets plain figured and twill'd,
A variety of Calicoes and Gingams.
Cambrick, Jaconet and Book Muslins, plain and figured.
An elegant assortment of cotton and Silk Shawls.
Ladies and gentlemens silk Hose and Gloves.
A great variety of fashionable ribbons.
Silk and cotton cords and Tassels and Trimmings for dresses.
A good assortment of Cutlery, Ironmongery and Castings,
Juniatti Bar Iron, & Hoop Iron.
Best Millington, Crowley and Blister Steel.
A quantity of Stationary and School Books, &c.

A choice collection of Groceries.

Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin and Imperial Teas of the latest importations.
Best green coffee, loaf sugar and spices.
Best Cognac Brandy & Madeira Wine.
Also a few elegant Saddles and Bridles.

The above GOODS have been carefully selected and purchased on the best terms in the New-York markets and the subscribers flatter themselves are worthy the attention of the public.

Country Merchants will be supplied on liberal terms at wholesale prices.

C. W. Hunter & Co.

N. B. The Subscribers have also opened a store at Herculaneum, where a general assortment of Merchandize may be had at St. Louis prices, Lead, Furs, Peltries and country Produce taken in payment or barter.

C. W. H. & Co.

Dec. 22d. 6t.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 14 miles below James' ferry, and 6 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation, well timbered first rate soil and bottom land, on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered, situate 37 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber. Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Dec. 27th, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Ignatez Anderson, living in St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, a forrel horse, blaze face, two fore feet white, no brand perceivable, about 8 years old. Appraised to 25 dollars, by Alex. M'Cloud and James B. Edwards, before me,

Joseph Charless J. P.

Recorded this 27th January, 1816.

True copy from the stray book in my office, 27th January, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL SCIENCE LOTTERY, No. I.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25 000
1	15,000		15 000
1	10 000		10 000
1	5 000		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
20	500		10,000
20	200		4 000
40	100		4 000
80	50		4 000
199	20		3 980
8000	10		80 000
8,271 Prizes,			$168 000
19,729 Blanks.			

☞ *Less than 2 Blanks to a Prize.*

The first 4 000 blanks to be entitled to $10 each. Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Part of the above Prizes to be determined as follows:

1st drawn number		1st day	500
do		3	500
do		5	500
do		7	500
do		9	500
do		11	1,000
do		13	500
do		15	500
do		17	500
do		19	500
do		20	2 000
do		22	500
do		24	500
do		25	500
do		27	500
do		29	500
do		30	25,000
do		32	500
do		34	500
do		36	500
do		40	500

The drawing will positively commence in the city of New-York on the first Tuesday in December next, and continue at the rate of 500 Tickets each day until completed. Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing is ended.

Samuel L. Mitchill,
Moss Kent,
Jeremiah Johnson,
Charles D. Cooper,
John M'Lean } Man'rs.

A few tickets in the above lottery for sale by

C. W. Hunter & Co.

NOTE.—A correct list of each days drawing is regularly received by mail. Tickets examined gratis, and prizes paid immediately.

C. W. H. & Co.

St Louis, Jan. 15th, 1816. 6t 81

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Aull, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Have opened at Louisville Kentucky.

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W. Aull & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N. B. The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, and Peltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec 1, 1815. 3m.

SADDLING BUSINESS.

PLEASANT M. PREWITT.

FROM LEXINGTON, KY.

Begs leave to inform the citizens of St. Louis and its adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business on Main street, in the house formally occupied by James Brady & Mc. Night, next door above the Black & Gun Smith's, and opposite Maj. Delauney's; where he intends to keep a general assortment of all kinds of Saddlery & Harness, and he intends to sell on the lowest terms.

P. M. P.

St. Louis, Jan. 20th, 1816. tf.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1816. [No. 385.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

LOOK HERE!!!

The subscriber will be absent some time, and those indebted to him will find their notes and accounts left with Doctor Quarles, at the Drug Store of Simpson & Quarles.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Feb. 2d, 1816.

Two Carthagenian privateers arrived at Aux Cayes in 9 days from off Carthagena, and brought accounts that Carthagena had been taken by the European Spaniards. Eight or ten days before the Iris sailed, an expedition from Christopher's dominions, consisting of 7 sail appeared and landed 300 men near Tiberoon—their object was to form a junction with the disaffected of the mountains; but shortly after landing, the men proposed to their officers to join Petion, which proposition being rejected by them, they were all immediately shot, and the men went over to Petion.

The latest accounts from India, which are to June 15, announce the termination of hostilities in the northern provinces of Nepaul. After a series of successes gained over the Goorkahs, by the British troops under Gen. Ochterlony, a convention was signed, by which Chounira Dumah, on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, agrees to evacuate the fort of Almorah, and the province of Kamaoon, with all its fortified places

A bill to prevent the circulation of unauthorised bank paper, has passed both houses of the legislature, and only requires the signature of the Speaker to become a law.

Chil. Pap.

More Crumbs of Comfort for the Hartford Convention—

The London *Monthly Magazine*, one of the most esteemed and extensively circulated literary Journals in England, under the head of State of Public affairs, in February last has the following cutting remarks on the late *Hearty Convention*, at Hartford.

Portsmouth Gazette.

"Some disappointed and ambitious families in the northern states of the American Union, lately held a convention for the purpose of embarrassing the free government of that country during the struggles of a foreign war, and passed the following resolutions." [Here follows the several resolutions adopted by that body.]

"The purport of these resolutions is *plausible*, so far as they tend to render more free and perfect the constitutions of the United States, and in that respect they merit serious attention; but, to certain points it is their evident purpose to weaken the power and concert of the several parts of the Union. As America is now become the Canaan of liberty, the free constitution of the United States ought to be jealously guarded; it behoves us therefore to state, that the approbation bestowed on the measures of these *malcontents*, by the inveterate enemies of all freedom in this country, leads us to suspect that they are *snakes in the grass, who deserve no credit among the true friends of liberty in the United States.*

JOURNAL OF AN AMERICAN PRISONER.

Thomas Rowe, printer, at Boston, proposes to publish a journal of a young man of Massachusetts, late a surgeon on board an American privateer, who was captured at sea by the British in May 1813, and was confined first, at Melville Island, Halifax, then at Chatham, in England, and lastly at Dartmoor prison.—Interspersed with observations, anecdotes and remarks, tending to illustrate the moral and political characters of the two nations.

It gives an accurate description of these prisons and prison ships, the treatment of the prisoners and is to contain a correct engraving of Dartmoor &c. representing the famous massacre.

"It will also contain a more minute account of Dartmoor prison, than has yet any where appeared; making, according to the opinion of the best judges amongst us, an highly interesting performance.

"This journal, narrated in an unadorned style, comprises the beginning and the end of what may be called the war of 1812 to 1815, and gives an inside view, not only of the British prisons, but of British ships of war, as well as of their transports and prison ships.

"We do not offer the public a dry detail of facts, but an entertaining narrative, interspersed with observations on national character, manners, and prejudices, interesting to the aged, and instructive to the young.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Monday, Jan. 15, 1816.

On motion of Mr Heath,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriation for the year 1816, and a part of the year 1815, and for other purposes,

Mr. Heath introduced a joint resolution to instruct the committee of ways and means to receive proposals from the printers for the publishing of the laws passed at the present general assembly, which resolution was agreed to by the house, and the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Mr Lucas introduced the following resolution to wit.

Resolved by the legislative council and house of representatives, That a joint committee of three be appointed to draft an address to congress praying a suspension as respects this territory of the operation of the presidents proclamation ordering settlers off of the public lands, which resolution was agreed to by the house And Mr deMun and Mr Lucas were appointed the committee on the part of this house, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith

On motion of Mr Heath.

The house agreed to the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to punish the forging and counterfeiting the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills and notes.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the resolutions respecting the indian lands in the counties of St Genevieve and Cape Girardeau also a bill entitled an act to divorce John Brownson and Lucinda his wife and Frederick Weber and Ester his wife late Ester Brown when the speaker signed the same and said bill and resolutions was sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott,

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the resolution from the house of representatives respecting the appointment of a committee to draft an address to congress praying a suspension as respects this territory, of the proclamation of the president, ordering settlers off the public lands and they have appointed Mr Scott a committee on their part for the purpose aforesaid.

On motion of Mr Simpson,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof; that the committee of the whole had agreed to said bill with some amendments which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading tomorrow.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk,

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th amendments to the bill supplementary to and amendatory of an act directing the probate of wills and descent of intestates real estates and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes therein mentioned, and they disagree to the 4th and 5th amendments which said bill and amendments are herewith sent and the legislative council prays that the house of representatives recede from their said 4th and 5th amendments to said bill.

When the house took up the said bill and disagreements,

And on motion of Mr Lucas,

The house receded from their 4th and 5th amendments to said bill and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr deMun from the committee to whom was refered the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of St Genevieve praying to be included in the county of Washington and the petitions of sundry inhabitants of the counties of St. Genevieve and St. Louis praying for a division of said counties reported that in their opinion said petitions ought to lie on the table.

Mr Bollinger obtained leave of absence until the close of the session.

Tuesday, Jan. 16.

Mr Lucas introduced a bill for the relief of Daniel Money late sheriff of the county of Arkansas and for other purposes which was received and read the first time.

And on motion of Mr Carr,

Said bill was committed to a select committee of three composed of Messrs Carr deMun and Cassady.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act reducing into one the several laws regulating the militia was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be an act supplementary to an act reducing into one the several laws regulating the militia, when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council

Mr Lane presented the account of Joshua Norvell for publishing the report of the territorial auditor, which account was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Moore from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Stewart reported a bill for the relief of John Stewart, which bill was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading this afternoon.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons,

Mr Speaker,

The president of the legislative council having obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session, Mr Jones has been duly elected the president protem during the remainder of the present session.

Mr Carr from the committee of ways and means who were instructed to receive proposals from the printers for the publishing the laws of the present session reported that they had received proposals from Joseph Charless and Joshua Norvell, respectively, for printing the said laws, the former proposed to print the same for such sum per page as the general assembly may deem sufficient or as low as any other printer may propose to print them for; and the latter proposes to print the same at one dollar per page, as will appear by their respective written proposals of the said printers submitted to the house. The house took up the resolution respecting the election of a printer to publish the laws passed at the present session, and, requesting the legislative council to convene in the representatives chamber this evening at 4 o'clock for that purpose which resolution was agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The engrossed bill for the relief of John Stewart was taken up and read the 3rd time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act for the relief of John Stewart, when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

The engrossed bill allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof was read the third time for its final passage, and on the question 'shall the bill pass,' Mr Simpson offered an amendment to the same in the 10th line of the 1st section to strike out the word 'three' which goes to say the members of the general assembly shall be allowed three dollars per day, and to insert in lieu thereof two, and on the question will the house agree to the amendment, it was negatived. The yeas being but six, the nays twelve.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Carr Caldwell of St Louis, Heath, Lucas Caulk and Simpson. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Austin Byrd Caldwell speaker, Dawson Davidson deMun English Journey Lane Moore Pitman and Sewel. And the question being declared lost, Mr Heath moved an amendment in the 13th and 14th lines of said bill by striking out the words 'three dollars and seventy five cents' which goes to say that the president of the legislative council and speaker of the house of representatives shall respectively be allowed $3 75 cents per day for their services, and to insert in lieu thereof the word 'four,' and the question being put thereon it was carried in the affirmative,

Yeas 11, Nays 5.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Austin Caulk Carr Dawson Davidson deMun Heath Lucas Lane Simpson, and Sewel. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Byrd English Journey Moore and Pitman, and on the final question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof, when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

The amendments to the bill to prevent frauds and perjuries were taken up and read and agreed to by the house and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr deMun presented the petition of Maria Antoinette Hovey, praying a divorce, which petition was read and refered to Messrs deMun Lucas and Lane with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr Moore conformably to notice introduced a bill supplementary to the act concerning estrays, which bill was twice read ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker.

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill erecting a part of the counties of St. Louis and St Charles into a seperate county by the name of Howard county with some amendments to the same which bill and amendments are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

By Authority.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled An act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of the Territory of Missouri. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties within this territory, either by himself or sworn deputy or deputies to be approved of by the court, to do and perform all and singular the duties assigned by law to the several assessors directed to be appointed under the act to which this is a supplement. And the said sheriffs shall before they proceed to make their assessments take the same oath now required of assessors, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of circuit of courts, at the first term of said courts annually, after the sheriffs have made their assessment returns, to make out and deliver to the sheriffs a list of all taxable property as the clerks of the county courts are now directed to do, together with one fair and perfect transcript of all land in his county made taxable by law, which shall be made out from the transcript furnished him by the territorial auditor, whereupon it shall be the duty of such sheriff to collect the amount of taxes contained in said list, and pay them over according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs at the same time they shall receive or take a list of the lands made taxable by law, also to list in a separate book all land heretofore made taxable, and on which no tax was paid, in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen whereon tax ought to have been paid and said sheriff shall collect the double tax due thereon together with the interest on such double tax at the rate of ten per centum on the amount of all taxes heretofore due and payable per annum, from the time said tax ought to have been paid, according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and pay it over according to law, And it shall be the duty of the sheriff in all cases when taking in taxable property to deliver to the owner thereof a perfect transcript of the same stating every item, and what will be the probable amount of the tax thereon and sign his name thereto as assessor. Provided, That the sheriffs shall not be entitled to receive any compensation for their services for assessing.

Sec. 2, Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit courts to hear and determine appeals of all persons aggrieved by the assessment of the sheriff, giving twenty days notice thereof, and after having redressed such grievances, shall deliver over to such sheriff such list of lists for collection, and it shall be the duty of such sheriff to collect and pay over all such taxes as is directed in the act to which this is a supplement, and said sheriff shall be allowed ten per centum on all such taxes collected and paid over as the law directs. Provided, That no sheriff shall be entitled to any credit for delinquencies unless such sheriff shall publish his delinquent list according to the directions of the 23d section of this act to which this is a supplement.

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Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the list for taking in lands subject to taxation shall be in the form following, to wit:

Persons names charged with taxes.	
Number of acres of confirmed lands.	
For confirmed lands not given in for the year 1815.	
Number of acres of unconfirmed land.	
For unconfirmed lands not given in for the year 1815.	
County in which the land lies.	
Water courses on which land lies.	
Original claimant when known	

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the lien which the territory has on any tract or tracts of land or claims thereto for the payment of taxes imposed and due thereon shall not be effected by any transfer whatever, and all sales of any tract or tracts of land or claim thereto by the sheriff or other proper officer according to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be deemed good and valid in whose name soever the said land or claim thereto shall be entered or sold, unless he he or they contesting the validity thereof, shall shew that the tax had actually been paid thereon, which in all cases shall be the first thing required of any one attempting to set aside a sale under this or the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That if any tract of land or claim thereto of either residents or non residents will not be exposed to sale as aforesaid sell for the taxes and cost due thereon, it shall be struck off to the territory who shall be considered the purchaser thereof, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff making such sale to make a title for the same to the governor of the territory and his successors in office, for the time being, in trust to and for the use of the said territory, in such manner as the other titles are by him made to other purchasers, and the governor shall on such titles being made to him draw on the territorial treasurer in favour of the sheriff for the amount of all costs due to him on such sales, who shall pay the same accordingly.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall hereafter be the duty of all residents of this territory owning or claiming any lands lying in any part of this territory made taxable by law to enter into the same on oath for taxation with the assessors of the county wherein the land lies, and in failure thereof it shall be the duties of such assessors to list and enter the same from the best information he may possess or acquire, and in that case shall impose double the usual tax on such land and the sheriff of the county wherein such owner or claimant resides, shall have full and complete power and authority to sell any land to pay taxes due thereon, and such sale made in the manner prescribed in the act to which this is a supplement, shall transfer and vest all the right title or claim of any person or persons whatsoever thereto in the purchaser, subject to redemption according to the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the territorial auditor to procure from the best authority in his power a transcript of all the lands in this territory made taxable by law and on or before the expiration of four months from and after the passage of this act transmit to the respective clerks of the several counties in this territory a perfect transcript of all lands made taxable in the counties wherein they are clerks, and said auditors shall be allowed therefor the sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars to be paid him out of any money in the territorial treasury not otherwise appropriated, and if said auditor shall fail to perform the duties herein prescribed, he shall forfeit and pay as a fine to the territory a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, upon motion by the prosecuting attorney for the circuit, upon such attornies giving ten days previous notice thereof.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That it be and is hereby declared the duty of the attornies prosecuting pleas on the behalf of the United States and this territory within their respective circuits at all times and as soon as may be to commence suits or move against all and every officer or other person who has or may hereafter incur any fine, forfeiture, penalty or recognisance within this territory, and the courts before whom such prosecution, suit or motion shall be had, shall proceed without delay to hear and determine the same according to law and the rules of the court and any attorney or attornies prosecuting as aforesaid refusing or neglecting to bring suit or move against such officer or other person as aforesaid, at the next succeeding term of the circuit court of his circuit, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of five hundred dollars to be recovered before any court of record, one half going to the person prosecuting for the same and one half into the territorial treasury.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several clerks of the respective counties, who are ex officio recorders in the same or before the expiration of four months from and after the passage of this act, to make out and deliver to the sheriff of the county a perfect list of all deeds and conveyances of lands of record in their offices stating the present owners and the original claimant if known, the quantity of acres contained in the tract or deed, and where situated, and the several clerks shall be allowed for the list to by them made out the sum of five cents for each deed or other conveyance contained therein to be paid out of the territorial treasury on a warrant to be issued therefor by the auditor of public accounts and any clerk failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall pay a fine of three hundred dollars, for the use of the territory to be recovered on motion in the court of which he is clerk.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the several sheriffs within this territory shall on the first mondays in June and December annually publish in the paper of the public printer a list of all monies received or which they ought to have received for tavern licences, licences to retailers of merchandize and all other licenses on which territorial tax is imposed with the name of each individual to whom such license has been granted.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the sixth, seventh eleventh, and so much of the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of the act to which this is a supplement as are incompatible or inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all private or unauthorised lotteries or schemes of any description for the disposal of money or other property shall be and they are hereby taxed fifty per centum on the value of the money or property proposed to be disposed of as stated in the scheme or plan of said lottery, which tax shall be paid into the county treasury, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county where any lottery is made or proposed to be drawn to collect the tax hereby imposed in the same manner as he is authorised to collect territorial taxes.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the auditor as soon as may be to apply to and obtain from the recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri an alphabetical list and transcript of all claims to lands, whether confirmed or unconfirmed, as entered either with him or his predecessor in office, and it shall be the duty of said recorder to furnish the said auditor with such list or transcript within six months thereafter and if such recorder shall neglect or refuse so to do; he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten thousand dollars to the territory to be recovered in a summary way, by motion in any court of record, by the circuit attorney. Provided ten days notice be previously given of such motion, and the said auditor on receiving the said transcript or list from the recorder shall draw on the territorial treasurer for the payment of five cents for each tract of land contained in such list or transcript and it shall be the duty of the auditor to report to the legislature at their next session whether said list or transcript has been furnished him by the said recorder or not. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. RICE JONES,
President pro tempore of the Legislative Council.

Approved—January 24th, 1816.
WM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri Territory.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 4.

On motion of Mr. *Easton*,

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a Land office, for the sale of the Public Lands, at the town of Arkansas, in the county of Arkansas, and a land office, at the town of Jackson, in the county of CapeGerardeau, in the territory of Missouri.

SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. *Jennings* rose and observed, that he wished to call the attention of the House to a subject, growing out of a late proclamation of the President of the U. States, ordering all settlers on the public lands to be removed after an early day in March next. By an act of Congress, dated 3rd March 1807, the President of the United States was authorised so to do; but, by the 2d section of the same act, a provision was made, that any such settlers, who were actually settled on the public lands, prior to the passage of that act, might continue to reside thereon; provided such settlers should, prior to the 1st of January, 1808, apply to the proper officers of the land offices, and obtain a permission to reside thereon, conditioned to deliver up possession whenever required by a purchaser of the United States, and conditioned likewise, to commit no waste or damages while residing thereon. Mr. J. observed, that he was not personally acquainted with the views of the Congress of the U. States in passing the act refered to, but if he was correctly informed, the object was, to bear materially on the settlers who had settled on the disputed tract of country, commonly called the Yazoo purchase, although the act has a general operation. Those persons who had settled on the public land, lying within the territory of Indiana, before the war, had sat down on the lands last purchased of the Indians and remained there and still remain. These persons, Mr. J. said, have suffered greatly by their exposed situation to the attacks of the savages, and have been of great advantage in defending the frontier, during the late hostility of the North Western Indians. They, or a very great portion of them, he said, were now prepared with money to purchase so soon as those lands shall be exposed to sale by the government. By these persons the operation of the proclamation will be severely felt indeed, in as much as the sales of those lands will not probably take place before May next, and those settlers in the mean time, must leave their homes and fire-sides, only to seek a residence for a few months. He thought it extremely hard, now to remove them, after they had been suffered to remain undisturbed before and during the war; whereas if they were permitted to remain a few months longer, the sales of those lands would in a great degree render the measure unnecessary, and greatly limit the unpleasant effects which its execution will certainly produce. He therefore submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending by law to all settlers on the Public Lands of the United States who have settled thereon since the 1st day of January, 1808, the same privilege extended to such settlers prior to that day by the second section of the act of Congress passed March 3d, 1807.

This resolution was agreed to, without debate, by a majority of 20 or 30 votes.

January 5.

On motion of Mr. *Easton*,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the printing and distribution among the Militia officers of the several states and territories of a suitable number of copies of the Militia Laws of the United States, the Rules and Articles of War, and the discipline adopted by the United States,

January 9.

The Indian Tribes.

Mr. *Byrdseye*, submitted for consideration, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, all commercial intercourse between the citizens and subjects of any foreign power and any of the Indians within the states or territories of the United States.

This motion was opposed by Mr. King of Mass. (as well as the reporter could hear) on the ground that the Indians had been recognized by us as independent nations, whose commerce we had no right to regulate.

The motion was, however, agreed to by a large majority.

January 10.

Mr. *Pleasants*, from the naval committee, reported a resolution directing the presentation to Captain STEWART, and the other officers of the Constitution, suitable medals, in testimony of the sense of Congress of the merits of their exploit, in the capture of the British sloops of war Cyane and Levant; which was read and refered to a committee of the whole.

JAN. 15, 1816.

On motion of Mr. Easton,

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by law, sufficient to discharge and satisfy the claims of such individuals as are entitled to compensation on account of depredations committed by the Osage Indians.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY—

The discussion in the House of Representatives on this subject has eventuated in the determination to establish one Academy, in addition to the one already established, to be located at Knoxville in the state of Tennessee, which was considered, by the majority of the House, as the most central position to that section of country which comprizes the southern and western states and territories. The bill has been recommitted with a view to the arrangement of its details; but, it is probable, will pass the House of Representatives nearly in its present shape. The number of cadets attached to the Corps of Engineers, or Military Academy, is proposed to be increased from two hundred to six hundred.

Translated for the National Intelligencer.

From the Commercial Diary of Havanna, of Dec. 12th, 1815.

Total defeat of the Army of the Mexican Insurgents, headed by their first ring-leader Morello.

This monster is at last in the hands of the Royal troops. His career of blood and devastion is at an end. His crimes will soon be expiated on the stafford, an awful lesson to his followers, whom the same fate attends, if they continue tearing the heart of their country, misled by the ambition of a gang of seditioners who have the impudence to call themselves Patriots. The following letter announces the event.

SIR,

I just received the flattering account by Colonel Don Manuel de la Choncha, that Morello's army has been lately defeated near this place; himself and another of the first ring-leaders, called Morales, taken with all his artillery, arms, ammunition and a rich booty. The number of killed and prisoners is very considerable; among the first are reckoned the ring-leaders Sosa, Lobats and many others.

This glorious and important victory obtained by the measure I had previously concerted and by the bravery of the troops I have the honor to command, their steadiness during the action, and the fortitude with which they have braved every danger and fatigue, will not fail to be rewarded by his Majesty with the generosity which their zeal and patriotism deserve. I recommended very particularly to your Excellency the distinguished merit of Lieut. Don Matias Carasen, who had the glory to pursue, overtake, and bring safe to his commander, the monster Morrillo.

God preserve your excellency's life many years.

Atango Del Rio, Nov. 6th, 1815.

Signed by Eugenio de Villasana, and addressed to his excellency the Vice-Roy of New Spain, Don Felix Maria de Calleja.

We perceive (says the Newark Centinel) an unusual spirit of enterprize pervading the citizens of the Southern States; relative to the opening of canals and improving the navigation of the rivers.

By an article in our paper to day, it will be perceived, the great and laudable work of uniting the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Hudson by a Canal, is again agitated in New York—and in all probability, will be commenced the ensuing summer. *N. Y. Col.*

Linen Manufacture.

Our readers are acquainted with the fact of an important discovery made by Mr Lee of manufacturing flax without water-rotting. He was patronized by the Linen Board of Ireland, and received premiums for his improvement from the Dublin society.

A Mr *Lestrange*, who made many of the machines at Dublin, has recently arrived in *Baltimore*. He is capable of instructing manufacturers in the process.

Greater tenacity or strength in the thread improved fineness, from the mode of separation of all the seed, are among the advantages of the new mode of dressing flax without steeping.

THE ARMY.

A correct Army Register has just been published at the adjutant general's office; attached to which, we are pleased to find the following general order, on account of its favorable import to those deranged officers who are desirous of being re-appointed in the army.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, January 1, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

The preceding register contains the corrections of the army till since its reduction on the 17th May, 1815. Selections will be made from the disbanded officers, who served in the late war, to fill vacancies, until the 17th May 1816; after which promotions will be regularly made throughout the army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

D. PARKER,
Adjt. and Insp. Gen.

The War on the Ocean.

From various tables of battles and captures, &c. during the late war, published in *Nile's Register* of the 6th, we extract the following:

British national vessels captured by us	66
British merchantmen of all sorts	1,610
The latter class estimated to carry guns	6,500

In national vessels whose actual armaments are ascertained,

The British fought	615 guns
The Americans	562 guns
Odds in favor of Eng.	16

In national vessels Britain had killed 625; wounded 1,032; prisoners 2,919; total 4,367.

America had killed, 274; wounded 562; prisoners 1,111; total 1,749. Difference, 351 killed. 470 wounded, 1,818 prioners.

As we brought in but few of the captured prisoners, our bays and ports having been blockaded, we omit the estimate, which is very uncertain.

The British Account.

Asserts a loss on our part of 34 national vessels taken or destroyed on the ocean or in our waters, and 8 on the lakes, with 1328 merchant vessels taken, and 70 detained in the ports of the United Kingdom.— *Col.*

A Future Navy.

The commissioners of the navy have issued proposals for a supply of canvass fabricated of American Hemp. They also wish to contract for live Oak timber suitable for *line of battle ships, Frigates, and Sloops of War*—This looks like preparing for war in time of peace.

"At Hardwar (India) Mr. Chamberlain, the baptist missionary found many *Seiks* who could read. "I find," he says, "that there are many of the *ten tribes* towards Candahar. Many of the *Afghans* are undoubtedly of the race of *Abraham*. One person I saw at Delhi had all the appearance of an Israelite; and on asking him whether he were not a son of Israel, he confessed, "I am" They are now become Mussulmans, but I have not forgotton, that their progenitors were the sons of Israel. Thus a watchful Providence has preserved them distinct from other people, though mingled with them and their religion."

The English newspapers have probably mistaken Mr. Chamberlain; it is not unusual for *Seiks* to read, any more than the *Hindus*, from whom they are *schismatics*. Many mistakes prevail concerning Asia, notwithstanding all the opportunities of the century past; *Voltaire* may be excused for supposing that despotism forbid every Asiatic from bearing arms; when in fact, every man of every religious tenet in Asia, carries arms of some kind; they are very dexterous in the use of the sabre and the double dagger. The Hindustannee chronology makes of the *Jewish people* a colony of *Tartars*, who emigrated out of that part of Asia into Syria and palastine; as to the indentity of the *Afghans* and *Israelites*, there is a general agreement among the orientalists. Sir W. Jones has treated of this subject in the Asiatic researches.

IMPROMTU

On redding of the accident to Lord Castlereagh, at Paris.

Curse on you Bony! thus at work,
Though banish'd far away;
Your Charger, savage, as a Turk,
Attacked poor Castlereagh.
Or did he only at him look,
And glower with surprise;
And then a savage leap he took,
And strove to break his thighs!

FRENCH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Of the 700 millions of contributions, there are to be given to the

Netherlands	90,000,000
Lower Rhine	20 000,000
Upper Rhine	40 000,000
Piedmont	10 000,000
Spanish frontier	7,500,000
	137,500,000

About 175 millions of francs, are to be employed in repairing or erecting fortresses on the north and north eastern frontiers of France. The remaining 288 millions, are, it is understood, to be divided among the four great powers.

An Ordinance supplementary to an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to prevent gaming in the town of St. Louis," passed the 20th day of January, 1815.

BE it ordained, That from and after the passage of this ordinance, no distinction shall exist in the price of licences granted to citizens or foreigners for billiard tables, but that each and every person shall pay to the corporation the sum of one hundred dollars annually, and for any lesser time, the like proportion of money, said licenses to be granted and issued by the chairman of the board of trustees, upon the payment of the price of the same.

In testimony whereof, we Elijah Beebe chairman, Rene Paul, Thomas Brady and Joshua Norvell, have hereunto set our hands this twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Elijah Beebe, Chr.
Rene Paul,
Tomas Brady,
Joshua Norvell.

NEW GOODS.

HOLMES & ELLIOTT have just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

adapted for the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell low for CASH or PELTRY. They have their store in the stone house, on Main street, nearly opposite Mathew Kerr's store.

St. Louis, February 14th, 1816

NOTICE.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of E. Turner, dec'd. late of St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims legally proven for adjustment within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Stephen Maddox, Exe'r.

February 14th, 1816.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against cutting wood off my tract of land, situate below the village of Carondelet, and bounded as follows, to arpens front by 40 in depth, commencing at the river des Peres, where the cart road leading to the village of Carondelet crosses the river Gravois, so as to include the mouth of said river Gravois, being the tract granted by concession to Don Gabriel Cerre by Mr. Manuel Perez, late Lieutenant Governor of upper Louisiana.

Any person or persons found trespassing as aforesaid, on the above described tract of land, after this date will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

Abraham Fallitin.

St. Louis, Feb. 14th, 1816.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 19, 1816.

On motion of Mr Easton,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing and paying to the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the militia, army & the several companies of rangers, who have served in the late war, interest on the respective sums due to them from the time they ought to have been paid until they shall be paid.

Extract of a letter from Col. Easton.

Arrangements are nearly completed at the Treasury Office, for paying the Militia, army and rangers.

In the Senate, the bill for creating the office of ADMIRAL, in the Navy, was read a third time, pass'd and sent to the House of Representatives.

The bill for regulating the Commerce between the United States and Great Britain according to the Convention of Commerce, &c. was read a second time, and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 17.

Just as we were putting the Gazette to press, the mail arrived, by which we received sundry important communications from our Delegate in Congress, among which he mentions, that the Secretary of State has received a letter from the Spanish ambassador demanding as a preliminary to negotiation! that West Florida be delivered up to the king his master. That Toledo, Herera, Doctor Robinson and others, whom he denounces as the leaders of a banditti of traitors, should be delivered up by our government, &c. The Secretary has answered this extraordinary letter in a becoming and masterly manner. Col. Eastons communications on this subject, as well as on those which immediately concern this territory, shall be presented to our readers next week.

A late National Intelligencer states—from what has passed in the house of Representatives, it appears probable, as far as depends on the vote of that house, that the double duties will be continued until the 30th of June next; after which day, if a new tariff shall not have been enacted, an addition of 12 per cent on the old rate of duties will exist until the new tariff shall go into operation—It is also probable that the Salt tax will be indefinitely continued—the bill to continue in force the act laying a duty on Bank Notes and Notes discounted—and the bill to reduce the duties on Postage to their old rates, have passed the House of Representatives.

We learn that Mr. Crawford will serve in the office of President, if nominated and elected by the republican party.

Gen. Clausel, one of Bonaparte's distinguished officers, has arrived in the U. States.

A Treaty between France and the Allied Powers, was concluded at Paris on the 20th November. His majesty ordered 50,000 troops into Paris to guard against an insurrection.—The whole number of allied troops in Paris, it is stated, amounted to about 16,000.—The trial of Marshal Ney was still pending, and it is apprehended he will be condemned.

There is no truth in the late report, that British troops had taken possession of Pensacola.

We are authorised to state, that John Scott is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Charless,

SIR,

I have received a letter by mail from an officer of government Washington, informing me "that a right of preemption would be extended to all the frontier settlers," and that "Colonel Rufus Easton and his colleagues in Congress were indefatigable in attending to the interests of their constituents. Every question which has been brought forward by Mr Easton has been favorably received, and there is no doubt but that his exertions will be crowned with success."

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Mr. Charless.

In your paper of January 27th, a writer by the inapplicable signature of "A friend to order" makes an unwarrantable attack upon a society heretofore existing in this and other towns & places, the original object of which was to detect & expose the counterfeiters and passers of counterfeit bank notes.—Occasionally punishment was inflicted, after a fair examination, and in some cases a confession.

The actual necessity of this measure forced itself upon the country, by the immense quantity of spurious paper that obtained circulation through the imposing intrigues of a banditti of villains commencing in Georgia, and extending through Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and the territories. So artfully well were the base notes executed that men almost raised in the Kentucky and Tennessee banks, were imposed upon by them. These were the facts that existed. No exemplary law was in force either in this or the Illinois territory for the punishment of the crime. Indeed the statutes were acknowledged, almost universally to be inefficient. Hence societies called "*regulating societies*" were organized, of necessity to operate upon the most baneful crimes which were daily transpiring. The result was a complete check; and I believe it will be acknowledged, that since the month of October last, one hundred dollars of spurious paper money has not circulated in the town of Saint Louis.

The regulators were fully apprised that they were acting in violation of law. They regretted with sorrow the high necessity that dictated the measure. I know no individual, actively engaged, who does not venerate the political institutions of America; and who would not always be ready to maintain her rights. The most honorable men in different parts stood forward with boldness to put down a villainous enterprize, carried on by abandoned citizens, who are aliens to every thing that is honorable, some of whom after practising every species of villainy in other parts of the union hath flew to this to escape just punishment.

Yet this degraded part of mankind find newspaper supporters. It must be admitted that the voluntary and unrewarded advocate of crime is at once an enemy to virtuous reformation, and perhaps it would not be going too far to say, he ought to be treated with scorn and derision by the public.

At the bar, a lawyer when engaged, is bound to defend his client. But an officious newspaper advocate for villainy (suppose such a one to exist) is infinitely more odious than the old and celebrated *informers* in England under the reign of persecution and tyranny, especially when truth is set at defiance, for the mere purpose of displaying an arrogant spleen, not belonging to the bosom of rational men.

Castigator.

NOTICE.

To Joseph Michel, Stephen Michel and Napoleon Michel, heirs of Joseph Michel, deceased, and to Robert M'Cay surviving executor of the estate of Joseph Michel decd. and guardian of the infant children, & all others whom it may concern.

Please to take notice, that I will apply to the honorable circuit court for the county of New Madrid, on the second monday in June next, to appoint commissioners according to law for the purpose of making a partition of such tract or tracts, lot or lots of land, within the county aforesaid, of which as heirs and guardian as aforesaid you and myself are or may be proprietors, under such directions as the court may think proper to give.

MATTHEW BOGLIO,
By his Attorney,
R. WASH.

St. Louis, Jan. 24th, 1816. 3t-84

FOUND

This day by the subscriber, near Vanorsdal's Ferry, fifty dollars in bank paper. The owner may have the same by giving a reasonable description thereof, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

Wm. Mears.

Feb. 3.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the materials and stock in trade of his late partner Wm. Follis, takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the business of *fancy Chairmaking, Painting, Turning making of Spinning wheels* and *Glazing, painting* and the *repairing of Carriages*, in the same house he formerly inhabited.

Contracts or bargains made by my late partner the said William Follis or any other person will not be binding on the subscriber, from this date.

Samuel Williams.

January 25th, 1816. 3t-83.

NOTICE.

"*Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.*"

William Rafel esq. of St Louis, having left with me for collection sundry notes and demands on persons in this and the Illinois territory; those who are indebted to him will by paying shortly, comply with the above precept in addition to saving themselves loose trouble and expence, as I am instructed to bring suits against several, if they do not pay very soon.

Charles Lucas.

St. Louis, Jan. 25th, 1816.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Hillebrand late of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administratrix and Administrator. Persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for adjustment.

Margaret Hillebrand,
Admin'trix.
Jonathan Hillebrand,
Admin'tor.

St. Louis, Jan. 12.

NOTICE.

The undersigned administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of John Ramsey late of the county of St. Charles, deceased, will, at the next circuit court to be holden at the court house, in the town of St. Charles, in and for the county aforesaid, on the fourth monday of April next, present her accounts for confirmation and allowance, where all legatees and others interested may attend if they think proper.

Mary Ramsey,
Administratrix.

St. Charles, Jan. 25th, 1816. 3t.

NOTICE.

It is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of John Finn, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned. And persons having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts for settlement.

Michael Kenny, Administrator.
Temperance Kenny, Administratrix,
of the Estate.

St. Charles, Feb'y. 2d, 1816.

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Bowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux's store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tinware made and repaired.

The Highest price given for old Copper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

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NEW GOODS.

Moses Scott, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Aull, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Have opened at Louisville Kentucky

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W. Aull & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N B The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, and Feltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec 1, 1815. 3m

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Dec. 28th, 1815.

$7 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Lost in the neighborhood of St. Louis, on or between the 25th and 27th inst. Four Bills to the amount of three hundred and twenty-two dollars. The person who may have found the aforesaid bills and will return them to the owner, or the subscriber, will be entitled to the above reward, and the thanks of

James L. Dozier.

Jan. 29th, 1816.

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, where good provender and attentive hostlers will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Peebels.

St. Louis, January 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1813, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period.

January 25th, 1816.

30 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Stolen from a *public waggon*, in St. Louis, on the night of the 26th inst, a strong, square made, black Horse, switch tail, branded L L on the nigh hip, near fifteen hands high, 5 years old next spring, shod all round. The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid on delivering the horse, and securing the thief, or *ten dollars* for the horse.

J. M'GUNNEGLE,
Brig. Q. M.

Belle Fontaine, January 30th, 1816.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers, Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Ino. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

FOR SALE,

A negro woman and her child; she is well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country, is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 10th.

FOR SALE.

830 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 12 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation well timbered first rate soil and bottom land, on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

800 arpens good up land well timbered, situate 37 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber.

Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is supposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Joseph James, living in the village of St. Ferdinand, county of St. Louis, one bay horse, supposed to be ten years old, above thirteen hands three inches high, some white on each hind foot, and some saddle spots; no brands perceivable. Appraised to twenty five dollars, by John Burk & John Porter, this 3d, day of February 1816—Before me

S. Magil, J. P.

Recorded 3d. February 1816,
True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Emerson, living in the township of St. Ferdinand, a black and white cow supposed to be three years old last spring, marked with a hole in each ear, appraised to eight dollars. Also a brindled steer supposed to be one year old last spring, marked with a crop in the left ear, and an under bit in the right, appraised to five dollars, by George Kelly and Nathan Ramey, this 18th of January 1816. Before me

S. Magil, J. P.

Copy attested,

88 *M. P. Leduc,* Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Langston Bacon in the township of Bonhomme, county of St. Louis, one large bay horse, about seven or eight years old next spring, has some saddle spots, both hind feet white, the horse has been foundered, his hoofs on both of his fore feet is nearly off, about sixteen hands high, no other marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to eight dollars, before me a justice of the peace for the township aforesaid, this 20th of Dec. 1815.

Gab'l. Long, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By James Carico in St. Louis county near Belle Fountain, one bay ——— five or six years old, thirteen hands high, no brand perceivable—appraised to fifteen dollars by Elias Metts and John Chitwood, done before me this 26th day of December 1815.

R. Chitwood, J. P.

Recorded Jan. 8th 1816.
A true copy,

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Ignatez Anderson, living in St Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, a sorrel horse, blaze face, two fore feet white, no brand perceivable, about 8 years old. Appraised to 25 dollars by Alex. M'Closs and James B. Edwards, before me.

Joseph Charless J. P.

Recorded the 27th January, 1816.
True copy from the stray book in my office, 27th January, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Joel Rawley living in St. Louis county, near Belle Fountain, one brown horse, seven years old last spring, thirteen and a half hands high, two hind feet white, a few white hairs on his forehead, a small snip on his nose. Appears to have been branded on the near shoulder thus X. Appraised to twenty two dollars and a half by George Kelly & Jesse Miles, this 27th day of January 1816.

R. Chitwood, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By William Martin living near Marais de Liards, in the county of St. Louis, a grey mare about fourteen hands and a half high, three years old past, branded on the near shoulder with a small R, with a long switch tail, both off hoofs white, appraised to forty dollars by Lewis Martin and Lewis Musick, before me this 26th day of January, 1816.

Thos. R. Musick, J. P.

Recorded 27th January 1816,
A true copy from the stray book in my office, St. Louis January 29th 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a dark linen shirt and tow linen trowsers mostly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1816. [No. 368.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVETISER.

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Wednesday Jan. 17, 1816.

The house took up the amendments to the bill erecting a part of the counties of St Louis and St Charles into a separate county by the name of Howard county, and agreed to the same, when the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr Lane,

The resolutions respecting frontier settlers, were taken up and read the first and second times and declared by the speaker ready for commitment or a third reading when said resolutions were read a third time in order for its final passage, and the vote thereon it was declared to be lost, there being nine yeas and nine nays, when Mr Carr moved a reconsideration of the vote. and on the question being again put shall the resolutions pass, they passed in the affirmative.

Yeas 12, Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being called for on this subject. those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Austin Byrd Caulk Carr Caldwell of St Louis, Caldwell speaker, Davidson Dawson Journey Lane Pitman, and Sewel. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Gaffady deMun English Heath Lucas Moore and Simpson.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof which bill is herewith returned.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council disagree to the amendments proposed by the house of representatives to the amendments made by the legislative council to the resolutions respecting the alteration of certain parts of the organic law, which resolutions and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives.

On motion of Mr Carr,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the amendments of the legislative council to the bill altering the time of holding the superior and circuit courts and for other purposes.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the year 1814, and a part of the year 1815.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott,

Mr Speaker.

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill supplementary to an act providing for the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes with some amendments to the same, which bill and amendments are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives. When the house took up said bill and amendments, and agreed to said amendments, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Thursday, Jan. 18.

On motion of Mr Lucas,

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorising a territorial lottery.

On motion of Mr deMun,

The engrossed bill supplementary to the laws of this territory prescribing the mode of taking the enumeration of free white male inhabitants and for other purposes was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act supplementary to the laws of this territory prescribing the mode of taking the enumeration of free white male inhabitants in this territory and for other purposes and the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Mr deMun from the committee whom was referred to the petition of Marie Antoinette Honey, praying a divorce reported a bill on that subject which bill was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading this afternoon.

Mr Heath from the committee to whom was refered the bill supplementary to and amendatory of an act passed by the governor and judges of the Indiana territory and for other purposes reported said bill with some amendments.

And on motion of Mr Simpson, said bill was postponed till the first monday in December next.

On on motion of Mr Carr,

The house dispensed with the resolution and rule respecting the introduction of bills, and Mr Carr had leave and introduced a bill to regulate appeals in certain cases which bill was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day. When the house resolved into a committee of the whole on said bill.

On motion of Mr Gaffady,

The engrossed bill for the relief of Daniel Maucy was taken up and read the 3rd time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative, and ordered that its title be an act extending the sessions of the general court in the county of Arkansas and and for other purposes and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed the above resolution which is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives. When the house took up said resolutions which were to authorise the governor to have speedily published certain laws passed at the present session, and agreed to the same and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr Lucas from the committee who were appointed to draft an address to the congress of the United States respecting the settlers on public lands in this territory contemplated to be driven off by the proclamation of the president of the United States, reported some resolutions on that subject, which were read and agreed to by the house.

The engrossed bill to divorce John W. Honey and Maria Antoinette his wife, was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas 12, Nays 6.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Austin Caulk Carr Caldwell of St. Louis. Caldwell speaker Gaffady Dawson deMun Journey Lucas Simpson and Sewel. Those who voted in the negative are, Messrs Byrd Davidson English Heath Moore and Pitman, and ordered that its title be an act to divorce John W Honey and Maria Antoinette his wife, late Marie Antoinette Labaddie, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Friday, Jan. 19.

Mr Lucas introduced a bill to apportion the representation from the different counties of this territory, which bill was twice read and ordered to lie on the table. The house passed a resolution to authorise the clerks of the legislative council and house of representatives respectively to procure assistant clerks for the remainder of the session which resolution was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker.

The legislative council do concur in the resolutions respecting settlers on public lands which resolution is herewith returned.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill erecting a part of the counties of St Louis and St. Charles into a separate county by the name of Howard county, also a bill for the relief of John W Thompson sheriff of the county of St. Louis and for other purposes, which bills were signed by the speaker and sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill to divorce John W. Honey and Maria Antoinette his wife, with an amendment which bill and amendment is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the following bills and resolutions to wit

An act supplementary to the act directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestates real estates and the distribution of their personal estates and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of John Stewart.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature.

An act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof.

An act to prevent frauds and perjuries.

Also a resolution to alter certain parts of the organic law.

Also a resolution respecting settlers on public lands.

Also a resolution requesting the governor to have certain laws printed as speedily as possible.

When the speaker signed said bill and resolutions and the same were sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the governor, informing the house that he had approved and signed the following acts to wit. An act to divorce John Brownson and Lucinda his wife from the bonds of matrimony, Also an act authorising the payment of certain monies into the territorial treasury. An act declaring what laws shall be in force in [illegible] and repealing all laws and parts of laws coming within the purview of this act, also an act for the county of St Genevieve and for other purposes. Also an act supplementary to an act entitled an act ascertaining the fees of the several officers and persons therein named, and regulating the payment of costs on indictment the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr deMun from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the bill entitled an act altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts and for other purposes, when the speaker signed said bill and the same was sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

Mr Lane obtained leave of absence until the close of the session.

Mr deMun from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the bill to regulate the mode of judicial proceedings in certain cases and extending certain powers to the general court, Also the bill to divorce John W. Honey and Maria Antoinette his wife, late Maria Antoinette Labaddie from the bonds of matrimony, when the speaker signed said bill and the same were sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

The house adjourned till monday morning 10 o'clock.

At the commencement of the present term of the Boston Court of Common Pleas, an eminent wine merchant, who had been summoned to attend as a juryman, did not make his appearance in time to be impanelled. The hon. judge, with his usual urbanity of manner reproved the juryman for his tardiness, and said he should be obliged to *fine* him a pipe of Medeira. "I've one already *fined* to your service," replied the wine merchant.

State of the Press in Ireland.

Mr. John Magee, publisher of the Dublin Evening Post, was to be discharged from his majesty's jail in January, 1816, after he shall have paid £1000 to his sovereign, lord George the Third, defender of the faith, &c.—Mr. Magee's imprisonment commenced in July, 1813. His crime was *publishing the catholic resolutions of the county of Killkenny!!!*—A grand theme for a new oration by Governeur Morris.

The impartial reader will contract the different effects of *legitimate domination* in two countries, viz—In Ireland, the bulwark is persecuting the Catholics; whilst, in France, another bulwark is persecuting the protestants!

Balt. Amer.

A gentleman in Louisiana, we are informed by a correspondent in that country, has recently written a work, the object of which is to prove, that the Mississippi may be reduced within its banks, and that the swamps of Louisiana may be rendered dry and habitable; which the author conceives he has completely established. He has also formed an estimate of the quantity of labor necessary for the above purposes, and computes that part of it which will fall within the state of Louisiana at less than has already been expended on the levees. The most practicable means of accomplishing the above purposes are laid down, as he conceives, with clearness and precision. The necessary works for this purpose he further contends, ought to be immediately commenced, because in case of delay, the country will sustain an annual deteriration. It is said this work is to be published.

Nat. Intelligencer.

CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 16.

By Mr. *Easton*, the petition of Kenzie J. Forsyth, and the petition of Joseph Hertick.

DECEMBER 19

The motion of Mr. *Easton*, respecting the Missouri Lead Mines, offered yesterday, was taken up, modified in its language and agreed to.

JANUARY 3.

The following petitions were presented and referred to proper committees, viz.

By Mr. *Stephenson*, the petition of Wm. Pruett, praying for a pension.

By Mr *Jennings*, the petition of sundry inhabitants of the territory of Indiana, praying for rights of pre-emption to the lands on which they reside.

By Mr. *Stephenson*, the petition of the legislature of the territory of Illinois, praying that certain evils existing in the Judicial system of the said territory may be remedied, and that they may be empowered in future to pass laws regulating the courts of said territory.

JANUARY 8.

On motion of Mr. *Dana*,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing by law a port of entry at Louisville in the State of Kentucky.

JANUARY 8.

By Mr. Hulbert, the petition of the proprietors of the Boston Glass Manufactory, praying that such measures may be adopted as will afford to the manufactures of glass the security and encouragement necessary to the continuance of their manufactures.

By Mr. *Mills*, the petitions of the manufacturers of Cotton and woollen Cloth, in the counties of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden, Massachusetts, praying that the duties at present imposed on all cotton and woollen fabrics imported from foreign countries, may be increased; that the importation of cotton goods from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope may be prohibited; that American cotton and woollen fabrics may be exclusively used for the army and navy; that the existing duty on foreign indigo and olive oil, may be repealed; and that a National Bank may be established.

By Mr. *Johnson*, of Ky. the petition of the Lexington [illegible] Lead Manufacturing Company, praying that a duty of six cents per pound may be imposed on white lead imported from foreign countries.

By Mr *Marsh*, the petition of the Vermont Mineral Factory Company, heretofore presented.

By Mr. *Wendover*, the petition of the manufacturers of tobacco in the city of New York, praying that the duties on their manufacture may be repealed.

January 15.

The hon. Mr Easton, after stating to the house that by the act of the 3d March 1815, $5000 had been appropriated to discharge the claims of certain individuals on account of depredations committed by the Osage Indians; of that sum $3000 had been carried to the *surplus fund*, leaving

only $3000 now applicable to the discharge of such claims—that the secretary of the Missouri territory had made a return of claims pursuant to the abovementioned act, amounting to $4,680 85 cents. An appropriation therefore became necessary on the part of congress to cover the deficit, and to enable the department of war to discharge those claims which by the treaty with the Osage nation of Indians, are intended to be satisfied. It is stated by the war department that information has been received that other claims, though of an inconsiderable amount, contemplated by the treaty to be paid, may yet be brought forward—moved the following instruction to the committee of ways and means.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by law sufficient to discharge and satisfy the claims of such individuals as are entitled to compensation on account of depredations committed by the Osage Indians.

January 17.

Mr Eaton presented a resolution of the general assembly of the Missouri territory requesting congress to grant to commissioners of the county of Lawrence for the use of the county, a tract of 640 acres of land on which to fix the county seat and to erect public buildings which was read and refered to the committee on public lands.

The Bank of Virginia, refusing to enter appearance at the suit of an individual, to recover specie for one or more of their notes, a writ of *distringas* was on the 15th inst. served on the books, &c. and the Sheriff, aided by the Posse, took possesion of the Bank. The dispute is not yet adjusted, as we learn; but the business of the Bank goes on, as if though the process had not been served.

Every American we think must feel proud when he casts his eyes over the following paragraph taken from Niles' Weekly Register. We are sorry we cannot present our readers with a table of our naval battles at the present time. We may do it at some other.

"Of the twenty naval engagements which occurred during the war, between national vessels and private armed and national vessels, *seventeen* resulted in the capture or destruction of the enemy—and *two* only of the *five* victories of the British, if so they may be called, were gained by *any thing like an equality of force*, These two were the cases of the *Chesapeake* and *Argus*, in both which, however, the enemy was the superior. In the other cases of the *Essex*, the *President*, and the *flotilla* on lake Borgne, the opposing force was overwhelming. Abating, therefore, the capture of the *Hert* by the Essex from the list, as there was no equality in that "affair," and the account stands---AMERICAN victories, SEVENTEEN—BRITISH victories, TWO!! If to this we add the fearful difference between the killed and wounded on either side, we have a pretty just view of the vastly superior courage and skill of our seamen over the "lords of the ocean."

The Java Commodore Perry, has sailed from New-York. She is to be joined by the Macedonian, and will proceed to the Mediteranean to relieve Commodore Shaw. The United States and Constelation will return home. Com. Chauncey has received orders to have his ship, the Washington 74, in readiness for immediate service.

VOLCANO AT JAVA.

A letter from the island of Java dated the 20th of May last says, "A few days since a dreadful volcano eruption took place in the island of Sanbatea, to the eastward, which has been attended with the most destructive consequences. At Sourabaya the atmosphere was in entire darkness for two days, so as to give the appearance of midnight. At this place, which is at a considerable distance, the ashes discharged from the crater, fell in heaps. The noise produced from this awful visitation is beyond description, and caused a sensation among the inhabitants preculiary afflicting. The sea rose six feet above it ordinary level, almost instantaneously, causing the destruction of many lives and vessels. In short the damage sustained has been exceedingly great, many who were in affluence before this dreadful catastrophe took place, are reduced to the greatest distress.

Governor Strong of Massachusetts, in a speech to the legislature of that state on the 10th ult. informed them of his determination to retire to private life so soon as his present period of service expires.

A most awful and melancholy transaction took place at New-Fairland Conn. on the morning of the 2d inst. Abel H. Platt, in a fit of insanity, murdered his wife and two children, and afterwards took his own life. He was but 32 years of age, in easy circumstances with a spotless character, a beloved wife and two beautiful children.

Mortality at New-York. On the week ending the, 30th Dec. last, the city Inspector reports the death of 79 persons; 15 of which were by consumption and 20 by Small Pox,

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By Authority.

AN ACT

Erecting a part of the counties of St. Louis and St Charles into a separate county by the name of Howard county.

BE it enacted by the general assembly of the Territory of Missouri, That all that part of the county of St Louis, and all that part of the county of St Charles and bounded as follows to wit. Beginning at the mouth of the great Osage river, thence up said river, and in the middle of the main channel thereof unto the Osage boundary line, thence north with said boundary line to the river Missouri, thence up the river Missouri and in the middle of the main channel thereof to a point opposite the mouth of the Kansas river, thence with the indian boundary line (as described in a proclamation of the governor issued the ninth day of March 1815) northwardly one hundred and forty miles. Thence eastward with the said line to the main dividing ridge of high ground between the rivers Mississippi and Missouri, thence with said ridge of high ground to the main fork of the river Cedar, thence down said river to the river Missouri, thence down the river Missouri and in the middle of the main channel thereof to the mouth of the great Osage river the place of beginning, is hereby laid off and erected into a separate and distinct county which shall be called and known by the name of Howard county.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That William Head, Benjamin Estill, David Jones, David Kinkaid and Stephen Cole be and are hereby appointed commissioners with full powers and authority to point and fix upon the most suitable place in said county whereon to erect a court house and jail, and the place whereon they or a majority of them shall agree, shall be and is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of justice, for said county of Howard.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the courts to be holden in the said county of Howard, shall be held at such place as the commissioners or a majority of them shall adjudge most convenient until a permanent place be fixed on by said commissioners, and a court house and jail erected thereon, Provided, That the first courts shall be held for said county at the house of Joseph Jolly at Coles fort, unless said commissioners shall previously point out a place for holding said courts. Provided however, That the court shall not be removed from the place herein pointed out for holding courts, till the circuit courts shall be satisfied that there is a sufficient jail erected at the place to be agreed on by said commissioners, then said court shall order the said court to be holden at such place thereafter.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, The said William Head, Benjamin Estill, David Jones, David Kinkaid and Stephen Cole are hereby declared commissioners of the court house and jail of the county of Howard and they or a majority of them are hereby fully authorised and empowered to purchase or receive as a donation a title to such lot or parcel of land as they or a majority of them shall judge most convenient as a seat for the aforesaid publick buildings containing not less than fifty acres, nor more than two hundred acres, and they the said commissioners are hereby authorised and empowered to take and receive to them and their heirs, executors and administrators, for the use of the said county of Howard from the person or persons of whom they may receive or purchase a good and sufficient warranted deed or deeds in fee simple for such lot or parcel of land; which said deed or deeds shall be to them in trust for the said county of Howard. And the said land so by them acquired, they or a majority of them shall cause to be laid off into lots or squares, and the lots or squares so to be laid off (reserving such as may be necessary for publick buildings) shall be sold by and under the direction of said commissioners or a majority of them for ready money or on such credit, not exceeding one year as they shall deem expedient for the good of the county, and that said commissioners or a majority of them shall make and execute and deliver to the purchasers of each lot by them sold a good and sufficient deed or deeds in the name of the said commissioners with such warrantee as they may receive when they purchase the same. Provided, That said commissioners shall not execute to such purchasers any deed or deeds for any lot, so by them sold unless they shall receive full payment of the purchase money for said lot or lots, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. And the proceeds of such sale or sales after paying the purchase money or price of such lands shall be by them applied and appropriated, first to the building a sufficient jail, and the remainder (if any) towards building a court house and other publick buildings. And the commissioners or a majority of them are hereby authorised and directed to let the public buildings aforesaid or either of them to the lowest bidder, first giving thirty days previous notice thereof at three of the most public places in said county on such plan as they or a majority of them shall think most proper.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory as soon as may be to notify the commissioners of their several appointments, and the commissioners so appointed before they enter upon the duties of their office shall take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace of said county of Howard faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties assigned them by this act, and shall moreover give bond with at least two sufficient securities to be approved of by the judge of the circuit court of said county; conditioned that they will faithfully and honestly appropriate and dispose of all and every part of the monies or property that shall come into their hands as commissioners aforesaid to the sole use and benefit of said county and to carry into full force and effect the objects of this act. And further if there shall be a surplus remaining in their hands after the object of this act is complied with, they and each of them will under the direction of the circuit court of said county of Howard, pay the same into the treasury of said county or to any other person or persons, the said court shall direct, which said bond shall be given to the governor of this territory and his successors in office, for the use of the said county of Howard, and the said commissioners shall moreover render at each term of the circuit court for the said county a just and true account how far they have proceeded under this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any of the said commissioners shall refuse to act, or their office by any other means become vacated, the circuit court shall appoint others in the place of those who shall refuse to act or whose offices become vacant, who shall in cases comply with the requisitions of this act in the same manner the commissioners aforesaid are directed and required to do. And the said commissioners appointed under this act shall receive from time to time such reasonable compensation out of the county treasury, which shall be allowed by the circuit court of said county of Howard.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That when the said commissioners or those who may hereafter be appointed under this act shall have fully and completely discharged and fulfilled the duties herein assigned to them, it shall be their duty at the next circuit court thereafter, to present to said court all their accounts and proceedings under this act, for final settlement. And it shall be the duty of said court immediately to proceed to settle and adjust all said accounts and proceedings, on which said final settlement, if the court is satisfied that the commissioners have done their duty as herein assigned them, the court shall give said commissioners respectively a discharge from the duties assigned them, and shall cause their clerk to enter satisfaction on the bond or bonds of such commissioners. And if any lands shall remain in the hands of such commissioners at the time of such settlement whether acquired by purchase or donation under this act, the commissioners shall respectively make and execute a release or quit claim to the governor, in trust for said county for all lands thus remaining vested in them as commissioners, and the court or such person or persons appointed for that purpose shall have full power to sell and dispose of such land or lots for the use of the said county, in as full and ample a manner as the said commissioners would have had before such settlement and discharge, and the proceeds of the sale of such land or lots shall be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county of Howard.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of March next the county of Howard shall be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county. Provided, That it shall be lawful for the sheriffs coroners, constables and collectors of the counties of Saint Louis and Saint Charles to do and perform all the duties which they are or may be required to do in the said counties of Saint Louis and Saint Charles as before the taking effect of this act, and all suits and actions which are now pending in the counties of Saint Louis and Saint Charles previous to the taking effect of this act, shall be tried and determined in the same manner as tho' a division had not taken place. And the said pleas, actions and suits both civil and criminal which shall be pending in the counties of Saint Louis and Saint Charles at the time this act takes effect shall be prosecuted and carried into final judgment and execution, and all fees, fines, judgments and forfeitures which shall be then due, or which may become due in pursuance of suits, processes, taxes or proceedings, then commenced or served shall be collected in the same manner as if this act had never been passed. And all administrators executors and guardians who now live in or hereafter may remove to said county of Howard who may have before the taking effect of this act administered on any estate or may have taken on him or them the execution of any last will and testament or the administration of any estate or the guardianship of any minor or his estate, which guardianship, administrator or executorship shall have been commenced within the counties of St. Louis or St. Charles, such executor, administrator or guardian, shall make final settlement in the county where such administration, executorship or guardianship was commenced and be subject to the like proceedings as they would have been subject to if this act had not passed.

Sec. 9 Be it further enacted, That any justice of the peace in the county of Howard who acted as such while it was included in the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles shall have full power to proceed in all cases commenced or judgments given before the taking effect of this act, in as full a manner as if such suits had been commenced or judgments given before him as a justice of the peace of the county of Howard, and any person who now acts as a justice of the peace in those parts of the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles, which fall into the county of Howard, and who may not be appointed a justice of the peace in the county of Howard, shall deliver to some justice of the peace of the township in which he resides, all dockets, documents and papers which may belong or relate to his office of justice of the peace, whole safe and undefaced, and the justice to whom they are delivered shall receive the same and give a receipt therefor, and whose duty it shall be to proceed on such docket, documents and papers in the same manner as the justice delivering them could have done, had this act not been passed. The aforesaid county of Howard shall belong to the northern circuit, and the circuit judge for the northern circuit shall on or before the first day of March next appoint a clerk for the circuit court for the said county of Howard, which clerk shall be qualified, in every respect perform the same duties and be entitled to the same fees and emoluments that other clerks of the circuit courts now are or hereafter may be by law.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the circuit courts shall be held at the place of holding courts in said county of Howard on the second mondays in July, October and April annually, and the first term in said county shall not be till the second Monday in July.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the superior court shall hold their special session of the superior court for the trial of capital offences and appoint a clerk in the said county of Howard, at the place appointed by this act for holding the circuit court, and said terms shall commence on the same days that are by this act appointed for the holding the said circuit courts therein in every respect as is provided by an act passed the present session of the general Assembly entitled 'An act altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts of this territory and for other purposes.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

JAMES CALDWELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO RICE JONES,
President pro tempore of the Legislative Council.
Approved—January 23d, 1816.
WM CLARK,
Governor of the Missouri Territory.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of E. noch Carmack dec'd. All those having any claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 15. *Nathan Boone.*

FOR SALE,

A mulattoe Boy, about fourteen years old, now in the town of St. Louis. Enquire of Robert Wash Esq. who is authorised to sell said boy.

Feb. 27th.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Charless,

Some time ago, I wrote a communication which was published in your gazette, of July. 27th, the object of which was to correct as far as I was able, some erroneous public impressions which had gone forth under very inauspicious circumstances, and to call the slumbering sentinels of justice to their posts. The immediate cause of that publication was the information (which has not yet been contradicted) that men were tried by regulators for hogstealing; and that those regulators applied to the bank in St. Louis for assistance. This sufficient. ly proves the connexion existing between them, without resorting to the demonstration of that fact by arguments drawn from the general diffusion of a *regulating spirit*, and the inevitable consequences of their dangerous precepts and examples. In doing what I conceived to be the duty of a good citizen, and what, certainly every member of society has a right to do, I was as moderate as the occasion would permit; and, from the silence which succeeded the publication, was induced to believe that the truth of every thing contained in it was felt and acknowledged. Nor was I undeceived in this opinion until I saw in your last Saturday's paper a piece signed 'Castigator' (a name *applicable* enough to a regulator) wherein he accuses me of having made 'an unwarrantable attack' upon a set of men who, he pretends to think, are the most worthy members of society. That piece was evidently written by a *regulator*, one, who by his own act has rendered the support of violent disorganising practices synonymous with self defence. It is not at all strange that he should wish to exculpate himself and the society to which he belongs, and to deceive the public into the belief that they acted *entirely* from praiseworthy and honorable motives; but that he should have the unblushing impudence to avow that he and his society deliberately acted in 'violation of law,' and there to expect the approbation, or even the *moderate censure* of the public, is indeed wonderful. He acknowledges that they treated the law with wilful contempt; then how absurd is it to pretend to 'venerate the political institutions of America!' In a republic there is no barrier against violence and usurpation but *law*, no safety for the rights of individuals or the existance of government but the inviolable sanctity of settled principles: when these are disregarded and set at naught there is no light to guide, no hand to direct, no object to attract to one point the distracted members of a divided community. The deliberate fracture of republican governments requires the strictest rule & order—throw it into confusion, and it is destroyed. It is not so in monarchies, riots and convulsions may sometimes serve to consolidate and strengthen them: the form of government may be subverted and the political institutions almost annihilated, yet the hereditary tyrant is a common rallying for the most discordant opinions, a *nucleus* around which the scattered forces of the state seldom fail, sooner or later to meet and combine. For us there is no safety but implicit obedience to the law and a zealous adherence to the constitution; and hear the regulators set at defiance: they can never therefore, be justified on principle, and so sensible are they of this that even their warmest advocate (the Castigator) can conjure up no excuse but the miserable hackneyed plea of necessity. There is hardly a crime in the black catalogue of human depravity which will not admit of this deliberate contemptable plea—it is equally ready for the robber who demands your purse with his pistol at your throat, and the ambitious chief who climbs to power over the ruins of his country. But what was this pretended necessity! It is alleged that the law was inadequate to the punishment of offenders, and that if force were not resorted to they would go with impunity. I admit that the statute specially made for the punishment of counterfeiters, is in part defective; but I assert (and no regulator who can spell over the title of a law will dare to contradict me) that the passers of base notes may, and might for years past have been punished *according to law*, with sufficient severity. If it be true, as common fame reports, that a man was whipped without mercy for *altering* the genuine notes of the Kentucky bank, the legal defect complained of is a mere pretext; for the law on that head is full and clear; but I suppose their furious zeal for the public good rendered it quite idle and unnecessary for them to *read the law* before they clamored about its defects.

Forgery is a crime very difficult to prove especially when the person whose hand is counterfeited lives at a distance; and therefore offenders will often escape merited punishment: but what must we think of a set of men who, for this reason, would commit the grossest violations of private rights, and sap the foundation of civil society? Peaceable citizens would have preferred to bear an evil for a short time rather than hazard their reputations, and set an example which, to say the least of it, is very dangerous; particularly as the legislature was expected very soon, to assemble, and would doubtless apply an immediate remedy.—If half the pains which were taken to punish the swindlers in an unlawful and wicked manner, had been employed to effectuate a legal condemnation, the country would have been as speedily relieved from the evil and many of our fellow citizens would have escaped the imputation of disturbers of the peace and contemners of the civil authority.—To admit for a moment that there was a 'necessity'—who are these 'honorable' gentlemen, who are so reluctantly constrained to wrest the sword of justice from the hand of law; and who made them the judges of public necessity or the guardians of public safety? There were many among them, whom the laws of this territory do not permit to exercise the right of suffrage, and who were incompetent to decide, as jurors, upon the lives and property of their fellow citizens.

And shall men thus excluded by the law from the exercise of the lowest functions of legislative and judicial authority, arrogate to themselves a dispensing power over the very constitution of the government? No, God forbid.

I do not, nor did I ever deny that there were men in the regulating society whose general characters are praiseworthy and honorable—men for whom, notwithstanding their reprehensible conduct in this particular, I entertain a high respect. But they are men of experienced conduct and tested principles, the uniform probity of whose deportment has rendered it improper hastily to ascribe their actions to an unworthy motive: the bulk of that society, however, has no such claim upon the charitable interpretation of the public. Men who have not earned a character of imputative rectitude must be reduced to the common standard, and their intentions appreciated according to the manifest tendency of their actions. All men have their errors; and the errors of men of genius or acquirements being more easy to imitate than their virtues, inferior minds who want either the talent or enterprise to rise by their own exertions, but who follow servilely 'in the wake of others,' catch at the faults of their superiors, and think themselves on the same level because they commit the same excesses. This I take to be the case with the regulating society

The 'Castigator' tells us that the regulators certainly did *some good*; they stopped the circulation of counterfeit bank notes in St. Louis: I admit it freely, but they did good like the stupid boy who set his father's house on fire in order to kill the fleas with which it was infested.

It would be ludicrously comic, if it did not involve such serious consequences, to hear a man talk with apparent earnestness of the 'fair examinations and confessions' taken before the *republic spirited gentlemen*. He should have told us the manner in which the examination was conducted, and the means by which the guilty were forced to confess their crimes: but as he has not thought fit to do so, I will endeavor to supply his omissions from the best information I have been able to obtain. When an individual was suspected, the *presiding regulator* ordered out a detachment, armed with all manner of offensive weapons, to bring the accused forthwith (dead or alive) into his presence—and this generally in the night (whether from fear or shame I know not.) His judges, who are also his accusors, evidence and jury, proceed to the immediate determination of the cause, without allowing the prisoner a moment's indulgence to prepare his defence or procure his witnesses: and thus, the poor wretch is arrested, arraigned, convicted and the sentence of *the club law* put in rigorous execution, in the space of one night. The confessions of which he speaks, were generally obtained by dint of *torture*. When there was not sufficient evidence to produce full and immediate conviction the prisoner was admonished to confess his guilt; if he refused, he was threatened with the severest punishment—if still obstinate, the most athletic of his judges alternately took the whip, and the prisoner being stripped naked, was literally *scourged into confession*. It might be difficult to prove the fact in the ordinary manner; but where is the scoundrel with a back so callous as to bear in sullen silence the excruciating torments of the *cow hide*, and not disclose his crimes and his accomplices! These are the 'fair examinations'—these are the 'confessions' spoken of, and thus this impotent 'Castigator' adds mockery and insult to accumulated outrage!—There is more than one instance in which their wretched victims, while under the torture have accused the innocent of crime of which they never thought, but the moment they were relieved from pain and fear, have recanted *upon their* oaths, every syllable they had uttered. A worthy member of our legislature has been thus accused; and had it not been his good fortune to possess a weight of character sufficient to put his enemies to shame, his person might have been grossly abused and his reputation ruined forever.

If, with the humility becoming the magnitude of their offences, the regulators had thrown themselves on the mercy of a charitable public, they might have been pardoned, but they never could have expected praise.

I have heard a member of the regulating society boast of official sanction: I hope it was a calumny, propagated merely for the purpose of giving an air of popularity to their measures, and blunting the edge of opposition.

I shall not condescend to rebut the vile insinuation of being the advocate of swindlers, but shall leave the foul fugitious aspersion to recoil on the head of him who is not only so insolent as to acknowledge his contempt of law, but has the insensibility to publish his misdeeds.

A Friend to Order.

February 20, 1816.

P. S. If I were so disposed, I could give some hints concerning *names and officers*, which would make certain *well dressed people* hang their heads with shame.

A Friend to Order.

PARIS, NOV. 9.

Private Letters from Naples, give new details on the death of Murat. He was not the only one condemned; twenty-nine of his accomplices were shot with him. When the execution took place, no regard was paid to the rank or trade of these rebels; they were shot according to the alphabetical order of their names, and Murat was the seventh. The execution lasted half an hour.

PARIS, NOV. 18.

The Times contains a copy of a libel, in which the massacre of the Protestants at Nismes is attributed to the Catholics. In France, it is well known that the occurrences in that part of the Kingdom were by no means occasioned by the difference of religions.

The King of Naples has presented to Prince Talleyrand a Duchy in Italy.

The long narratives from the London papers of a serious controversy between the British Residents at Canton, and the Chinese Viceroy are of old dates; and later accounts expressly declare that they had been amicably settled, the intercourse restored, and business prosecuted as heretofore.

Bos. Cen.

Storm in Madeira.

Capt. Pease, arrived in New York from Madeira informs, that on the 25th October a violent storm commenced and continued two days there, doing immense injury to the vineyards, destroying 14 houses and sweeping away all the bridges on the Island. Ib.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

Louis's parliament, especially that branch which nick-named the chambers of deputies, are so furiously factious & intolerant, that they would not suffer a member lately to speak on the subject of the murders committed on the protestants. The greater part of the assembly started from their seats at the sound of the speaker's voice, and bellowed to *order*! When a notorious fact dare not be mentioned, there must be great liberty of debate!

Columbian.

From the returns we have seen from Baltimore, there is very little doubt of the election of Gen. SAMUEL SMITH to the House of Representatives, vice N. R. Moore, resigned.

ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER is chosen a Senator in Congress from the state of Maryland for six years from the fourth day of March last. The votes was,

For Mr. Harper,	45
J. T. Mason,	41

A lean majority, truly!

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent, dated Bordeaux, Dec. 20.

"I forward you by the Maria, Capt. Copeland, the latest Paris papers containing the trial and execution of the unfortunate Marshal Ney. Exile and death will probably be the fate of many gallant spirits whose principal crime has been that they foresaw, submission would plunge their country in the present disgraceful situation; they fought against the Allies to avert the calamity and have been foil'd in their attempt by treachery and the want of support from their countrymen, but certain it is, that torrents of the blood of Frenchmen will hereafter flow to establish what they have failed in.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 24.

We have received a letter from Mr. Boulvin, indian agent at Prairie, du Chein, of a late date. Mr. B. describes his situation as extremely irksome, surrounded by hostile savages who are in the daily habit of intercourse with the British traders urging them to hold themselves in readiness for another war; that the French government having now joined the English, the Americans would be attacked in the spring—enjoining it on the indians to prevent the American troops ascending the Mississippi to the Prairie, and in no wise to dispose of any of their lands. They are invited to a grand council to be held at Malden, where they will receive presents from their English father, also be instructed in the kind of department they are to exhibit to the Americans.

We are authorised to state, that John Scott is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected.

Copy of a letter from Col. R. Easton to the editor, dated Washington City, January 26th 1816.

The president has, on the resolution moved by Mr Robertson (the member from Louisiana) just communicated to Congress, the translation of a letter addressed to the Secretary of State, by the Spanish minister, wherein he demands as a kind of preliminary to negociation, that West Florida shall be delivered up to the King his master. That Toledo, Herrera, Dr. Robertson and others, whom he names, and whom he demands as the ringleaders of a banditti of perfidious traitors, incendiaries and conspirators, shall also be delivered up by our government for trial and punishment. That the flags of Carthagenia and Mexico shall not be permitted to enter our ports. He further states that citizens of Louisiana, Georgia &c. are constantly joining the gang of vagabonds (as he stiles them) in the warfare against the dominions of his Catholic Majesty, and flocking to the standard of the insurgents; which is evidence to him, that if they be not authorised, at least, it is a proof that they are tolerated so to do by those states.—He further states that Herrera (who stiles himself minister from the Mexican republic to the United States) has issued a great number of blank commissions (say 1000) to Toledo, to be by him filled out, at discretion, and gives an enraptured account of that country.—And further states (without naming the point where) that 3000 troops are now embodied in Kentucky, 300 in Tennessee, and a number more in Louisiana, for the purpose of joining the traitorous band &c. The secretary of State has answered this extraordinary demand & communication in an ingenious and masterly manner, bringing first into view the wrongs on the part of Spain practised towards the United States, disclaiming any authority on the part of our citizens to join the revolutionists in Mexico or elsewhere in the Spanish territories, denying any information on the part of the executive in relation to the fact that troops are embodying in Kentucky or elsewhere in the United States, asking the Spanish minister (the Chevalier de Onis,) as he has not stated, to state the point at which such rendezvous is making, and assuring him that if any of our citizens are so concerned they shall be apprehended and brought to justice. That the President had issued his proclamation & procured the Governors of Louisiana and the Mississippi Territory to issue their proclamations forbidding all enterprises of the kind on the part of our citizens. But, that our government should be called upon to deliver up to his Catholic Majesty *his own subjects or those of a foreign power for practices or offences committed within his own territories*, was altogether inadmissible.

I send you this hasty sketch as well as I could recollect from hearing the documents read, as soon as they are printed you shall have them in full.

(Signed) R. EASTON.

STEAM MILL.

The Members of the Steam Mill Company are requested to meet at the dwelling house of Lieut. Samuel Gillham, in Goshen (Madison County, Illinois Ter.) on the 16th day of April next, for the purpose of appointing five directors for managing the business of said Company, and to do any other business that may be thought necessary.

Joseph Meacham, Clk.

Alton, Feb. 16th, 1816.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

NOTICE.

To Joseph Michel, Stephen Michel and Napoleon Michel, heirs of Joseph Michel, deceased, and to Robert M'Cay surviving executor of the estate of Joseph Michel dec'd. and guardian of the infant children, & all others whom it may concern.

Please to take notice, that I will apply to the honorable circuit court for the county of New Madrid, on the second monday in June next, to appoint commissioners according to law, for the purpose of making a partition of all tract or tracts, lot or lots of land, within the county aforesaid, of which as heirs and guardian as aforesaid you and myself are or may be proprietors, under such directions as the court may think proper to give

MATTHEW BOGLIO,
By his Attorney.
R. WASH.

St Louis, Jan 24th. 1816. 5t-84

FOUND

This day by the subscriber, near Vanorsdal's Ferry, fifty dollars in bank paper. The owner may have the same by giving a reasonable description thereof, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

Wm. Mears.

Feb. 9.

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the materials and stock in trade of his late partner Wm Follis, takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the business of *fancy Chairmaking, Painting, Turning making of Spinning wheels* and *Glazing, painting* and the *repairing of Carriages*, in the same house he formerly inhabited.

Contracts or bargains made by my late partner the said William Follis or any other person will not be binding on the subscriber from this date.

Samuel Williams.

January 25th, 1816. 3t. 82.

NOTICE.

"*Do unto others as you would have them do unto you*"

William Russel esq. of St Louis, having left with me for collection sundry notes and demands on persons in this and the Illinois territory; those who are indebted to him will by paying shortly, comply with the above precept in addition to saving themselves some trouble and expence, as I am instructed to bring suits against several, if they do not pay very soon.

Charles Lucas.

St. Louis, Jan. 29th, 1816.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Hillebran late of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned Administratrix and Administrator. Persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for adjustment.

Margaret Hillebran,
Adm'rix.
Jonathan Hillebran,
Adm'tor.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, to all persons indebted to the estate of John Piper, deceased, to make immediate payment to the undersigned. And persons having demands against said estate are desired to present their accounts for settlement.

Michael Keeney, Administrator.
Temperance Keeney, Administratrix,
On said estate.

St. Charles, Feb'y. 2d, 1816.

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Bowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

Moses Scott, has just received and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Aull, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Have opened at Louisville, Kentucky

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W Aull & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N. B The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, and Peltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec 1, 1815. 3m

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL SCIENCE LOTTERY, No. I.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	15,000		15,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
20	500		10,000
20	200		4,000
40	100		4,000
80	50		4,000
100	20		2,000
8000	10		80,000
8,271 Prizes,			168,000

15,729 Blanks. ☞*Less than 2 Blanks to a Prize.*

The first 4,000 blanks to be entitled to $10 each subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Part of the above Prizes to be determined as follows:

1st drawn number	1st day	500
do	3	500
do	5	500
do	7	500
do	9	500
do	11	1,000
do	13	500
do	15	500
do	17	500
do	19	500
do	20	2,000
do	22	500
do	24	500
do	25	500
do	27	500
do	29	500
do	30	25,000
do	32	500
do	34	500
do	36	500
do	40	500

The drawing will positively commence in the city of New-York on the first Tuesday in December next, and continue at the rate of 500 Tickets each day until completed. Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing is ended.

Samuel L. Mitchill,
Mass Kent,
Jeremiah Johnson, } Man'rs.
Charles D. Cooper,
John M'Lean.

A few tickets in the above lottery for sale by

C. W. Hunter & Co.

NOTE.—A correct list of each days drawing is regularly received by mail. Tickets examined gratis, and prizes paid immediately.

C. W. H. & Co.

St Louis, Jan. 15th, 1816. 6t-82

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, where good provender and attentive hostlers will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Pebbels.

St. Louis, January 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1812, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period.

January 25th, 1816.

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20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from a *public waggon*, in St. Louis, on the night of the 26th inst, a strong, square made, black Horse, switch tail, branded L L on the nigh hip, near fifteen hands high, 5 years old next spring, shod all round. The above reward and all reasonable expences will be paid on delivering the horse, and securing the thief, or *ten dollars* for the horse.

J. M'GUNNEGLE,
Brig. Q. M.

Belle Fontaine, January 30th, 1816.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers, Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Jno. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Dec. 28th, 1815.

NEW GOODS.

HOLMES & ELLIOTT have just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

adapted for the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell low for CASH or PELTRY. They have their store in the stone house, on Main street, nearly opposite Mathew Kerr's store.

St. Louis, February 14th, 1816

NOTICE.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of K. Turner, dec'd. late of St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims legally proven for adjustment within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Stephen Maddox, Exe'r.

February 14th, 1816.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against cutting wood off my tract of land, situate below the village of Carondelet, and bounded as follows, 10 arpens front by 40 in depth, commencing at the river des Peres, where the cart road leading to the village of Carondelet crosses the river Gravois, so as to include the mouth of said river Gravois, being the tract granted by concession to Don Gabriel Cerre by Mr. Manuel Perez, late Lieutenant Governor of upper Louisiana.

Any person or persons found trespassing as aforesaid, on the above described tract of land, after this date, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

Abraham Gallatin.

St. Louis, Feb 14th, 1816.

LOOK HERE!!!

The subscriber will be absent some time, and those indebted to him will find their notes and accounts left with Doctor Quarles, at the Drug Store of Simpson & Quarles.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Feb. 2d 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A negro women and her child, she is well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country, is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 10th.

TAKEN UP

By Joseph James, living in the village of St. Ferdinand, county of St. Louis, one bay horse, supposed to be ten years old, above thirteen hands three inches high, some white on each hind foot, and some saddle spots; no brands perceivable. Appraised to twenty five dollars, by John Bush & John Potter, this 3d, day of February 1816.—Before me

S. Magil, J. P.

Recorded 3d, February 1816,
True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Robert Emerson, living in the township of St. Ferdinand, a black and white cow supposed to be three years old last spring, marked with a hole in each ear, appraised to eight dollars. Also a brindled steer supposed to be one year old last spring, marked with a crop in the left ear, and an under bit in the right, appraised to five dollars, by George Kelly and Nathan Ramey, this 18th of January 1816, Before me.

S. Magil, J. P.

Copy attested,

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 2, 1816. [No. 387.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVETISER.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the 24th, I transmit two letters from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain, to the secretary of state with his answer.

JAMES MADISON,

January 25th 1816.

Translation of a letter from the Minister of Spain to the Secretary of State, dated Washington, December 30, 1815.

SIR.

The diplomatic relations between the king, my master, and the United States, being happily restored, and both governments being disposed, mutually to strengthen the ties of the most pure and perfect friendship, it is my duty to inform the president of whatever may contribute to so desirable an object; and remove the obstacles which may prevent it. On the important points on which this note must turn, I have written to you under other circumstances less favorable than the present, I will now confine myself to a plain and simple explanation of them.

The first of these points is, that the direct and official relations between Spain and the United States, having been broken off, since the year 1808, the affairs of both nations, as well as their respective frontiers, should now be placed in the same state and situation in which they were at that period; and that, in conformity to this principle, the part of West Florida, which the United States took possession of during the glorious insurrection of Spain, and have retained until this day, should be restored to his catholic majesty. This just and conciliatory measure, at the same time that it will convince the king, my master, of the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of the American government, and of their disposition to arrange and terminate amicably the several points of negociation, will not, in the least, impair the right which it may believe it has to the whole, or a part of the territory occupied, since it will remain subject, exactly as it was before its occupation, to a frank and friendly discussion between the two governments.

The second point is as simple and obvious as the first, and I will treat of it with that confidence, with which I ought to be inspired by the indisputable justice of my opportunity, the justification of the American government, and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and it is universally public and notorious, that a factious band of insurgents and incendiaries continue with impunity, in the province of Louisiana and especially in New Orleans and Natchitoches, the uninterrupted system of raising and arming troops to light the flame of revolution in the kingdom of New Spain, and to rob the pacific inhabitants of the dominions of the king, my master. The invasion of the internal provinces, the horrible assassinations committed in San Antonio de Bexar, and the names of the perfidious perpetrators of such unheard of crimes, have acquired the publicity, which great crimes always will acquire. All Louisiana has witnessed these armaments; the public enlistments (los enganches publicos;) the transportation of arms; the junction of the insurgents and their hostile and warlike march from the territory of this republic against the possessions of a friendly and neighboring power; neither treaties, nor the laws, nor the indignation of well disposed citizens, nor even the proclamation of the president of the first of September last, intended to restrain these highway robbers, have been sufficient to stop their nefarious plans. On the contrary, they prosecute them with the greatest audacity, vaunting, more and more exasperated at seeing the glorious triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion of his subjects to an adored monarch, and the approaching re-establishment of the relations between our respective nations. It is known to me, that they are now enlisting, in New Orleans, men for other expeditions, both by land and water, to invade again the dominions of his catholic majesty, under the direction of ringleaders José Alvarez de Toledo, and José Manuel de Herrera, who had just arrived at that city, with the appointment (as he says) of Minister to the United States, from the self styled Mexican Congress, who has delivered to Toledo fifteen hundred commissions in blank from that body of insurgents, that he may confer them on a like number of officers which he is recruiting in the territory of this Union. I omit mentioning to you other innumerable facts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these armaments, and the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations and the authority of the best writers on public law, would give a right to the king my master, to require of this government to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries, enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but to shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the President orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say: José Alvarez de Toledo; Anaya Ortega; the self-styled minister, Manuel de Herrera; Doctor Robinson, Humbert; Majors Piere and Preire and their followers, that they may be punished with all the rigor, which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised may be disarmed and dispersed and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromit the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments. The President cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals who boast of recognizing no law subordination or moral principle, as the protection and support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New Orleans, contrary to his express orders. His excellency, as he is encharged by this republic with watching over its security and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make war against a friendly power from the territory of this confederation compromitting its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws, and his prudence offers to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty the just indignation with which the United States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries. I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the president and yourself, that the point of which I treat, is not one under the civil (or municipal) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the most sacred laws which bind together nations mutually—perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the Union, of which the king, my master, gives information, with positive and notorious proofs, to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been executed, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquents to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last point is reduced to this; that the president will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the United States, vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Carthagena, of the Mexican congress, of Buenos Ayres, or of the other places which have revolted against the authority of the king, my master, nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land, or to sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, and much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea to destroy and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulations in the treaties between Spain and the United States, and diametrically opposed to the general principles of public security and good faith, and to the law of nations, produces the most melancholy effects on the interest and the property of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Carthagena, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged; and it is, consequently, an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarchy, and against the sovereignty of the king, my master, to admit vessels from such places, manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are all pirates, who do not respect any flag, are justly considered the disgrace of the seas, and are execrated by all nations.

The three proceeding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delicacy of this government to suppose, that it could delay under any pretext, to determine on them in the manner I have proposed, & which I have an express order to request (solicitar,) in the name of the king, my master. The prompt interposition of the president, that his majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony of his friendly disposition towards Spain, an evident proof that he is determined to put an end to the incalculable extortions and injuries which Spain has suffered, for the space of seven years, from the gang of adventurers who have assailed her from the bosom of this republic; a means of fixing the frank and sincere system of good neighborhood which so much interests both states: and finally, a sure preliminary to the removal of all the difficulties which may present themselves in the negotiations, which ought to terminate all the pending discussions between the two governments, and to fix for ever between them a perpetual and solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the president gives all the attention which is due to affairs of such transcendant importance, and yields to my solicitations, I can assure his excellency, and yourself, that there will be nothing which the king, my master, which will not be disposed to do, to satisfy this republic which may be compatible with his dignity and with the interests of his subjects.

I renew to you the assurances of my particular respect, and of my constant desire to please you, and pray God to preserve your life many years.

(Signed) LUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, Dec. 30th, 1815.

Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

Translation which accompanied a Note of the 21 January, 1816, from the Chevalier de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR

Since the last note I had the honor to address you, under the date of the 30th December, I have received positive information that the expedition which the traitor Toledo was preparing in New Orleans, against the dominions of the king, my master, has been suspended until the arrival at that city of two bodies of troops, one thousand men from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, commanded by two American citizens, that were to be united in twenty-four days to the army of the insurgents. I abstain, sir, from offering to you any observations on a subject of such high importance, and so well established. I am well persuaded that his excellency the President will easily perceive that if the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, continue, as they do, allowing their citizens to commit hostilities against a friendly power, notwithstanding the orders he has issued for dispersing and disarming the gang of *desperadoes*, headed by Toledo, Humbert, Anaya, Bernardo Gutierier, Istrudactor Robinson, majors Lurie and Preire, and their followers, the king, my master, will have reason to suspect, that if those meetings are not authorized by the government, they are at least tolerated. All the assurances I may give to my sovereign, of the friendly dispositions of his excellency the president, will not suffice, when compared with the evident proofs I had the honor to communicate to you in this and my former note; particularly when his majesty is well convinced of the resources and authority of the federal government, and the promptitude with which their orders are strictly observed in the whole Union. I do not entertain any apprehension of the result of the expedition of these incendiaries. The European wars being terminated, his majesty will be able to direct all his attention and his powerful armies, to stifle at once the growth of that insurrection; but the philanthropic heart of my sovereign, the humanity by which he is distinguished, and which constitutes the character of the Spanish nation, induced him to wish to re-establish order among the seduced, rather by mildness than by the force of arms, which cannot be effected without the effusion of the blood of his beloved subjects. This object cannot fail to be obtained as soon as the Mexican insurgents, and those of the internal provinces, cease to be furnished by the citizens of this republic, with arms, ammunition, and troops.

I shall never have the vain presumption to offer you, or the wise magistrate that is at the head of this administration, any observations on the consequences that might result against the interests of this republic by the independence of Spanish America. My wishes are only directed to equal you in moderation, and to re establish, on the most firm and permanent basis, the relations between our governments. This sincere desire will I hope, serve as an apology for me, while I take the liberty to present an hypothesis in this note.

I grant, for a moment, that all the Mexican empire erects itself into an independent state; that it adopts the wise constitution of this confederation; establishes a complete system of legislation and, finally, that it enjoys all the blessings of liberty, in the same full extent as this republic. It is beyond question that the climate of Mexico is more temperate than that of the United States; the soil richer and more productive; the productions and fruits more abundant, rich, and of a superior quality; and that provisions, labor, wood, houses, clothing, &c. are, in consequence of the mildness and regularity of the climate, much cheaper than in this country. If this event should take place, do you not think, sir, as I do, that so many evident advantages, will deprive this republic of the successive emigrations from Europe? and, what is more, of a very considerable part of the most useful and industrious inhabitants of this confederation, who would carry with them to Mexico their flour and saw mills, machines, manufactures, their enterprising genius, in a word, their general instruction, and all the means that actually promote and vivify the commerce of these States? I flatter myself that this event will not happen; but I am fully convinced, that the consequences of this hypothesis can be demonstrated almost with a mathematical certainty; and that if the citizens of [redacted] Georgia, should reflect deeply on this subject, far from giving any aid to those vagabonds greedy of the acquisition of gold and regardless of the happiness of their country they would unite themselves with the authorities of the king my master, to punish that gang of perfidious traitors, that hide themselves in these States with the criminal design of devastating their country.

I hope, sir, you will have the goodness to overlook this digression, to which I have been carried by my warm desire of strengthening the most perfect friendship between the two nations, and to inform his excellency the president, that the orders I claim in his catholic majesty's name, directed to the trial and punishment of the ringleaders of those armies, and to the prohibition of exporting arms, of any kind, from this country to the provinces, against my sovereign's authority, are of the greatest importance, and are supported by the existing treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between Spain and the United States, especially the 16th article.

I expect, sir, your answer to these important points, and I have the [redacted] &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary of State to the Chevalier de Onis, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty.

Department of State, Jan. 19, 1816.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 30th December, and 2nd of January, and to submit them to the President.

You demand that your sovereign shall be put in possession of West Florida; that certain persons, whom you have mentioned, shall be arrested and tried on the charge of promoting insurrection in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it; and thirdly, that the flags of Carthagena, the Mexican Congress, Buenos Ayres, and other revolting provinces, shall be excluded from the ports of the United States.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, it was hoped that your government would not have confined its attention to the objects in which Spain is alone interested, but have extended it to the injuries of which the United States have so long and so justly complained, with a view to such reparation as it might now be able to make. The subjects are in their nature intimately connected. In some important circumstances, indeed, it is impossible to separate them, since the exposition of the wrongs of the United States affords the proper answer, in those instances, to the complaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these wrongs into view, that they may be duly considered and provided for, in case your government has, as I am bound to presume, invested you with adequate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circumstances mentioned in your letters, the United States had suffered great injury by the unlawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. A treaty, providing an indemnity for these spoliations, was agreed to and signed by a Minister duly authorized by each government, but its ratification, though negociated and concluded in the presence of the Spanish government, was afterwards declined by it. At an anterior period, too, the deposit at New Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795, was suppressed. As the United States had done no injury to Spain, these acts, so hostile in their nature, and injurious in their effect, excited much surprise. It had been the uniform object of this government to make such arrangements with Spain, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the boundaries, as securing to our citizens the full enjoyment of their rights, would place the peace and friendship of the two countries on a solid and durable basis. With this view it was sought to obtain of Spain, at a fair equivalent, the territory eastward of the Mississippi. Overtures to this effect were made to the Spanish government, and rejected. Being renewed, the Minister of the United States was informed that Spain had ceded Louisiana to France, to whom he was referred for the acquisition of such territory, in that quarter, as he might be instructed to make. On the last very important event, the suppression of the deposit at New Orleans, a special mission was instituted to France and Spain, the object of which was to avert, by amicable negociation and arrangement, the calamities of war. Affairs had, more especially by this act of violence and hostility, reached a crisis, which precluded the idea of temporary palliatives. A comprehensive

and permanent arrangement had become indispensable, of which it was presumed, the governments of France and Spain would be equally sensible. The cession of Louisiana by France to the United States, was the immediate consequence of this mission, with such a description of its boundaries by the treaty, as it was presumed, would leave no cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded in a very important object but there were others, of a similar character, which remained to be adjusted. The differences with Spain still existed, and to these was added, a circumstance of much interest proceeding from the acquisition of Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries of the province, which were now to be established with Spain. Under the influence of the same policy, the special mission was ordered, soon afterwards to Madrid, to invite a negotiation, for the arrangement of all those important concerns. Spain still held territory eastward of the Perdido, which by her cession of Louisiana, and its transfer to the United States was separated from her other dominions and lay except on the line of the ocean, exclusively within our limits. The importance of this territory to Spain, in consequence of these events, in any view which might be taken of it seemed to be much diminished, if not entirely lost, while in certain views, of which it was susceptible, it might prove highly injurious. There was danger that the continuance of a Spanish colony there might produce jealousy and variance between the two nations. On the other hand, the United States had acquired territory westward of the Mississippi, adjoining the province of Spain, which, it was supposed, she might be desirous of obtaining. By mutual cessions of territory, in quarters most convenient to each other, and by forming an interval between their possessions to remain vacant, the danger of collision might be avoided, and their good understanding more effectually preserved. by rendering justice likewise to the claims of the United States, their citizens would be contented, and their government be better enabled to control their conduct beyond their limits. Here then seemed to be a fair ground for amicable compromise between the parties. An opportunity was presented for terminating every difference, and securing their future harmony without loss or sacrifice by either. On the result of this mission I need not enlarge. I shall remark only, that the friendly policy which produced it was not reciprocated by your government; it was perhaps not felt; it was certainly disregarded. Every proposition of the American Ministers, having these objects in view, was rejected, and none made in return by your government.

This conduct of your government, would have justified it did not invite the most decisive measures on the part of the United States. The refusal to make reparation for preceding injuries or to surrender any portion of the territory, in the possession of Spain, to which they considered their title indisputable, or to accept fair and liberal propositions for the accommodation of these differences, or to make a proposition of any kind for the purpose, left the United States perfectly free, to pursue such course, as in their judgment a just regard to the honour, rights and interests of the nation might dictate. In the condition of Spain, there was nothing to excite apprehension of the consequences whatever might be the course decided on. Of this, the well known state of the Peninsula, at the time, and since, and of the Spanish provinces in America, affords ample proof. The friendly policy which the United States have since pursued, is the more conspicuous, from the consideration that your government has inflexibly maintained the unjust and hostile attitude which it then assumed and has even added new injuries and insults to those of which I have already complained. I refer in this latter remark, to the breaches of the neutrality of Spain, which her government permitted, if it did not authorise, by British troops and British agents, in Florida, and through that province with the Creeks and other Indian tribes in the late war, with Great Britain, to the Great injury of the United States. It is under these circumstances that you have made the demands above recited to which I will now proceed to give a more particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be put into possession of West Florida, as an act of justice before a discussion of the right of the parties to it is entered on.

It is known to your government, that the United States claim by cession at a fair equivalent, the province of Louisiana, as it was held by France prior to the treaty of 1763, extending from the River Perdido on the eastern side to the Mississippi to the Bravo or Grande, on the western. To the whole territory within those limits, the United States consider their right established by well known facts and the fair interpretation of treaties. In a like spirit may the United States demand the surrender of all the territory above described now in the occupancy of Spain, as a condition to the commencement of any negotiation for the adjustment of differences. When we consider how long your government has maintained what is deemed an unjust possession; more especially, when we recollect that the injuries before received are still unredressed, and that others have been since rendered, there can be it is presumed but one opinion as to the great moderation of this government in acquiescing in it. But why restore this province to Spain, if it is the intention of your government, to make the title to it, in connection with other differences a subject of amicable negotiation and arrangement? May not such negotiation be entered into as well while it is in the occupancy of the United States, as if it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. Toledo and others, whom you mention charged with promoting revolt in the Spanish provinces and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it, shall be arrested and tried—their troops disarmed and dispersed.

You intimate that troops are levying in Kentucky Tennessee Louisiana and Georgia, for the invasion of the Spanish provinces of whom one thousand are from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, to be commanded by American citizens, but you do not state at what point these men are collected, or by whom commanded; and as to the forces said to be raised in Louisiana and Georgia, your communication is still more indefinite. The information recently obtained by this department from persons of high consideration, is of a very different character. It is stated that no men are collected nor is there any evidence of an attempt or design to collect any in Kentucky Tennessee or Georgia, for the purpose stated; and that the force said to be assembled under Mr. Toledo is very inconsiderable, and composed principally of Spaniards and Frenchmen. If any portion of it consists of citizens of the United States, their conduct is unauthorized and illegal. This forces not within the settled parts of Louisiana but in the wilderness, between the settlements of the United States and Spain beyond the actual operation of our laws. I have to request that you will have the goodness to state at what points in Kentucky Tennessee Georgia, and Louisiana, any force is collected, the number in each instance, and by whom commanded. If such force is collected or collecting within the United States, for the purpose suggested or other illegal purpose it will be dispersed, and the parties prosecuted according to law.

This government is under no obligation nor has it the power, by any law or treaty, to surrender any inhabitant of Spain or the Spanish provinces, on the demand of the government of Spain; nor is any such inhabitant punishable by the laws of the United States for acts committed beyond their jurisdiction, the case of pirates alone excepted. This is a fundamental law of our system. It is not however confined to us. It is believed to be the law of all civilized nations, where not particularly varied by treaties

In reply to your third demand, the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces I have, to observe that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries and repeated changes of the ruling authority in each there being at the same time several competitors and each party bearing its appropriate flag the President thought it proper some time past, to give orders to the collectors, not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition of its admission into the ports of the United States. Having taken no part in the differences and convulsions which have disturbed those countries, it is consistent with the just principles as it is with the interests of the United States, to receive the vessels of all countries into their ports, to whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted requiring of them only the payment of the duties, and obedience to the laws while under their jurisdiction; without adverting to the question, whether they had committed any violation of the allegiance or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belonged either in assuming such flag, or in any other respects.

In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the United States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain. They took no measure to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries; none to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces in the late war, or to occupy the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of West Florida, and in that instance under circumstances which made their interposition as much an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves. They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies, and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the U. States for that purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governors of some of the states and territories, at the instance of the President, and the proclamation lately issued by the president himself are not unknown to your government. This conduct under such circumstances, and at such a time, is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

What will be the final result of the civil war, which prevails between Spain and the Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing, and then the other.—In some of the provinces, the success of the revolutionists appears to have given to their cause more stability than in others. All that your government had a right to claim of the United States, was that they should not interfere in the contest, or promote, by suspective service, the success of the revolution, admitting that they continued to overlook the injuries received from Spain, and remained at peace. This right was common to the colonists. With equal justice might they claim, that we would not interfere to their disadvantage: that our ports should remain open to both parties, as they were before the commencement of the struggle; that our laws regulating commerce with foreign nations should not be changed to their injury. On these principles the U. States have acted.

So much I have thought proper to state, respecting the relations existing between the United States and Spain. The restoration of the diplomatic intercourse between our governments, forms an epoch which cannot fail to be important to both nations. If it does not produce a result favorable to their future friendship and good understanding, to your government will the failure be imputable. The United States have at all times been willing to settle their differences on just principles and conditions, and they still are. Of this I informed you in my letter of the 5th of May, as I likewise did Mr. Cevallois, in a letter of the 17th of July. It will be very satisfactory to the President, to find that your government entertains now the same disposition, and has given you full power to conclude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

FOR SALE.

A valuable mulatoe female slave, of about 22 years of age, an excellent cook, washer & ironer, and in fact a good servant.

Enquire of the printer.

March 2d.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,

County of St. Louis, ss.

In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.

October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Miville dit Mainville. } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs, and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

The Manufacturers in this Territory will recollect that their Licences expire on the 18th of April next. Those who reside in the lower part of the Territory can have them renewed by applying to E. Ellis Esq. at Cape Gerardeau; and those in the upper part will apply at my office in St Louis

J. W. Thompson.

Col'r. of the Rev. for M'ri. Te'ry.

Feb. 29th, 1816.

P. S. Gentlemen who are owners of carriages in St. Louis and elsewhere, who are running them every day, will please take this as the last notice before suit, if not entered.

J. W. T: C. R. M. T.

TAKEN UP

By Antoine Janis, a dark bay horse, twelve or thirteen years old, no marks or brands except one or two sad dle spots, fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars by Daniel Colgan, and Jabez Hubbard

A. Wilson, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript, the original of which is filed in my office.

Wm. Christy Jr.

Clk. C. C. C. ST. C.

St. Charles, 24 h February, 1816.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Jacques Clamorgan dec'd, will be laid before said court for settlement: All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

John P. Cabanne, } Ex'rs.
Ant. Soulard, }

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 4t-87

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Joseph Marie Papin dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement: All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Marie Louise Papin.

Executrix.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 4t 87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Joseph Labrosse dec'd will be laid before said court for settlement: All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Bernard Pratte, Adm'r.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 4t-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Pelagie Labbadie, dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

S. Labbadie,
B. Pratte,
G. Sarpy,
A. P. Chouteau.

Administrators.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 4t 87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of J. B Provenché dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Marie Provenche.

Administratrix.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 4t-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of John B. Colté dec'd will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

André Landreville.

Administrator.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816 4t 87

NOTICE.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of François Duquette, late of St. Charles deceased, requires all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. And those having claims to present them authenticated as the law directs.

A. JANIS, Adm'tor.

Feb. 29, 1816. 3t-87.

WANTED.

2000 rails to be delivered about a mile below the town of St. Louis, at any time before the 15th of April next, for which the usual price in cash will be given.

A pair of OXEN for sale. Enquire of printer. 87

February 4, 1816, township of St Charles. Taken up by Francis Donowee, a bright sorrel mare, about 6 or 7 years old, with a light coloured mane and tail, a blaze and small snip in her face, about 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder and buttock thus T. appraised to thirty five dollars by Charles Vally and Joseph Mitchel, after being duly sworn according to law, a true copy from my stray book

D. Colgan, j. p.

I certify that the foregoing is a transcript the original, of which is filed in my office. Wm. Christy, Jr. Clk. C C St C. St. Charles, 15th Feb. 1816. 87*

Washington City, Jan. 31st, 1816.

MR. CHARLESS,

SIR

Under cover you will receive a communication made to me by the Pay-master general, on the subject of the payment of our militia—and that no payments can be obtained without muster rolls.

I will thank you to make this communication as public as possible, that those of the militia who have pay due them, and others interested, may take the earliest measures, through the commander in chief of the militia, to procure justice to be done them.

RUFUS EASTON,

Extract of a letter from Thompson Douglass Esq: District Pay-Master, to Robert Brent Pay-Master of the Army of the United States. dated St. Louis November 13th, 1815.

"The Brigade Inspector has mentioned to me the receipt of a letter from you by the commanding general, requiring an estimate of pay &c. due the troops within this district—I have made repeated applications for muster rolls upon which to found one, but cannot procure them; had they been furnished me, an estimate would have been procured ere this—the Brigade inspector also states that it will be impossible to furnish me with muster rolls until the close of the year, and I have no data by which I can ascertain the number of troops or the amount due to them: nor have I received a single muster roll of militia since the year of 1813—Col. M'Nair (Adjutant and Inspector general for the territory in 1814) was ordered to furnish me with correct muster rolls of militia in the service of the United States for the year 1814, but notwithstanding my repeated applications to him, I have not received one of them.

From the length of time which has elapsed since the receipt of your order on this subject, I feel conscious I may be charged with tardiness or neglect—but such is not the case, and you are well aware of the impossibility of forming an estimate without sufficient data on which to found it."

Remark—January 29th, 1816.

No payment can be made to troops of any description without muster rolls.

(Signed) ROBT. BRENT,
Pay Master General.

Rufus Easton, Esq. Delegate from the Missouri Territory in Congress.

Extract of a letter from——— Esq. to Rufus Easton, dated at——in the county of———in Missouri territory, Dec. 28th, 1815.

'A report is in full circulation in the lower 'counties that you made all the opposition 'in your power to the passage of the law 'giving to the New Madrid claimants 'land, to reinstate such as had their lands 'ruined by the act of God.'

The undersigned members of congress know the above report to be incorrect and without foundation, as we were present in the house of representatives of the congress of the U. S. and heard Mr Easton speak once or twice in favor of the bill giving relief to the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid in the Missouri territory who suffered by earthquakes, and that he advocated its passage with great zeal.

Dated at the City of Washington, this 3rd day of February, 1816.

(Signed) N CANNON,
WM. M'COY.

From the variety of business in which I was involved I cannot now recollect exactly what was the course of proceedings on the above measure, but I can state without hesitation that I have always considered Col. Easton a faithful, zealous and able advocate for measures calculated to benefit and relieve the people of his territory.

(Signed) Rh. M. Johnson.

(ARTICLES OMITTED.)

From the Journals of Congress, House of Representatives.

December 11, 1815.

Mr. Easton presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of "BOONS LICK SETTLEMENT" in the Missouri territory, praying for donations of land as compensation for late military services against the hostile indians. Ordered that the said petition be referred to the committee on the public lands.

[See Col. Easton's letter to the chairman of the committee on the above subject, inserted in the Missouri Gazette of Jan. 20th.]

December 12.

On motion of Mr. Easton,

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire whether any and if any what alterations and amendments are necessary to be made in the law giving the right of pre-emption to settlers on the public lands in the territory of Missouri, and also in the territories of Illinois and Indiana.

(EXTRACT)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Honorable Thomas B. Robertson, Chairman of the committee on the public Lands.

SIR,

The public lands in the Missouri territory have not been surveyed, they are directed to be and are commencing among the many private claims, it will be as easy to survey the rights of pre-emption and the claims will be settled at once.

Part of the public lands in the Illinois territory have been surveyed—the act of the 5th February 1813, giving the right of pre-emption in that territory requires that the tract should be bounded by the sectional and divisional lines—some of the persons settled 15 or 20 years before the land had been surveyed, in some instances two or three settlements are made on a quarter section, other cases happen where a settlers buildings and garden will lie on one quarter section, his field &c. on another quarter—he is not privileged to enter for purchase under the law more than a quarter section, he cannot purchase less because the lands cannot be sold in less quantity—hence those who live on fractional sections of less quantity than 160 acres and fractional quarters are prevented from obtaining what the law intended to give them—*security in purchasing in their improvements*—if a fractional quarter should be attached to an adjoining quarter the settler under the law cannot purchase by pre-emption because the quantity will then be more than 160 acres—in the execution of this law where two or more settlers are upon one quarter, he who first enters for purchase gets not only his own but also his neighbors improvement which could not have been the intention of congress—yet such has been and such will be the operation of the law from the manner in which it is worded and the land offices have no power to prevent it.

In Illinois one improvement is known to lie in four townships and of course is on four different quarter sections of land—how often then will it occur in Louisianna and Missouri when the public lands shall be surveyed that one improvement will be found on four different quarter sections of land, in some instances in two; and in any other cases two or more improvements on one quarter section.

Laws thus framed are calculated to irritate such as may be choused out of that which government meant to secure to them.

To remedy these difficulties particularly in Illinois, Louisiana & Missouri, where the principal settlements commenced as early and before the treaty of 63; will it not be advisable to have the pre emption rights surveyed, with the private claims and public lands without regard to sectional lines? when each individual will be quieted in the enjoyment of his *labor* and *improvement*, of which many are of considerable value—and within a limited time after the public lands are offered for sale they may be laid under restriction to enter them for purchase.

By the second section of the act entitled an "act to amend and extend the provisions of the act of the 16th April, 1814 entitled an act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory and providing for their location" the 4th section of the before recited act is repealed so far as regards *persons settled on fractions of sections* or quarter sections containing less than 160 acres; and *persons settled on such tracts are entitled to all the benefits of those settled on larger tracts or surveys.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

RUFUS EASTON.

Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr. Easton,

Resolved, That the committee on the Public lands be instructed to enquire, if any, what further provisions, by law, are expedient to be made for ratifying the unconfirmed claims to land in the territory of Missouri, and to provide for their location.

Resolved, that the committee on the public lands, be instructed to inquire, if any, what alterations or amendments, are necessary to be made in the act entitled, "An act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri."

ST. LOUIS, MARCH 8.

The Governor of this territory has lately received positive instructions to remove (immediately) intruders from public lands, as well as from off indian lands: and in fine to carry into prompt and perfect execution the presidents proclamation. Orders have also been issued to the military commanders to furnish the necessary aid where it shall be required.

From what we can learn of Governor Clark's, instructions relative to the removal of intruders from off Public and Indian lands, we must confess that he has a task more difficult to perform than could well be imagined at Head Quarters. Confirmed and unconfirmed claims to about 2,000,000 of acres, add to this the lands secured by act of Congress, giving the right of preemption to settlers previous to April 1814, will secure possession to almost the whole population of the counties of Howard, St. Charles, St. Louis, Washington, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and New Madrid. No doubt many tracts of public lands may be occupied by emigrants who have arrived since April 1814; but as no surveys have yet been made, it would take Endor's witch to designate what is or what is not public lands. There may have been intrusions on indian lands in the lower counties, but to what extent we have no data to form any estimate.

The number of burglaries, petty thefts, &c. &c. which have been latterly perpetrated here call loudly for a correction of the evil.

We would ask, why is thieving become so common? why do masters, guardians and parents suffer their children, apprentices and slaves to roam about the town at all hours of the night, committing almost every species of crime, or violating every law human and divine? When we reflect on those things we are tempted to pronounce those masters, guardians and parents unworthy the institutions they enjoy under the most benign government. Those evils may also in a great measure be ascribed to the numerous taverns which disgrace our town, they are at least a co-operating cause. The profligate whites as well as blacks issue forth from those sinks, with the thoughtlessness and fury of inebriated demons, ripe for any adventure.

Shall our enquiries go farther? Why is it come to this? Is it because the duties of the Magistracy have not been performed? is it because there is no public spirit? without which, freedom is the freedom of corruption, the sure forerunner of universal confusion or unrestrained despotism.

And why is there no public spirit? It is because education has been neglected, perhaps discouraged; because the public mind is not sufficiently enlightened, and consequently there is no respected public opinion, which alone, under a free government can force every one to chuse between the faithful discharge of his public duty, or well merited public obloquy and certain punishment.

Example is a great incentive to virtue, but when we see those who should be foremost in stemming the torrent of vice, plunge into iniquity of the blackest dye, we are forced to exclaim, O! TEMPORA, O! MORES.

The reverend Mr. Blackburn from Tennessee, performed divine service here last Sunday. His character as an able orator and zealous christain collected together a numerous auditory, who appeared much affected by the portraits he drew.

Mr. B. boldly assumes all the authority over his auditory, which belong to his office, and prepares their hearts for the awful truths which he announces. In him we could hear the language of Bridaine, "What foundation, my brethern, have you for supposing your dying day at such a distance? Is it your youth? 'Yes,' you answer; 'I am, as yet, but twenty, but thirty.' Sirs, it is not you who are twenty or thirty years old, it is death which has already advanced twenty or thirty years towards you. Observe; Eternity approaches. Do you know what this Eternity is? It is a pendulum whose vibration says continually, Always—Ever—Ever—Always—Always! In the mean while, a reprobate cries out, 'What o'clock is it?' the same voice answers, Eternity."

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Charless,

The writer in your paper who arrogantly assumed the name of a "Friend to order," complained and still complains of the Regulating society; that they were "in the daily practice of violating every law of the land & trampling upon every right of individuals;" and many other grievious charges. In reply I merely stated the conduct of that society, without condescending to point out the misrepresentations of which he was guilty. My wish was not to enter into a controversy with the writer, nor to expose the errors of his piece, but, simply, that the Regulators might be judged by their works, tested by their conduct, and upon these to be condemned or acquitted. My forbearance has emboldened the writer, and he takes for granted things that do not exist, and reiterates what is untrue.

He contends that there was no necessity for the interference of Regulators, that the supposed inefficiency of the statute for punishing offenders was a mere pretext, and yet he cannot ascribe improper motives to those who interfered.

The fact never has, and never can be disputed that this Territory was almost deluged with counterfeit notes, that the most skillull found it difficult to guard against the frauds daily practised upon the unsuspecting less informed, and the laborious part of community. The evil existed to an extent that every honest man, every real "Friend to order" shuddered for the consequences. Could the law arrest the progress of this fast increasing calamity? and had none of the culprits escaped for want of it; and this before the regulating society was formed—WITNESS THE CASE of GOINGS at St. Charles. Charged not only with attempting to pass but actually of passing counterfeit notes. He was indicted and found guilty by the traverse jury. Was he punished for the crimes of which a jury of his country had said he was guilty? NO. The court declared the law not to embrace such cases. Then sir, the regulating societies was formed, composed of men of the first respectability, whose interests with those of their families were identified with the best interests of the country—Their motives could not be mistaken, though they have been and will be misrepresented so long as counterfeiters & swindlers can find *advocates*: The evil however was checked much to the dissatisfaction it appears of this great "*Friend to order*," and the honest and virtuous rejoice at it.

The "Friend to order" still persists in the assertion that men have been *tried for* hog stealing and *arson*. The latter part of the assertion is not true, and if he means that men have been punished by the regulators for hog stealing, that is also untrue.

He also asserts that passers of base notes may and might for years past be punished according to law. "The decisions of the judges at St. Charles and at St. Genevieve in the cause of English," prove this assertion also untrue: Can the public then expect truth from such a man—or can any confidence be placed in the information about boasted *official sanction*? Why not state at once the name of the "*boaster*" and the name of the officer.

"Be advised t——
Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot,
That it do singe yourself."——

I have now done with this "Friend to order," and promise the public that if I am forgiven for having condescended to notice him this time, his slanders shall not again provoke me to intrude upon them.

Castigator.

DIED—last week, of a short but painful illness, which he bore with becoming fortitude, Mr. John Lee, an industrious citizen. He has left an amiable wife and a number of interesting children to deplore his loss.

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We are authorised to state, that John Scott is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected [*Ed.*

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of William Groats deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated according to law, to the subscriber administratrix to said estate. Those indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Groats.
Admin'trix.

Madison county Illinois territory, Feb. 28th, 1819. 8t-8t.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Choutean's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

NOTICE.

To Joseph Michel, Stephen Michel and Napoleon Michel, heirs of Joseph Michel, deceased, and to Robert M'Cay surviving executor of the estate of Joseph Michel dec'd. and guardian of the infant children, & all others whom it may concern.

Please to take notice, that I will apply to the honorable circuit court for the county of New Madrid, on the second monday in June next, to appoint commissioners according to law, for the purpose of making a partition of all tract or tracts, lot or lots of land within the county aforesaid, of which as heirs and guardian as aforesaid you and myself are or may be proprietors, under such directions as the court may think proper to give.

MATTHEW BOGLIO,
By his Attorney,
R. WASH.

St. Louis, Jan. 24th, 1816. 5t-84

NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased the materials and stock in trade of his late partner Wm. Follis, takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends to carry on the business of *fancy Chairmaking, Painting, Turning making of Spinning wheels and Glazing, painting and the repairing of Carriages.* in the same house he formerly inhabited.

Contracts or bargains made by my late partner the said William Follis or any other person will not be binding on the subscriber from this date.

Samuel Williams.

January 25th, 1816. 3. 8s.

COPPER AND TIN
MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Copper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 14 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation well timbered first rate soil and bottom land on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered situate 37 miles above St Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of Nathaniel Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber.

Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815.

NEW GOODS.

Moses Scott, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

John & William Ault, & Co.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Have opened at Louisville, Kentucky

A large and general assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC,

which they are determined to sell at a very small advance.

J. & W. Ault & Co. having placed one of the firm in Philadelphia for the express purpose of purchasing for the establishment, and making sale of the productions of the west, shall be enabled to keep an extensive assortment at all seasons of the year, and do business on such terms as will be advantageous to such Merchants and Traders as may favor them with orders.

N. B. The highest prices given for Lead, Furs, and Peltries, &c. &c. &c.

Louisville, Dec 1, 1815. 3m

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL SCIENCE LOTTERY, No. I.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25 000	is	$25,000
1	15,000		15 000
1	10.000		10,000
1	5 000		5,000
2	2.000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
20	500		10,000
20	200		4 000
40	100		4.000
80	50		4,000
100	20		2.000
8000	10		80,000
8,271 Prizes,			$168 or
15 729 Blanks.	*Less than 2 Blanks to a Prize.*		

The first $4,000 blanks to be entitled to $10 each subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Part of the above Prizes to be determined as follows:

1st drawn number,	1st day	$500
do	3	500
do	5	500
do	7	500
do.	9	500
do	11	1,000
do	13	500
do	15	500
do	17	500
do	19	500
do	20	2,000
do	22	500
do	24	500
do	25	500
do	27	500
do	29	500
do	30	25,000
do	32	500
do	34	500
do	36	500
do	40	500.

The drawing will positively commence in the city of New-York on the first Tuesday in December next, and continue at the rate of 500 Tickets each day until completed. Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing is ended.

Samuel L. Mitchill,
Moss Kent,
Jeremiah Johnson, } Man'rs.
Charles D. Cooper,
John M'Lean.

A few tickets in the above lottery for sale by

C. W. Hunter & Co.

NOTE.—A correct list of each days drawing is regularly received by mail. Tickets examined gratis, and prizes paid immediately.

C. W. H. & Co.

St Louis, Jan. 15th, 1816. 6t-86

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, where good provender and attentive hostlers will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Peebels.

St. Louis, January 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1812, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period.

January 25th, 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A negro women and her child, she is well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country, is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 10th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers, Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by Ino. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

DOCTORS SIMPSON & QUARLES,

Having formed a connection, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of

SIMPSON & QUARLES.

They have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

COUNTRY PRACTITIONERS can be supplied as usual.

Doctor Quarles will attend particularly to the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY, and may be found at their MEDICAL STORE, Main Street, St. Louis.

October 1, 1815.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Dec. 28th, 1815.

STEAM MILL.

The Members of the Steam Mill Company are requested to meet at the dwelling house of Lieut. Samuel Gillham, in Goshen (Madison County, Illinois Ter.) on the 16th day of April next, for the purpose of appointing five directors for managing the business of said Company, and to do any other business that may be thought necessary.

Joseph Meacham, Clk.

Alton, Feb. 16th, 1816. 3t.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Enoch Carmack dec'd. All those having any claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 15. *Nathan Boone.*

FOR SALE,

A mulattoe Boy, about fourteen years old, now in the town of St. Louis. Enquire of Robert Wash Esq. who is authorised to sell said boy.

Feb. 27th.

NEW GOODS.

HOLMES & ELLIOTT have just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

adapted for the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell low for CASH or PELTRY They have their store in the stone house, on Main street, nearly opposite Mathew Kerr's store.

St. Louis, February 14th, 1816

NOTICE.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of K. Turner, dec'd. late of St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims legally proven for adjustment within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Stephen Maddox, Exc'r.

February 14th, 1816.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against cutting wood off my tract of land, situate below the village of Carondelet, and bounded as follows, 10 arpens front by 40 in depth, commencing at the river des Peres, where the cart road leading to the village of Carondelet crosses the river Gravois, so as to include the mouth of said river Gravois, being the tract granted by concession to Don Gabriel Cerre by Mr Manuel Perres, late Lieutenant Governor of upper Louisiana.

Any person or persons found trespassing as aforesaid, on the above described tract of land, after this date, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

Abraham Gallatin.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned (at their peril) against digging, ploughing or in any manner disturbing the soil on the said described premises. A. G.

St. Louis, Feb. 14th, 1816.

LOOK HERE!!!

The subscriber will be absent some time, and those indebted to him will find their notes and accounts left with Doctor Quarles, at the Drug Store of Simpson & Quarles.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Feb. 2d, 1816.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monthe 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,
in the town of St. Louis.
THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 9, 1816. [No. 388.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
County of St. Louis, ss.

In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.

October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Miville dit Malnville. } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17 h, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

FOR SALE.

A valuable mulatoe female slave, of about 22 years of age. an excellent cook, washer & ironer, and in fact a good servant.

Enquire of the printer.

March 2d.

NOTICE.

The Manufacturers in this Territory will recollect that their Licences expire on the 18 h of April next. Those who reside in the lower part of the Territory can have them renewed by applying to E Ellis Esq. at Cape Gerardeau: and those in the upper part will apply at my office in St Louis

J. W. Thompson,
Co'r. of the Rev. for M'ri. Te'ry.

Feb. 29th, 1816.

☞ Gentlemen who are owners of carriages in St. Louis and elsewhere, who are running them every day, will please take this as the last notice before suit, if not entered.

J. W. T. C. R. M. T.

TAKEN UP

By Antoine Janis, a dark bay horse twelve or thirteen years old, no marks or brands except one or two sad dle spots, fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to fifteen dolls by Daniel Colgan and Jabez Hubbard.

A. Wilson, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript, the original of which is filed in my office.

Wm. Christy Jr.
Clk. C. C. C. ST. C.

St. Charles, 24 h February, 1816.

WANTED.

2000 rails to be delivered about a mile below the town of St. Louis, at any time before the 15th of April next, for which the usual price in cash will be given.

A pair of OXEN for sale. Enquire of printer. 87

February 14, 1816. township of St Charles.

Taken up by Francis Donowee, a bright sorrel mare, about 6 or 7 years old, with a light coloured mane and tail, a blaze and small snip in her face, about 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder and buttock thus T. appraised to thirty five dollars by Charles Vaily and Joseph Mitchel, after being duly sworn according to law, a true copy from my stray book.

D. Colgan, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript the original, of which is filed in my office.

Wm. Christy, Jr. Clk C C C St C.

St. Charles, 15th Feb. 1816. 87

BY AUTHORITY.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented, that many uninformed or evil disposed persons have taken possession of, or made a settlement on the public lands of the United States, which have not been previously sold, ceded or leased by the U. States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, has not been previously recognized and confirmed by the United States: which possession or settlement is, by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited: and whereas the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

Now, THEREFORE, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, have thought proper to issue my proclamation, commanding and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made any settlement on the public lands as aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom; and I do hereby further command and enjoin the marshal, or officer acting as marshal, in any state or territory, where such possession shall have been taken, or settlement made, to remove from and after the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and, to effect the said service, I do hereby authorise the employment of such military force as may become necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, moreover, that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to those presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of
(L. S.) Washington the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President:
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

BY WILLIAM CLARK,

Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in Chief of the Militia thereof, and Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS white persons emigrating from the settlements of this territory, as well as from the neighboring territories and states and elsewhere, have, at various times intruded upon the Indian lands and made establishments there, in violation of the laws, and in total disregard of those admonitions which have been frequently given by the executive authority of this territory.

THESE practices can be no longer permitted;—our government, founded in justice, will effectually extend its protection to the native inhabitants within its limits.—And if misunderstandings occasionally arise, it is greatly desirable that the original aggressor should not have proceeded from ourselves: instructed therefore on this subject by the President of the U. States, I do HEREBY REQUIRE that all white persons who have intruded and are settled upon the lands of the indians within this territory depart therefrom without delay. Should they neglect this last and peaceful warning the military power will be called upon to compel their removal.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
(s. l.) I have caused the seal of this territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and in the fortieth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM CLARK.

By his Excellency's Command,
FREDERICK BATES,
SEC. MRI. TER.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Monday, Jan. 22.

A message from the governor: Informing this house that he had approved & signed the following acts to wit.

An act in addition to an amendment of an act defining the powers and duties of justices of the peace in matters of a civil nature.

Also an act supplementary to and amendatory of an act directing the probate of wills and the descent of intestates real estates and the distribution of their person. al estates and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Also an act to prevent frauds and perjuries and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Also an act for the relief of John W. Thompson sheriff of St. Louis county and for other purposes.

Also an act for the relief of John Stewart.

Also an act altering the times and places for holding the superior and circuit courts of this territory and for other purposes.

Also an act allowing compensation to the members of the present general assembly and the officers thereof.

A message from the governor, informing this house that he had approved and signed, the act to amend an act entitled an act regulating the mode of judicial proceedings in certain cases and extending certain powers to the general court. Also an act to divorce John W. Honey and Maria Antoinette his wife, late Maria Antoinette Labbadie from the bonds of matrimony.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in the amendments made by the house of representatives to the amendments of the legislative council to the bill suplementary to an act to reduce into one the several laws regulating the militia, which bill and amendments are herewith returned.

Mr Scott has this day obtained special leave and introduced a bill allowing the clerks of the northern and southern circuits compensation for certain services also the legislative council do concur in the resolution for adjournment with an amendment, in which they pray the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker

The legislative council do concur in the resolution directing William Sullivan to take possession of the furniture belonging to the legislature which resolution is herewith returned.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day passed a bill allowing the clerks of the northern and southern circuits certain compensation for certain services, which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives which said bill was taken up and read the first and secondtimes and declared by the speaker ready for its commitment or its third reading, when said bill was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, when Mr. Carr offered an amendment to the same which was agreed to by the house, and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have postponed further consideration of the bill to incorporate the Missouri bank till the first monday in December next.

Mr de Mun introduced a resolution authorising the clerks of the respective houses of the legislature to deposit certain papers therein mentioned in the office of the secretary of the territory, which resolution was agreed to by the house and the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the year 1816 and a part of the year 1815.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker.

The legislative council do not concur in the resolution directing the clerks of the respective houses to deposit with the secretary of the territory certain papers therein named.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning ten o'clock

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To enlarge the time for ascertaining certain annual transfers and changes of property subject to the direct tax, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That the first Mond of the month of January, heretofore prescribed by law to the principal assessors, for inquiring and ascertaining annually what transfers and changes of property have been made and effected in their respective districts, subsequent to the next preceding valuation, assessment and apportionment of the direct tax, the month of April annually shall be, and the same is hereby substituted and prescribed for that purpose. And instead of the month of May heretofore prescribed by law, for annually notifying the collectors of the several collection districts, to proceed to the collection of the direct tax, the Secretary of the Treasury may substitute the month of June annually, if such enlargement of the time he in his opinion proper and necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the change of times, by this act prescribed and authorized in relation to the direct tax, shall also be allowed and applied in relation to the duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the house of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore,
January 17, 1816.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Fanning.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to cause to be discharged from his imprisonment, Henry Fanning, of the city of New York, in all cases in which he, the said Henry Fanning is imprisoned by virtue of mesne or final process, issued on any debt or judgment due to the United States: Provided however, that any estate, real or personal, which he, the said Henry Fanning, may have or which he may hereafter acquire shall be liable to the satisfaction of the debts and judgments due to the United States, on which he the said Henry Fanning is imprisoned, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged; And provided further, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to effect the liability of any co-obligor, that may have been bound with the said Henry Fanning, for the payment of any sum or sums of money to the United States.

January 17, 1816.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief Johnathan B. Eastman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department be, and they are hereby authorised to audit and settle the accounts of Johnathan B. Eastman, District Pay Master of the Lakes, and to allow him in the settlement thereof, such credits as may appear equitable and just.

January 17, 1816.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Anderson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

sum of three hundred and twentytwo dollars and sixtyeight cents, paid by Joseph Anderson on the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and five, on account of the purchase money of the north west quarter section of land number eleven, in township seven, and range four, in the Steubenville district, shall by the register and receiver of public monies of the land office for the district aforesaid, be placed, to the credit of the said Joseph Anderson and be considered as the fourth instalment of the purchase money due for said quarter section; and that the said Joseph Anderson, his heirs or assigns, shall be entitled to a patent for the same.
January 22, 1816.

Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To enlarge the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property subject to the direct tax, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the month of January, hereunto prescribed by law to the principal officers for enquiring and ascertaining annually what transfers and changes of property have been made and effected in their respective districts, subsequent to the next preceding valuation, assessment and apportionment of the direct tax, the month of April annually shall be and the same is hereby substituted and prescribed for that purpose. And instead of the month of May heretofore prescribed by law for annually notifying the collectors of the several collection districts, to proceed to the collection of the direct tax, the Secretary of the Treasury may substitute the month of June, annually, if such enlargement of the time be in his opinion proper and necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the change of times, by this act prescribed and authorized in relation to the direct tax, shall also be allowed and applied in relation to the duties on household furniture, and gold and silver watches.
January 17, 1816.

Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Charless,

When a proposition is advanced by one party and unswered by another it is strictly conformable not only with the soundest rules of argument, but with the principles of truth and the nature of the human mind to assume every thing as acknowledged which it is not denied: and when the proposition contains a direct charge upon the party who answers, if he confess the truth of the principal charge, however he may deny some of the circumstances, he takes upon himself the burden of proof and is bound to shew not only the motive, but the circumstances which tend to justify or extenuate the offence. I charged a certain certain set of men with the offence well known in this country by the name of *regulating*—a writer calling himself 'Calligator' stepped forward and voluntarily entered the lists in their defence: explicitly declaring that 'the regulators were fully apprised that they were acting in violation of law,' he relied their only hope of justification on the single circumstance of the pretended necessity of their measures—I replied in a manner as I then thought and I still think, well calculated to bring home irresistable conviction to every unprejudiced mind, to every man who examines this subject with the discovery of truth for his object, and not with the hope of *exculpation*. The Calligator, writhing under the consciousness of his improper conduct, and seeing conviction stare him in the face, has, in his last piece artfully endeavored to divert the public mind from the examination of the subject matter in dispute by venting a torrent of unmeaning and unmanly abuse, and by attempting to direct the public eye from the *writings* to the *writer*. Besides the impossibility that the public should know who *they* are who write under fictitious signatures, I imagine the real name of the Calligator, like my own is but little known to the people at large, and this fact whether good or bad would excite neither a smile of pleasure nor a tear of commiseration. If however, the determination of this cause *really depended on the ipse dixit* of either of the parties, I think I am entitled to the decided preference; in as much as I have never been convicted, nor have I ever been forced to confess myself guilty of a *wilful violation of law*. But truth resting on its own basis without the incidental aid of an imposing name, will stand the test of the severest scrutiny.—From the regulators I ask nothing, because if they admit the truth of my positions, they admit the full extent of their enormeties; and from the public I ask nothing but CANDOUR.—That pitiful stuff, that miserable subterfuge of the Calligator shall avail him nothing: wherever he has forsaken his wonted style of prevarication, and has ventured to make an *assertion*, there will I meet him *upon his own ground* and prove my position.—The Calligator still persists in his unsupported and preposterous assertion that the regulators were *necessitated* to act as they had done; and we are at issue upon this point—in order to demonstrate what I have before asserted, it is only necessary to cite the law on the subject—the act of 1813 provides 'that if any person or persons within this territory shall falsely make forge or counterfeit &c. any bill or note *in imitation of or purporting to be* a bill or note issued by order of the President directors and company of any bank &c.'—every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony &c."—in this there is no defect—it further provides "or shall falsely *alter* &c. any bill or note *issued* by order of the President, directors and company of any bank &c," in this there is no defect, for the word alter must apply to genuine notes.—It further provides "or shall pass, utter, publish or attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any false forged or counterfeited bill or note *issued* by order of the president, directors and company of any bank &c." This is the only defect in the statute; the words *in imitation of or purporting to be*, have been omitted, and this absurdity in the phraseology of the law (however manifest the intention may be) is the only reason the regulators can assign for the violation of every other law: & since this clause applies only to those who *pass or attempt to pass* counterfeit notes, I will tear from them even this flimsy pretext and shew that nothing remains unpunishable but the bare *attempt to pass*. The act of Nov. 4 1808, section 29 page 319 of the old statute book provides that "if any person or persons shall, knowingly and designedly, by any false pretence or pretences, obtain from any other person or persons any monies, goods, merchandize or other effects whatever, with intent to cheat or defraud such person or persons of the same, he, she or they so offending shall on conviction, on judgment, suffer such punishment as in case of larceny is provided"

Now sir, "let sophistry evade, let ignorance assert and impudence deny," thus stands the law; a friendly beacon to guide the virtuous citizen in the path of truth and honor, and a scourge to awe into obedience the profligate and the wicked—If I have misread the law in any respect, there is nothing more easy than to detect me; but, for the correctness of my exposition I appeal to the wisest judges and the soundest lawyers that this territory can boast of.

I never said that those who *attempt* to pass counterfeit notes were punishable by law (but those who attempt to pass *altered* notes are) nor do I know that it is just and proper that they should be, for there is no other crime in the scope of our penalcode, the bare attempt to commit which is punished as the actual commission; no not even treason or murder—the case of Going has been cited with an air of triumph, and I retort the cale, and flatly charge the Calligator with misrepresentation: he says Going was 'charged not only with attempting to pass, but actually of passing counterfeit notes'—I have not seen the record, but I have it from counsel engaged in the cause, that he was *not* charged with *actual passing*, but with *attempting to pass* only.

The indictment in that case was drawn with particular reference to the act of 1813, and therefore was defective; but if he had been charged with actual passing, and the indictment had been drawn on the act of 1808, sentence of punishment would certainly have been pronounced. And in this belief I am born out by the published opinion of the acting circuit attorney last summer, and I have no doubt that the bench and the bar would be unanimous on this point.

Before I leave this branch of the subject I shall only remark that the occasional escape of a convicted offender is no proof that there was no law for his punishment. The Castigator himself if indicted and convicted of a riot and a breach in the peace, might possibly escape from justice by means of some technical nicety of the law, or some minute error in the proceedings; yet no person has a doubt on the law for the punishment of rioters.

So much for the supposed defect in the law—now for the matter of fact—a few individuals usurp the exception of public justice, and while they assume the name of virtuous citizens of a government of laws, they inconsistently claim the rude licentiousness of savage nature. They have disregarded principle, they have broken the law, they have insulted the government, they have punished before they condemned, they have forced confession by torture, and to 'judge them by their works,' they are not only ignorant of the law, upon the pretended defects of which all their proceedings are bottomed but have regardless of the consequences, wilfully inflicted a deadly wound on the very vitals of our republican institutions, by shewing to the less thinking part of the community that a combination of licentious men may with impunity rise up in the bosom of society, and place themselves above the law.

And how was this combination formed? An indiscriminate group of every denomination met and spoke themselves into being, they granted their own powers, and they granted them unlimited and undefined; and exercised their functions in the same spirit of boundless latitude in which they were created. Disregarding alike the law of the land and the immutable principles of justice, they established their own elastic consciences as the standard of right and wrong. Did they admit none but honorable men? A single example will suffice—Smith, after having been fattered and caressed by some of its members, and after suspicion had attached upon him, was admitted and affiliated into the society. I had scarcely heard of his adoption when a report was spread that he was convicted of swindling & condemned to banishment; and that too, on the evidence of a profligate convicted wretch, part of whose punishment it is said, was commuted for the sake of his testimony in that and other cases. Smith however, a member of this honorable society and a coadjutor in their virtuous labors, was exiled contrary to law and in spite of his humble supplications, superadded to the prayers and tears of his disconsolate wife.—I suppose he was guilty, but that is no extenuation: the convicted felon is under the protection of the law to the very moment in which he swings upon the gallows; and he who takes his life is guilty of murder.

But in short, if the country was so nearly overwhelmed with ruin, as the Calligator would have us believe, there were still two ways by which the regulators might have redressed the evil, without forfeiting the name of good citizens—with half the trouble they voluntarily suffered for an unlawful object, they might have apprehended and committed to jail every swindler in the territory, and from the law I have cited, they must have been punished.—Or they might have petitioned the governor to call a special session of the legislature; and he would not, he could not, refuse it. Such a session might have been called, and an adequate law passed in twentyfive days and perhaps in a shorter time.—With these facts before our eyes, can any man of common understanding or reflection for a moment believe that there was any necessity for the conduct of the regulators.—I do not think there is any man so impudent or so stupid as still to urge this poor pretence in the very face of demonstration. I suppose there are some members of that society still obstinately wedded to their errors, but I doubt not the wiser and better part of them are by this time heartily ashamed of the part they have born in these nefarious transactions.

A Friend to Order.

March 4th, 1816.

P. S. Since writing the above, information has reached me that although no person was actually tried for arson, yet the subject was agitated among the regulators and that they did not proceed because they had no shadow of evidence, although they had cited the accused to appear before them—& that they undertook to examine a man for peeling fruit trees—and further that some of them inhumanly beat a man who was accused of shooting a horse which had broken into his field.

This comes from an eye witness to part of the facts.

A Friend to Order.

Territory of Missouri, Feb. 26th, 1816.

Whereas Humphry Gibson came before me a justice of the peace, and made oath on the holy evangelist, that he believes that Samuel Herrel (or a man that passed by that name) feloniously robbed, stole and carried off, a note on James Bryan, living on Hazel run, in the county of St. Genevieve, for a negro man and negro woman over sixteen and under thirty years of age, payable the first of November next; also one order given by James Bryan on Elijah Bates, living in Herculaneum for two hundred gallons of whiskey, received on the said order one hundred and fifty gallons, and receipted on the back of said order, a note of hand on Jacob Horine living on the Platin, county of St. Genevieve for one hundred and thirty five dollars, payable about the first of October next.

Signed and sealed, in presence of me Stephen Cole, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of St. Louis, and township of Labbadie. Given under my hand and seal this 26th of February, 1816.

Stephen Cole, J. P.
[SEAL.]

P. S. The said Harrell is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, red face, hair inclined to be brown, weighs about one hundred and forty, wore a dove coloured broadcloth great coat, black breeches of corded velvet, shoe boots, brown body coat of broad cloth; rode a bay horse about 14 hands 3 inches high, well made, about 5 or 6 years old.

TAKEN UP

By Daniel Welty living in Missouri Territory, Cape Gerardeau county, Byrd township, a light brown golden, near fourteen hands three inches high, supposed to be eleven years old, a few white hairs in his forehead, and some saddle spots on his back, and on his near fore foot a small scar just above the hoof and rises on the withers, branded on the shoulders with an unknown brand, appraised to twenty dollars. Before me a justice of the peace, this 10th day of February, 1816

James Russel.

A copy,
J. M'Ferron, Clk.

Beware of a Slanderer!

The subscriber in justification of his character against the base assertions of a slanderer, daily and insidiously attempting to destroy my reputation, requests the public to withhold their opinion on the representations of John Conaway, son of Jesse Conaway, until the affair may be decided by the Circuit or General Court. I am conscious of my innocence, and will exhibit to the world in the person of Conaway, an infamous liar covered with crime.

The talking, prating nonsensical major, who despises his own government and eulogises the late Spanish government, and who has taken this wretched Conaway as his tool, had much better deport himself as a good citizen than render himself a butt of ridicule to a grinning community.

J. T. Swarford.

March, 2d.

CHEAP GOODS.

Just arrived from Pennsylvania, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for CASH or good Furs, Peltry, Wax, &c. The object in offering the following articles lower than the customary prices, is to induce all who wish to get BARGAINS to purchase quickly, and thereby enable the subscriber to return to the eastward. These articles will be offered much lower than the customary prices, viz.

Castings of all descriptions, Glass and Potters ware, Whiskey, Porter, Horse-collars, Plough Chains, Hoes, Plough Irons, Roman and Merino wool Hats, Calf skin leather of the 1st quality, &c.

ALSO,—Blue Shrouding, low priced Cloth, Ladies fine Morocco Shoes, Muslin, Blankets, Combs, &c. &c.

For sale at Isaac Bennett's, Main street, 3d door below M'Knight and Brady's, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Philipson.

St. Louis, March 8th, 1816.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Alexander Thompson deceased, will be laid before said court for settlement: all those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Gab'l. Long,
Langston Bacon,
Executors.

Bonhomme, Feb. 24th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Warren Cottle, of the township of Dardonne, in the county of St Charles, Missouri territory, a stray mare fourteen and a half hands high supposed to be four years old, of a bright sorrel has a few white hairs in the forehead, has no brands perceivable, appraised at $37 50 cents this 5th day of February 1816.

A true copy from the stray book in my office.

Biel Farnsworth, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript the original of which is filed in my office.
St. Charles, 20th February, 1816.

*3t *Wm. Christy jr.* Clk. C. C.

WANTED.

A capable Journeyman printer to take charge of a printing office about to be erected in a neighboring village. To a man of steady habits, well acquainted with the duties of his profession, a liberal salary will be given.

Enquire at the Missouri Gazette Office.
March 8th, 1816.

Take Notice.

That I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond calling for fifteen hundred dollars, given for seven hundred and fifty arpens of land. As I am determined to settle with no other person but Ayor Studevant, there being a settlement to take place between us.

Edward Robinson.

New Madrid, Feb. 12, 1816.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, whereas I John Hudgins, about the first of January last past, executed to Roger Shackleford, three notes for 333 dollars 33⅓ cents each, in cash; one due the first of March 1818, one due the first of March 1819, and one due the first of March 1820. This is to forwarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay the same, said notes having been given for a tract of land, until I get a sufficient title for said land.

John Hudgins.

New Madrid, Feb. 24th, 1816. 4t*.88.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of the late Col. John E. Hartt, deceased, that application will be made to the circuit court at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of New Madrid, on the 10th of June, being the second monday of June next, in the year 1816, for the appointment of Auditors, to settle and adjust the remaining affects of said dec'd. among the respective creditors.

George Tennille,
Sally Hartt.
Administrators.

New-Madrid, Feb. 24, 1816. 4t*88

John & William Ball, & Co.
Of Louisville, Kentucky.

Have just received from New Orleans 80 crates of assorted crockery ware, which they can sell 25 per cent less than brought over the mountains.

150 Barrels of whiskey for sale.

St. Louis, March 9th, 1816 4t.88.

TAKE NOTICE:

There has been stored in the Magazine which I have the charge of, since the 1st day of November 1814 *seven kegs of powder*, marked and numbered. The owner is hereby required to call on me and pay the storage on or before the first monday in April next; and if the owner should not come forward before that day, and pay the storage; on the second monday in said month of April next, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at the Court House, to the highest and last bidder, the above mentioned *powder*, for the storage.

Wm. Sullivan.

S. Louis, March 9th, 1816 td

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LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York Feb. 3.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Prince Regent has approved the appointment of Mr. A. ASPINWALL, as Council General for the United States in London.

"The Flanders mail contains the following important intelligence, under the date of Rome, Nov. 21—"It is asserted that the ministers of the great powers have delivered to his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State, the treaty of alliance relative to the war against the Barbary powers, and that it has been ratified by all the Sovereigns, in their quality of Grand Masters of the several religious and military orders in their dominions. By this act the powers engage not only to put an end to the white slave trade, which the African governments carry on with equal insolence and impunity; but in order to prevent the return of acts of violence which disgrace humanity, the powers also declare, that they will establish there the form of government which shall afford the best guarantee. The contingent of the troops for this new species of war will be the same, and no one will be permitted, under any pretence whatever, to keep up a greater number of troops than is fixed by the treaty. All the troops shall have the same uniform. His Holiness the Pope shall be at liberty to send a Legate, but who shall not interfere in temporal matters. This treaty, which consists of 138 articles, fixes, that all the Christians shall be set at liberty, and cannot make a part of the army destined to occupy Barbary. The Sublime Porte, it is said, remains neuter in this war, and will receive guarantees for its European possessions. One is astonished at knowing the treaty against the pirates, and not to know any thing of what has passed in the consistory where this affair has been treated. It is certain that his Holiness has not issued any Bull on the subject of this new crusade. It is said that his Holiness will give to the grand Masters of the Military Orders a suit of armour and a banner. The whole of the allied forces is fixed by treaty at 45,000 men. Several gallies have been at Ancona."

Extract of a letter written on board the Northumberland.

St. Helena, Oct. 19.

We arrived here on the 16th, after a very long and fatiguing passage, and we landed Napoleon on the 18th. He is now in the country, at the house of a gentleman named Balcome, until Longwood be made ready for him.—Those who have followed him are wearied, and I believe, sincerely repent of having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand, who speaks English very well told me that the Island was absolutely a desert, and the birth-place of a demon *Ennui*. She already insists on returning to Europe in order to educate her children.

"I dined four times with Bonaparte on board of the Northumberland—he spoke little at table, and in general addressed his conversation to the admiral. He took little exercise, and during the day he walked only for about two hours after dinner.—Gen Bertrand and Las Cases are his greatest favorites; he conversed rarely with the others. He played at cards every evening, and in the afternoon at chess. He went to bed early, and rose very late. He was in general low spirited, and since he has arrived here his spirits are not better.

"The Island is very strictly guarded—there are signals between all the forts of the Island and the vessels; guard boats and brigs are cruising around it, so that unless he can fly, it is impossible he should escape. No person is permitted to be absent from his vessel after sunset, and every vessel is ready to shift her cables at the first signal."

LATE FROM FRANCE.

Boston, Jan. 31.

One of the latest French papers contains the Law of Amnesty which has been proposed to the French Parliament.

The persons excepted from the Amnesty are. Lallemand, Dronet, d'Erlon, Lefebvre, Desbouettes, Amelia, Gilly, Monton Duvernet, Grouchy, Labordè, Clausel, Debelle, Bertrand, Cambroune, Lavalette, Rovigo. These are to be arested and tried.

The following are ordered to quit France in two months, not to return without leave; Soult, Alix, Excelmans, Bassano, Marbut, Felix, Boulay, (de la Meurthe) Mehec, Fresinet, Thibeaubeau, Carnot, Vaudamme, Loban, Hatel, Pire, Barrere, Arnault, Pommermeil, Reguault, Arrighi, Dejean, Garran, Real, Bouvier, Dumolard, Merlin, Durbac, Dirat Defermout, Mallinet, Hullin, Bluvs, Courtin, Forbing, Janson, Lelorgue, Didevial, Lepelletier, Lamarque.

Bonaparte's relations are all to leave France within a month, under pain of death.

FRENCH PROSCRIPTION.

Our letters from Paris (says the London Morning Chronicle) grow every day more and more gloomy. In the chamber of deputies a secret committee was formed, in which was actually proposed:

1. To condemn to death all the persons who had voted for the death of Louis XVI.

2. To transport all those who had accepted places under the usurpation; and

3. To banish from France all who had taken the oath to the constitution of May last.

These measures, if carried into execution, would have made *one million five hundred thousand victims!* This, though proposed by some of the most exalted heads, was thought a little too extensive; and by amendments the propositions have been softened down so as to take in only about *a million of human victims!*

The meek, the pious, and the leigitimate Louis XVIII, seems determined to pursue the work of proscription and blood. Not content with the murder of Labadovere and Ney, for acts in which the whole people of France participated he still continues the same career. Late papers state, that Gen. Dacaen. and Marshal Mesena have been arrested; that Gen. Dubelle and M. Lavalette will probably be executed, and that Soult, Carnot, Defermont, Real, Arnault, St. Vincent, Maret, Bertrand, (now with Napoleon) Count Reguault, St. Jean D'Angely and Gen. Clausel (the two latter now in the United States) are with numerous other distinguished men excepted out of a late act of amnesty. Marshal De Grouchy, also proscribed, has arrived at Washington City.

The London papers contain a treaty recently concluded between Russia and England, by which Corfu, Cephalonia, Zanta, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxa are erected into *independent* states, under the protection (dominion) of Great Britain: Lord Wellington, the negociator, whose titles in the treaty occupy 23 close lines.

The Irish and English Roads.

An Englishman asked an Irishman, if the roads in Ireland were good "Yes, said the Irishman," so excellent, that I wonder you do not import some of them to England. We have the road to love strewed with roses; the road of matrimony through nettles; the road of honor through a duel; the road to the grave through the apothecary's shop." Have you any road to preferment? "No," said the Irishman, "not now—that road, since the union, is removed to England: you pass to it through the king's palace, and I am told it is the dirtiest road in Great Britain."

ST. LOUIS MARCH 9.

By yesterdays mail we received sundry communications from Col Easton, our delegate in Congress, touching the interests of this territory; their length precludes the possibility of giving them publicity this week.—The following extract must for the present suffice.

(EXTRACT.)

"A bill has been agreed to by the committee on the public lands to quiet all persons who settled on the public lands prior to the 19th Dec. last, on the same terms as those were quieted who settled prior to the year of 1808, upon taking out permits to remain, &c."

Mr. Charless,

I send you for publication an extract of a letter received from Col. Easton, together with an abstract of the bill to which he refers.

(EXTRACT.)

"I have prevailed on the Committee on the Public Lands to report a bill, of which the following is a copy."

That persons entitled to pre-emptions under the laws of 1813 and 1814, shall file a notice with the Register, whose duty it shall be to issue a certificate in behalf of such person: on which certificate being presented to the surveyor, he shall survey a tract of 160 acres by lines corresponding with the cardinal points and not to be in length more than double the breadth: except in cases where prior claims render a deviation necessary. Which survey is to include the cultivated lands of persons thus entitled. And if by reason of contiguity of improvements, two or more persons cannot have 160 acres including the improvements of each respectively, then the vacant lands between such improvements to be equally divided between such persons.

That such parts of the aforesaid acts, as relates to persons settled on fractional sections or fractional quarter sections be repealed and such persons be entitled to the same previleges as persons settled on quarter sections. And to purchase any adjoining lands so as to include the whole of their improvements.

That where two or more persons may be settled on the same quarter or fractional quarter section, then such quarter or fractional quarter section to be divided between such persons so as to let each retain their improvements as far as possible.

Should the above bill pass into a law it will remove many of the inconveniencies, which are so much complained of, of having improvements cut to pieces by sectional lines.

Extract of a letter from Col. Rufus Easton, to the Editor, dated Washington City, Feb. 10.

"I now have the pleasure to inform you and the citizens of our territory, that the additional tax upon the capacity of STILLS will only be 50 per cent upon the former tax on the capacity, instead of 100 as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report and recommended by the committee of ways and means. The question has this moment been taken in the house and carried by a vote of 74 to 70.

You will have been informed that the tax upon the gallon will be repealed."

R. EASTON.

Mr. Charless,

A statement which made its appearance in the Gazette of last week, is calculated to direct against me the censure of all those who have had their hard earned wages in the service of their country so long withheld from them. If however, I do not greatly deceive myself, a short statement of facts, which I propose to make for publication in your next weeks paper, will place in a very different light my conduct on that subject, and will fix censure on those who deserve it. The public I hope, will do me the favour to suspend their opinions until they hear my side of the subject.

A. M'Nair.

St. Louis, March 7th, 1816.

We are authorized to state, that RUFUS EASTON has consented to be a candidate to represent the people of this territory again in the Congress of the United States. We are also authorized to state that Mr. Easton has never declared that he would not be a candidate at the next election, and that no person has been warranted in making any statement or declaration to that effect.

About four years ago, we received several communications from gentlemen of enterprise and ingenuity, residents of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky; some of them had explored not only Missouri and Illinois, but Indianna and Michigan territories. They have all decidedly approbated the climate and soil of Missouri and her sister territory Illinois, as foremost in eligibility for the planter, grazier and manufacturer. The subject of raising sheep had long been a favorite topic in the western country, and subsequent attempts at accumulating large flocks has proved beyond a doubt that small capitals employed in that way has yielded incredible profits, far beyond that obtained by the raisers of cattle or horses, or by wheat or corn growers. Carding machines, wool-spinning machines, weavers and fullers are only waiting the moment when the number of our flocks would justify their removal to this country. Numbers of those useful citizens are kept back by the incorrigible apathy or inattention of our farmers to the all important subject of sheep.

Last mail we received a letter from a gentlemen of Lexington, Ky. The writer is preparing, with a number of others to remove to this place shortly. An extract from his letter will convey the ideas entertained in Kentucky of this country.

"Intending shortly to become a citizen of your town (of course you must allow I feel an interest in the prosperity of the country) induces me to send you the enclosed extract from an eastern paper, by which you will perceive the price of Merino Wool in England, and as no country on earth, in my opinion, is better adapted for the raising of that valuable article, I beg to recommend you to insert it in your paper, with any remarks you please. Several manufacturers, to my knowledge, would move to your part of the country, very shortly, could a supply of wool be obtained there; indeed in my opinion there is no country in the world better calculated for manufacturing than that of yours. Your old friend Mr U. is firmly resolved on moving when I do, as also several valuable and useful citizens; some brick makers, house carpenters, shoemakers, &c. &c. Those you must allow will be a considerable acquisition to your town."

☞ A letter from Liverpool states, that American Merino wool is considered as equal to the Spanish, and that it brings in that market; from 7 to 9 shillings sterling per pound.

A Savannah paper says, that it is confidently believed the Floridas will soon be in possession of the British.

The British have erected a Fort on Drummond's Island, in the passage between Lakes Huron and Superior about 45 miles from our fort at Mackinaw, on Lake Huron.

NOTICE.

The citizens of St. Louis county, will prepare lists of their taxable property, and particularly LANDS, describing the county and water course, original claimant, &c. agreeably to law, of all lands claimed by them in the Territory, for the year 1816. Also, all the Lands they were in possession of in the year 1815, which were not taxed for that year, and be prepared to swear to said LISTS, as the assessment of property will commence on or before the first of April next.

J. W. Thompson, Shff.

St. Louis, March 8th, 1816.

We are authorised to state, that JOHN SCOTT is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory, to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected. *Ed.*

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of William Groats deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated according to law, to the subscriber administratrix to said estate. Those indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Groats.
Admin'trix.

Madison county Illinois territory, Feb. 28th, 1819. 67-8t.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

NOTICE.

To Joseph Michel, Stephen Michel and Napoleon Michel, heirs of Joseph Michel, deceased, and to Robert M'Coy surviving executor of the estate of Joseph Michel dec'd and guardian of the infant children, & all others whom it may concern.

Please to take notice, that I will apply to the honorable circuit court for the county of New Madrid, on the second monday in June next, to appoint commissioners according to law, for the purpose of making a partition of all tract or tracts, lot or lots of land within the county aforesaid, of which as heirs and guardian, as aforesaid, you and myself are or may be, proprietors, under such directions as the court may think proper to give.

MATTHEW BOGLIO,
By his Attorney,
R. WASH.

St Louis, Jan. 24th, 1816. 5t-84

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robitoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 15 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St. Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation well timbered first rate soil and bottom land, on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running over the high can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered, situate 37 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber.

Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Jacques Clamorgan dec'd, will be laid before said court for settlement. All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

John P. Cabanne,
Ant. Soulard.
Executors.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 4t-87

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Joseph Marie Papin dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement. All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Marie Louise Papin,
Executrix.

St. Louis Feb 22d, 1816. 4t 87

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Joseph Labrosse dec'd will be laid before said court for settlement. All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Bernard Pratte, Adm'r.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 4t-87

NOTICE.

I. hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Peregis Labbadie, dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement. All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

S. Labbadie,
B. Pratte,
G. Sarpy,
A. P. Chouteau.
Administrators.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 4t-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of J. B. Provenché dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement. All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Marie Provenche,
Administratrix.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816 4t-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of John B. Corté dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement. All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Andre Landreville,
Administrator.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d 1816 4t 87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of J. B. Belland, dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement. All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Catharine Belland,
Administratrix.
Romain Dufrene,
Administrator.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 4t 87

NOTICE.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of François Duquette, late of St. Charles deceased, requires all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. And those having claims to present them authenticated as the law directs.

A. JANIS Adm'tor.

Feb. 29, 1816 3t-87.

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, where good provender and attentive hostlers will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Peebels.

St. Louis, January 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1812, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period.

January 25th, 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A negro women and her child, she is well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country, is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 10th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers, Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Jno. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

Jos. CHARLESS.

Dec. 23th, 1815.

STEAM MILL.

The Members of the Steam Mill Company are requested to meet at the dwelling house of Lieut. Samuel Gillham, in Goshen (Madison County, Illinois Ter.) on the 16th day of April next, for the purpose of appointing five directors for managing the affairs of said Company, and to do and other business that may be thought necessary.

Joseph Meacham, Clk.

Alton, Feb. 16th, 1816. 3t.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of E. noch Carmack dec'd. All those having any claims against said estate, are requested to present them properly authenticated. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 15. *Nathan Boone.*

FOR SALE,

A mulattoe Boy, about fourteen years old, now in the town of St. Louis. Enquire of Robert Wash Esq. who is authorised to sell said boy.

Feb. 27th.

NEW GOODS.

HOLMES & ELLIOTT have just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

adapted for the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell, low for CASH or PELTRY. They have their store in the stone house, on Main street, nearly opposite Mathew Kerr's store.

St. Louis, February 14th, 1816

NOTICE.

All persons having legal claims against the estate of K. Turner, dec'd. late of St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims legally proven for adjustment within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Stephen Maddox, Exe'r.

February 14th, 1816.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby cautioned against cutting wood off my tract of land, situate below the village of Carondelet, and bounded as follows, to carpens front by 40 in depth, commencing at the river des Peres, where the cart road leading to the village of Carondelet crosses the river Gravois, so as to include the mouth of said river Gravois, being the tract granted by concession to Don Gabriel Cerre by Mr. Manuel Perez, late Lieutenant Governor of upper Louisiana.

Any person or persons found trespassing as aforesaid, on the above described tract of land, after this date, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

Abraham Gallatin.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned (at their peril) against digging, ploughing or in any manner disturbing the soil on the said described premises. A. G.

St. Louis, Feb. 14th, 1816.

LOOK HERE!!!

The subscriber will be absent *some time*, and those indebted to him will find their notes and accounts left with Doctor Quarles, at the Drug Store of Simpson & Quarles.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Feb. 2d, 1816.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on Monday the 26th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow legged—speaks broken French and English—had on, when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD.
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.
THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 16, 1816. [No.389.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

John & William Jull, & Co.
Of Louisville, Kentucky.

Have just received from New Orleans 30 crates of assorted crockery ware, which they can sell 25 per cent less than brought over the mountains.

150 Barrels of whiskey for sale.

St. Louis, March 8th, 1816. 4t 88.

TAKE NOTICE.

There has been stored in the Magazine which I have the charge of since the 1st day of November 1814, *seven kegs of powder*, marked and numbered. The owner is hereby requested to call on me and pay the storage on or before the first monday in April next; and if the owner should not come forward before that day, and pay the storage; on the second monday in said month of April next, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at the Court House, to the highest and last bidder, the above mentioned *powder*, for the storage.

Wm. Sullivan.

S. Louis, March 9th, 1816 tds

TAKEN UP

By Warren Cottle, of the township of Dardenne, in the county of St Charles, Missouri territory, a stray mare fourteen and a half hands high supposed to be four years old, of a bright sorrel has a few white hairs in the forehead, has no brands perceivable, appraised at $ 37 50 cents this 5th day of February 1816.

A true copy from the stray book in my office.

Biel Farnsworth, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript the original of which is filed in my office.

St. Charles, 20th February, 1816.

Wm. Christy jr. Clk. C. C. *3t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Alexander Thompson deceased, will be laid before said court for settlement: all those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Gab'l. Long.
Langston Bacon,
Executors.

Bonhomme, Feb 24th, 1816.

CHEAP GOODS.

Just arrived from Pennsylvania, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for CASH or good Furs, Peltry, Wax, &c. The object in offering the following articles lower than the customary prices, is to induce all who wish to get BARGAINS to purchase quickly, and thereby enable the subscriber to return to the eastward. These articles will be offered much lower than the customary prices, viz.

Castings of all descriptions, Glass and Potters ware, Whiskey, Porter, Horse-collars, Plough-Chains, Hoes, Plough Irons, Rose rum and Merino wool Hats, Calf skin leather of the 1st quality, &c.

ALSO,—Blue Shrouding, low priced Cloth, Ladies fine Morocco Shoes, Muslin, Blankets, Combs, &c. &c.

For sale at Isaac Bennett's, Main street, 3d door below M'Knight and Brady's, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Philipson.

St. Louis, March 8th, 1816.

WANTED.

A capable Journeyman printer to take charge of a printing office about to be erected in a neighboring village. To a man of steady habits, well acquainted with the duties of his profession, a liberal salary will be given

Enquire at the Missouri Gazette Office.

March 8th, 1816.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, whereas I John Hudgins, about the first of January last past, executed to Roger Shackleford, three notes for 333 dollars 33⅓ cents each, in cash; one due the first of March 1818, one due the first of March 1819, and one due the first of March 1820. This is to forewarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay the same, said notes having been given for a tract of land, until I get a sufficient title for said land.

John Hudgins.

New Madrid, Feb. 24 h, 1816. 4t*88.

Take Notice.

That I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond calling for fifteen hundred dollars, given for seven hundred and fifty arpens of land. As I am determined to settle with no other person but Ayor Studevant, there being a settlement to take place between us.

Edward Robinson.

New Madrid, Feb. 14, 1816.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of the late Col. John E. Hartt, deceased, that application will be made to the circuit court at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of New Madrid on the 10th of June, being the second monday of June next, in the year 1816 for the appointment of Auditors, to settle and adjust the remaining assetts of said dec'd. among the respective creditors.

George Tennille,
Sally Hartt.
Administrators.

New-Madrid, Feb. 24 1816. 4t*88

TAKEN UP

By Daniel Welty living in Missouri Territory, Cape Gerardeau county, Byrd township a light brown golden, near fourteen hands three inches high, supposed to be eleven years old, a few white hairs in his forehead and some fiddle spots on his back, and on his near fore foot a small scar just above the hoof and rises on the withers, branded on the shoulders with an unknown brand, appraised to twenty dollars. Before me a justice of the peace, this 10th day of February, 1816

— *James Russel.*

A copy,
J. M'Ferron, Clk.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
County of St. Louis, ss.
In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.
October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Melville dit Mainville. } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE.

The Manufacturers in this Territory, will recollect that their Licences expire on the 18th of April next Those who reside in the lower part of the Territory can have them renewed by applying to E Hall's Esq at Cap. Girardeau; and those in the upper part will apply at my office in St Louis

J. W. Thompson,
Col'r. of the Rev. for M'ri. Te'ry.

Feb 29th, 1816.

P. S. Gentlemen who are owners of carriages in St. Louis and elsewhere, who are running them every day, will please take this as the last notice before suit, if not entered.

J. W. T. C. R. M. T.

WANTED.

2000 rails to be delivered about a mile below the town of St. Louis, at any time before the 15th of April next, for which the usual price in cash will be given.

A pair of OXEN for sale. Enquire of printer. 87

TAKEN UP

By Antoine Janis, a dark bay horse twelve or thirteen years old, no marks or brands except one or two sad le spots, fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars by Daniel Colgan, and Jabez Hubbard

A. Wilson, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript, the original of which is filed in my office.

Wm. Christy Jr.
Clk. C. C. C. ST. C.

St. Charles, 24 h Feb uary 1816

February 12, 1816, township of St Charles.

Taken up by Francis Donowee, a bright forrel mare, about 6 or 7 years old, with a light coloured mane and tail, a blaze and small snip in her face, about 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder and buttock thus T. appraised to thirty five dollars by Charles Vally and Joseph Mitchel, after being duly sworn according to law, a true copy from my stray book

D. Colgan. J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript the original of which is filed in my office.

Wm. Christy. Jr Clk, C C C St C.

St. Charles, 15th Feb. 1816. 87*

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JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Mr Lucas introduced a resolution to authorise the governor to have copied the laws passed at the present session, for publication, which resolution was agreed to by the house and the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker.

The legislative council have this day passed a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly which bill is herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

Mr Sewel from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled the bill supplementary to the act reducing into one the several laws regulating the militia. Also the bill supplementary to the act authorising the levying and collecting the territorial and county taxes. Also a bill allowing the clerks of the northern and southern circuits certain compensation for certain services, when the speaker signed said bills, and the same were sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill for the government of the general court of the county of Arkansas and for other purposes, with an amendment to the same, which bill and amendment are herewith sent, when the house took up said amendment and agreed to the same and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill for opening a public road from the town of Potosi, to Boons lick, with some amendments to the same, which bill and amendments are herewith returned to the house of representatives, when the house took up said amendments and agreed to the same, and the legislative was acquainted therewith.

Mr Carr obtained leave and introduced a bill providing for erecting a court house and jail in the different counties of this territory, which bill was twice read and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house and made the order of this day.

And on mention, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bills reported that the committee of the whole had agreed to said bill with some amendments, which report was agreed to by the house, and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading this afternoon.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the resolution to authorise the governor to have copied for publication the laws passed the present session with an amendment to the same, which resolution and amendment are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives when the house took up said amendment and agreed to the same, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have postponed the further consideration of the bill allowing salvage &c. till the first day of the next session of the general assembly.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have passed the above resolution in which they pray the concurrence of the house of representatives, when the house took up the said resolution was for the appointment of a committee to rent rooms for the accommodation of the succeeding legislature and agreed to the same, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion the engrossed bill providing for the erecting a court house and jail in the different counties in this territory was taken up and read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be an act providing for erecting a court house and jail in the different counties of this territory when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

The bill to alter the time of meeting of the legislature, was taken up and read the first time and on the question shall the bill be read the second time, Mr Simpson moved to postpone the further consideration of said bill till the first monday in December next and on the question of postponement it was carried in the affirmative and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The following acts were reported by the committee of enrollments to be truly enrolled to wit.

An act for the government of the general court of the county of Arkansas and for other purposes.

An act to punish the forging and counterfeiting and the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills and notes and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the act prescribing the mode of taking the enumeration of free white male inhabitants in this territory and for other purposes.

An act for the opening of a public road from the town of Potosi to Boons lick.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Richard J. Watters deceased, and for other purposes.

Also a memorial for the relief of frontier settlers, when the speaker signed said acts and memorial and the same were sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have postponed the further consideration of the bill providing for erecting a court house and jail in the different counties of this territory until the first monday of the next session of the general assembly

A message from the governor, informing this house that he had approved and signed the following acts to wit.

An act erecting a part of St. Louis and St Charles into a seperate county by the name of Howard county.

Also an act pointing out the mode by which persons may be compensated for their valuable and lasting improvements therein mentioned and for other purposes.

Also an act allowing the clerks of the northern and southern circuits certain compensation for certain services.

Also an act for the government of the general court of the county of Arkansas and for other purposes. When the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill apportioning the representation to the different counties of this territory: reported that the committee of the whole had agreed to said bill without amendments which report was agreed to by the house and ordered that said bill be engrossed for its third reading to morrow.

The house adjourned till tomorrow morning ten o'clock

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Easton's Speech on Treaty

MR. EASTON said, he had intended yesterday to deliver his sentiments in relation to the subject matter of the bill upon which the vote of the House was about to pass; not having then been so fortunate as to gain the floor, he now had risen to advocate its passage, and for that purpose, begged the indulgence of the house; he asked not only the indulgence but the attention of the House to the arguments he was about to urge upon the occasion. He considered the passage of the bill very important, as it regarded the powers, under the constitution, delegated to Congress: the powers delegated to the President and Senate; the powers delegated to the courts of justice; and highly important as it regarded the rights and liberties of the people of this nation.

He apprehended very injurious consequences might, at some future period, result to the nation by a contrary course. The convention being reciprocal and bene-

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ficial, it was the avowed intention and desire of all parties to carry it into effect. It had been said, by gentlemen on both sides of the House, that the convention was, of itself, the supreme law of the land, whilst a majority had inclined to the opinion that legislative provisions are necessary to give it force and efficiency, though some doubted as to the expediency of legislating at all upon the subject. I am of opinion, Mr Speaker, said Mr. E. that it is not a treaty until it shall have been sanctioned by the Congress of the United States, by a legislative act, to carry it into effect.

The precedent about to be established on the present occasion was, of all others, the most favorable to the security, or pernicious in the extreme to the future liberties of the American people.

What are the powers by the constitution delegated to Congress? And what are those delegated to the treaty-making power? In adverting to the constitution it will be found, that "all legislative powers are vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." "The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations." Surely then this power is not granted to any other authority. It cannot be given to two seperate distinct and independent authorities. If it is given to Congress, it is not given to the treaty-making power, to the exclusion of Congress: it may be given to both to act in concert, it is not given to the one, to act to the exclusion of the other. This is a government of laws; it is not a government by compacts, by conventions, or by treaties concluded independent of the powers of Congress, in violation of the constitution, and beyond the control of the supreme authority of the land, the sovereignty of this nation. What is the present convention? Is it "a convention to regulate commerce between the territories of the United States and his Britannic Majesty;" it is then an agreement upon the face of it "to regulate commerce with a foreign nation." The President "has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators *present* concur." It is not ordained in this clause of the constitution, that such treaties are made "under the authority" of the United States, nor that a treaty thus made, shall "be the supreme law of the land." It would be indeed extraordinary, if the destinies and liberties of this nation were to rest upon the will of the treaty *forming* power, I say treaty forming power, because it is but another expression to convey a correct idea.

A power composed (as the case might happen) of the Executive and thirteen Senators, a less number by far than a majority of that honorable body; a power specially given to one authority, under the constitution, cannot be construed to be given to another; such a construction would introduce into the government an irregularity, and an inconsistency fatal to its harmony, and destructive in its consequences. The President has a qualified negative upon the laws of Congress; the Senate are a part of Congress. Is not the regulation of commerce trusted to the proper authority? Is it not in safe hands? Will you—can you treat the authority given to Congress, by the constitution "*to regulate commerce*," as a dead letter?

If this construction prevails, is the treaty made *without* the concurrence of the President and Senate? Shall it be binding without the assent of Congress? If that assent is given, it is a treaty made under the authority of the United States. If it is withheld, it is a treaty made under the authority of the President and Senate, and not a treaty made under the authority of the United States. I should regret, and who are they that would not regret, to see the authority and destinies of this nation placed in the hands of an Executive and a Senate?

If the treaty-making power possess the authority to make commercial and other regulations they may go on regulating till they will have *regulated* this branch of the government (the house of representatives) out of its whole weight of influence upon the counsels of the nation; their authority will become a mere *carte blanche*, to be filled up as the treaty-making power may think proper to dictate or direct. Congress may regulate commerce in one manner; the President and Senate, at their pleasure change that regulation

It is a correct principle, that *subsequent laws inconsistent with former laws, repeal such former laws*, and is a rule which cannot be controverted. It is a principle as sound and potent as the eternal principles of justice. But the question to be decided is, when does a treaty become a law, when has it efficacy as such, and when shall it be binding as the supreme authority of the nation? Two seperate and distinct legislative authorities independent of each other, possessing equal power, cannot in one and the same government exist together. That is, if the Executive and Senate alone can legislate, it is perfectly idle to vest the legislative authority in Congress. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Congress divided against itself itself must fall. Congress have power, or they have not power to legislate. If they do possess the whole powers of legislation granted under the constitution, of which there cannot be a question, it follows as a certain and incontrovertible conclusion, that the President and Senate alone, forming only two branches of the legislative authority of this government, acting in their executive capacities, as necessarily they must do in negociating treaties, do not possess authority to legislate independent of the House of Representatives, the immediate representatives of the people: the people have not granted such power.

It would be admitted he presumed, that ours is the best constitution and government here below, that it is the best to be found among the nations of the earth. It may emphatically be filled a constitution of checks and balances; the Senate in its legislative capacity is a check upon the House of Representatives; the President upon the Congress. There must be a concurrence according to the provisions of the constitution to form a law, and laws must be made before they can be executed: in the executive and treaty-making capacity of the President and Senate, the House of Representatives, with the constitution in their hand, hold a check; a treaty cannot become the supreme law of the land which is inconsistent with the constitution or the powers delegated to Congress by the constitution.

"The President shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls;" suppose they should appoint swarms of officers' needless and unnecessary. The appointments are complete the officers are made; they hold the seals of office under the authority of the constitution; they are officers to all intents and purposes, they are commissioned *under the authority of the United States*, their appointments do not infringe any right or prejudice upon any authority delegated to Congress, and yet in my humble opinion, Congress would not be bound in honor, or otherwise, to sanction such a precedure by originating an appropriation bill for the outlets and expenditures of such officers: Congress are not bound, nor is the nation bound, nor are the courts of justice bound to consider a treaty as the law of the land, till that law has been made under the authority only competent to make laws for the people of this nation, to wit: the Congress of the United States.

It has been contended that the treaty repeals the discriminating duties, and it being concerning affairs wholly international, that the legislative acts of this government operate wholly internally, and cannot reach or affect the domestic or internal regulations of the foreign nation; that the convention therefore is a compact and its subject matter a contract to which the legislative authority of this country cannot extend. I admit said Mr. E. that all treaties when completed & carried into effect by the supreme authority of a state or kingdom, are compacts, and form a part of the law of nations but this nation is not bound by a contract to which it has not given its assent; the Senate do not go abroad, nor do they negociate the terms of a treaty at home; to an honorable and benefical treaty the assent of Congress and of this honorable house is as easily obtained as that of the Senate; in ordinary legislation committees report bills, they go to different readings, according to the rules prescribed by the different branches of the legislature, are rejected, or finally, with the approbation of the President, pass into laws, and become binding on the nation. The President has no legislative authority strictly so speaking, and yet no bill can become a law without his assent, but by the consent of two thirds of both Houses of Congress.

There is no expression in the constitution that authorizes the Senate to *ratify* a treaty, the phrase used by the constitution is, *to make treaties*. The question is, when shall a treaty be said to be made? Ministers and envoys extraordinary are appointed and commissioned to agree upon the terms of a treaty; they meet the foreign embassy in convention, they conclude a treaty: the convention with Great Britain was concluded on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, it was then moulded, it was not then *made*, although in common *parlance* it is said to have been made. It was like dough unbaked. It will not be bread till it is baked The treaty is forwarded to the President; if he disapproves of it, he returns it to those who framed it; if he likes it, he submits it to the Senate; if they approve of it, it is ratified; it is then said to be made, But it is not yet completed under the authority of the United States, it is only a treaty *sub modo*; it is not a treaty in effect. It does not become the property of the nation till it shall have received the sanction of the national consent, through the organs of the national will. The constitution does not declare that a treaty made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *shall be the supreme law of the land*. It does not say that a treaty so concluded, so ratified, so made or whatsoever you may please to term it, is *made under the* authority of the United States. It cannot be a treaty till it shall have received the sanction of the national authority under the constitution; when it shall have received that sanction, it is then, and not till then, a treaty *made* under the constitution and *under the laws of the United States*, and such a treaty made under their authority, to which the judicial power shall extend. They are *treaties* only *made under the authority of the U. States*, which are declared to be *the supreme law of the land* by the constitution, and which the judges in every state are bound to obey; for example: It might be said, that a piece of parchment in printed form of a commission filled out with the name of the incumbent and sign manuel of the executive subscribed to it, is a commission; and yet it is not a commission *under the authority of the U. States*, until the proper seal shall be thereto set, and affixed in due form of law.

Sir, the present convention is a commercial regulation, which interferes with the powers expressly delegated to the legislative authority, and therefore must receive the legislative sanction, the confirmation of Congress, before it can be binding on the people of this nation; and without which it is not competent to the President and Senate, or to the judicial authority, to enforce.

The constitution expressly ordains, that "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." No department or officer coming in contact with the powers delegated to Congress by the constitution, have authority under the government, and it would be a solecism to say we have a government under the constitution, independent of Congress. This construction can do no injury to our republican institution; it may be productive of much good; it is placing it beyond the reach of the treaty making power: to repeal this treaty by making another no inconvenience will result, as two-thirds of the Senate have concurred in approving of it: and I should presume there can be obstacle to the passage of the bill in that honorable body.

I perceive, sir, said Mr. E. by a bill now on the table, that the Senate propose to declare by act of Congress, "that so much of any act or acts as is contrary to the provisions of the convention, shall be deemed and taken to be of no force or effect." If the treaty is a law, and as such, binding upon the nation, the passage of such a bill is wholly unnecessary, upon the principle that subsequent laws repeal former laws, in all cases where they are inconsistent with each other: and why are two-thirds of the Senate required to make a treaty? It would appear to me that as this House have not the power to negociate a treaty, it would be scarcely proper that it should be called upon to discuss one, that two-thirds of the Senate present would not deem beneficial and honorable to the country. If a contrary construction shall prevail and it shall be determined that a treaty made and approved by the President and Senate, is of itself the supreme law of the land, then indeed can they legislate, then indeed can they regulate commerce; and the supreme authority will be placed in the hands of the executive, the Senate and the courts of justice, who may also legislate without the aid, and beyond the control of Congress, make contracts, and carry into effect treaties, however odious they may be to the people, or to their immediate representatives; this may be I do not say it will be, the effect of this monstrous treaty making power.

Congress may declare war, no authority is expressly given by the constitution to make peace, if any treaty, would be binding made independent of the legislative authority, he was inclined to believe it would be a treaty of peace, and yet this would only form one exception: it would be a treaty not against the provisions of any article of the constitution, as the power is not delegated to any other branch of the government: it becomes the exclusive province of the treaty-making power, and does not require a law to give it validity or to carry it into effect: it is a treaty made under the authority of the U States. The great objects in going to war, are the protection of the national rights, and to secure an honorable peace: such a peace would be acquiesced in by common consent, and the power to make peace is not a dangerous power—it is suited to the trust of the executive alone, who would have authority, being commander in chief of the whole military, to carry it into effect. But it is perfectly idle to talk of authority to do this, that or the other thing, under our constitution and form of government, without power to carry that authority into effect The power to act under the constitution, is evidence of a right to act and to act with effect. The constitution should be construed to harmonise all its parts, and the construction which he had given would produce such harmony. It is unnecessary, and would be improper in Congress to legislate upon the treaty to give it a construction that belongs to another authority, to the courts of judicature, any construction Congress might give it would not be binding upon the courts: yet every member who legislates upon a treaty must in making up his opinion whether to carry it into effect or not, give it his own construction, in order to form such opinion correctly.

In the sixth article of the constitution it is declared, that the constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby." What is the authority of the United States? The constitution and will of the people expressed through their representatives in the Congress of the United States; the legislative authority of the nation is that authority, without which no law or treaty can become the supreme law of the land. An individual officer, a judge, a marshal, or justice of the peace, may act under the authority of the United States, so long as he keeps himself within the pale of the constitutional limits, and the laws of the United States enjoining the duties to be by him performed The constitution is the paramount law, but without the aid of Congress it becomes inoperative. A person may possess the faculty to play upon an organ, but if he has not that instrument he does not possess either the power or the means to play upon it.—The President, by the constitution, shall be commander in chief of the army and navy, when called into the service of the United States; but he cannot command, if there shall not be any army or navy called into the service of the U. States.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties which shall be made under their authority." If the words "*under* their authority" had been omitted, their powers would not have been confined to extend to foreign treaties. Hence the judicial power cannot carry into effect a treaty not *made under the authority of the constitution and laws of the United States*: a law is as necessary to the validity of a treaty as the constitution to give it.

He did not wish to be understood, that a law is necessary in all cases to the validity of a treaty: he meant to extend it only to cases where a treaty would contravene the powers delegated to Congress. If the constitution itself gives authority to make the treaty, the treaty thus made becomes the supreme law of the land; the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, and the judicial power of the U. States shall extend to it: but a treaty not thus made cannot be carried into execution by the judicial authority: they certainly would not adjudge a treaty to be made under the authority of the United States, when the treaty is made in derogation of that authority: he spoke of the authority expressly delegated to Congress.

Suppose a treaty made on a subject not prohibited, nor permitted by the constitution as in the case of the treaty for the purchase of the province of Louisiana; that power is not expressly delegated to any authority, under the constitution, nor is it forbidden; the constitution is silent; one of the conditions of the compact is for the payment of 15,000,000 of dollars to France; the convention is ratified: the money is not paid; is it then a treaty? It is not. It becomes a nullity if the money is withheld, but, according to the argument of some gentlemen, it is a treaty, and the supreme law of the land; and yet it is not a treaty, and so, it is a treaty, and it is not a treaty: suppose the money paid, it is then a treaty, and not till then has it received the sanction of the legislative authority under the constitution, and becomes the supreme law: the treaty contains a stipulation that the inhabitants shall be admitted into the union. It is the supreme law of the land, and yet the courts are not enabled to carry that clause of the treaty into effect: it requires further legislative provisions.

It has been said, sir, that the President has ratified the convention with G. Britain, that it has been approved of by the Senate, and sent forth to the public by a proclamation as a treaty, and if it is not a treaty the President *knows not what he is about*. Sir, said Mr. E the President does know what he is about: that wise, intelligent and upright chief magistrate, who has long enjoyed the confidence of his nation, was a member of the convention who framed the constitution, understands the subject correctly; in his communication of the treaty to the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 22d day of December last, he says, "I lay before Congress copies of a proclamation notifying the convention concluded with G Britain, on the third day of July last, and that the same has been duly ratified; and I recommend to Congress such legislative provisions as the convention may call for on the part of the U. States."

He who helped to make the constitution recommends to Congress legislative provisions in relation to this treaty, and such as it may call for, on the part of the U. States."

The principles for which I contend, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. E. are briefly these: A treaty though made has not force, and cannot be said to be made under the national authority, without a law of congress giving it that authority, or to carry into effect: that is, in all cases where the treaty in its provisions interferes with or contravenes any of the powers expressly delegated to the legislative authority, or where from the nature of the treaty itself it requires legislative provisions: but if the treaty is not made contrary to the provisions of the constitution, and does not contravene any of the powers delegated to Congress and is of the description that it can be carried into effect by the President alone, or by the President and Senate, or by the judicial authority, without the aid of Congress, legislation in such cases becomes wholly useless: treaties thus made are the supreme law of the land, which every citizen is bound to respect and to obey.

Extract of a letter from Col. Rufus Easton, to the Editor, dated Washington City, Feb. 17.

(EXTRACT.)

"Enclosed you will receive the copy of a BILL, for quieting the settlers on the lands of the United States, which I procured to be reported in the Senate, on yesterday; and shall endeavor to have it so amended that all persons who have made a settlement on the public lands, at or before the time of the passage of the bill, shall be permitted on application to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, to remain on the tracts by them respectfully occupied, until the land shall be sold or ceded, or otherwise disposed of by the Unit-

ed States; upon the applicants signing a declaration, that he does not lay any claim to such tract and that he will whenever he may be required under the authority of the U. States, so to do, give quiet possession to the purchaser, or remove from the land, as the case may be.

Such as are entitled to the right of pre-emption cannot be affected by the proclamation; they have a claim to the land and are entitled to possession until within two weeks before the lands shall be offered for sale, when they may purchase it.

These provisions will enable all persons on the public lands to remain until they are sold, which will afford an opportunity to every persons to purchase in their improvements.

There will be considerable difficulty to get the bill through as there is considerable jealousy existing towards the western country, on account of its rapid progress in settlement. An honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, in a speech the other day observed as to the rapid settlement of the western country said "he wished it did not settle *quite so fast.*"

"The suggestion that any of the Delegates were instrumental in procuring the late proclamation of the President to be issued, *is base* and *unfounded*, and no just or reasonable person will permit it to occupy his mind one moment. It is ridiculous to suppose that any would be instrumental in any act calculated to retard the settlement of the country, and to oppress their constituents, and the people who have extended to them their patronage. On the contrary, every step which has been taken, or will be taken by me, has been and shall be for the benefit of the inhabitants generally. The committee on the public lands were unanimously against the prayer of the petition of the inhabitants of Boons Lick settlement.—They will however I hope be enabled to secure their improvments under the pre-emption law, which if the bill concerning pre-emption rights which I have procured to be reported without any aid from any quarter whatever passes into a law will actually secure every person in his improvment, according to the tenor of my letter heretofore published on this subject."

Yours &c.
RUFUS EASTON.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.
February 16, 1813,

Mr. Barry, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported the following bill; which was read and passed to the second reading.

A BILL,
Relating to Settlers on the Lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person or persons who, have taken possession of, occupied, or made a settlement on any lands ceded or secured to the United States, by any treaty made with a foreign nation, or by a cession from any State to the United States; which lands had not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands had not been previously recognised, or confirmed by the United States; and who, at the time of passing this act, does, or do, actually inhabit and reside on such lands, may, at any time prior to the first day of October next, apply to the proper register or recorder, as the case may be, of the land office established for the disposal, registering, or recording of such lands; or to such person or persons as may be, by the registers or recorders, respectively, appointed for the purpose of receiving such applications, stating the tract or tracts of land thus occupied settled, and inhabited by such applicant or applicants, and requesting permission to continue thereon; and it shall, thereupon, be lawful for such register or recorder respectively to permit, in conformity with such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, for that purpose, such applicant or applicants to remain on such tract or tracts of land, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres for each applicant, as tenants at will, on such terms and conditions as shall prevent any waste or damage on such lands, and on the express condition that such applicant or applicants shall, whenever such tract or tracts of land may be sold or ceded or otherwise disposed of by the United States; may be required, under the authority of the United States, so to do, give quiet possession of such tract or tracts of land, to the purchaser or purchasers, or to remove altogether from the land, as the case may be, *Provided however,* That such permission shall not be granted to any such applicant, unless he shall previously sign a declaration, stating that he does not lay any claim to such tract or tracts of land, and that he does not occupy the same, by virtue of any claim or pretended claim, derived or pretended to be derived from any other person or persons: *And provided also,* That in all cases, where the tract of land applied for contains either a lead mine or salt spring, no permission to work the same shall be granted, without the approbation of the President of the United States, who is hereby authorized to cause such mines or springs to be leased for a term not exceeding three years, and on such conditions as he shall think proper.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the applications made and permissions granted by virtue of the preceding section, shall be duly entered on books to be kept for that purpose, by the registers and recorders aforesaid, respectively; and they shall be entitled to receive from the party, for each application, fifty cents, and for each permission, one dollar.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue and be in force from and after its passage, any law or proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Charles will oblige me by giving Col. Rufus Easton's communication a place in his paper with the enclosed

A. M'NAIR.

[Our readers will have reference to the Gazette of the 2d inst. for Mr. Douglass' letter to Mr. Brent, alluded to above.]
Ed.

My Fellow Citizens of Missouri Territory.

By this time you have all I presume seen an extract of a letter from Thompson Douglass esq. District Pay Master, to Robert Brent, Pay Master of the army of the United States, dated St. Louis, November 13th, 1813; in which letter he states, he had no data by which he could ascertain the number of troops, or the amount due to them; and that he had not received a single muster roll of militia since the year 1813. What must you think when I prove to you, it was Mr. Douglass who placed in my hands the muster rolls of 1814, of services performed under the requisition of Gen. Howard, and services performed under Colonel Russell? Will he then say he had not those rolls in his possession? What were they given to me for? Merely to put in form! Will he then say, those rolls were not a complete data from which an estimate could have been made? He cannot, as they contain all the substance which the new rolls do. I will ask the captains who made out those company rolls, and the colonels who certified them, to be correct, if they do not know an estimate of the pay due the different companies could be made out from these muster rolls? Will those gentlemen do me the favor to communicate to me their opinion on this subject. But I am well aware of what Mr. Douglass will tell us. He will say, it is not his duty to look at our muster rolls until they are in complete form to please him; but I will ask Mr. Douglass, if it was not in his power to have made an accurate estimate from the rolls he had in his possession? If he says it was not, I will prove by the eye of every person who may view the original rolls that an accurate estimate could have been made from them. But we find from the latter part of Mr. Douglass' letter, an apology was necessary, fearing he might be charged with tardiness or neglect, from the length of time which had elapsed after the receipt of Mr. Brents order; (I presume on the subject of an estimate.) Will Mr. Douglass inform us when he received the order he alludes to? then let us compare that date with the time he delivered me the rolls to put into the form which he also gave me of a muster roll. If I well recollect, Mr. Douglass informed me he received the order to make out an estimate sometime last spring. I took the muster rolls of 1814 under the requisition of Gen. Howard were put into my hands sometime in September last, and the rolls of services performed under col. Russell between the middle of November and first of December after the date of Mr. Douglass' letter. Mr. Douglass admits he has the rolls of services performed in 1813; will he inform us if he has made an estimate of the pay due on them? But from the tenor of Mr. Douglass' letter and the feelings with which it has been given to the public, you must believe I am the monster who has prevented Mr. Douglass from making an estimate of your pay. To you, who in time of danger, stepped forward in defence of your country. To you only I owe an explanation of my conduct. You generally know me; was I then the person who mustered you in and out of service in 1814? You will say no. Then it could not have been my duty, but the duty of those who performed that service to have put your muster rolls in form. Why should I then be the person who is to be thus censured for doing that which no other person would do for you? Voluntarily agreeing to put your muster rolls in the proper form to obtain your pay from government without a promise of compensation, then if I as citizen have undertaken this labour for nothing, could not Mr Douglass who receives a salary from your government have much better afforded to take the trouble to himself of making an estimate from your rolls in his possession, and have made out pay rolls after they were put in form. Much stress has been put on the title of Adjutant & Inspector General of the Missouri Territory, but permit me to tell you this title gives me no power over your rolls. But as a friend, I felt your interest at heart, for which I am placed in that situation that an attempt is made to bring your vengeance on me. But I know you all, and with you I am willing to leave this subject, knowing you will do justice. My letter to the pay master general, which would never have in this way come before the public, but for the charge which has been made against me. It will I hope give entire satisfaction as to my feelings for those who performed military duty in this territory. Will Mr. Douglass give to the public an extract of the pay master generals letter to him last spring? Which was written in consequence of the statement made by me. We will then see if Mr. Douglass has in all things complied with the order of the pay master general. Has he given me such data as to enable me to make correct muster rolls for the men discharged as supernumeraries from the three companies of rangers in 1813? He cannot say he has.

Before I quit this subject, I would request my fellow citizens to ask Col. Easton who is charged with our interest, if he too wanted data on which he could venture to pass an appropriation before your muster rolls was put in form. You who have toiled and fought and bled in the service of your country beware of speculators.

A. M'NAIR.

March 12th, 1816.

Washington City, Feb. 16, 1815.

The Honorable
Robert Brent, Paymaster General,

SIR,

In the spring of eighteen hundred and thirteen, three companies of rangers was raised in the territory of Missouri, each company consisting of five commissioned officers, five sergeants six corporals and one hundred privates. Some time after, general Howard took command of that part of the eighth military district. He discovered that a company of rangers should not consist of a greater number than one hundred and eight; officers, non commissioned officers and privates, and ordered the commanders of companies to discharge all over that number, which was accordingly done. Many of the men, thus discharged, had served from four, to seven months. The district paymaster would only pay one hundred and eight; being the number, allowed by law to each company, which must be the reason, why the names of the discharged men are not found on the rolls in your office—the names found on the rolls, as having been discharged and paid, I believe were discharged for inability and not the persons alluded to. I know general Howard has made a statement respecting those discharged, as supernumeraries. Could that statement be found, it would be explanatory. If such statement is not in your office, it must be in the war office. Could any way be devised by which those poor men might receive their pay it would give me pleasure, and could I be made serviceable in mustering them as a detachment of mounted militia by order. As I mustered them into service as rangers and have the muster rolls in my possession at Saint Louis. Many of those men are very *poor* and large families to support.

The rangers now in service in the Missouri territory, whose times will soon expire has received *no pay*. They have been obliged to equip and furnish themselves at a great disadvantage, having to purchase on credit. Many of the rangers are men who lived on the frontier, previous to the war, who was obliged to leave their farms and stock, which was destroyed by the Indians. The support of those men's families depended on their pay from the United States. They have been compelled to purchase provisions for the support of their helpless families on credit. Should those men be discharged without receiving their pay, their situation will be truly distressing, as they will have to sell their little property which is much to them, for the payment of their debts and support of their suffering families.

The militia of the Missouri Territory has not been paid for service performed in 1813 and 1814, and one company in 1812, commanded by Captain Philips. The muster roll of said company is now in your office.

Could the paymaster of that district be furnished with money this spring to pay the rangers and militia it would not only serve our country but preserve many individuals from inevitable ruin—and place them in a situation to support their families.

General Brent will pardon me for troubling him with this lengthy statement, when I inform him that I am personally acquainted with the situation of the rangers and militia of the Missouri territory, and feel much for them and theirs.

I have the honor to be,
Your most ob't. humble serv't.
A. M'NAIR,

A letter from Gibralter of the 16th December, says—"I have been informed that the Spaniards have restored the brig promised them by Com. Decatur to the Algerines."

MARRIED,—At Cahokia, on the 3d day of February last, by the Reverend Francois Savine, Mr. Michel la Croix to Miss M. Julia Hay.

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Land & Mills for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a valuable tract of LAND, GRIST MILL & SAW MILL, situate on Hubbles creek, in the county of Cape Girardeau, about eleven miles from the town of Cape Girardeau and about five miles from the town of Jackson. The land is of the first quality, and well watered; has on it an excellent sugar orchard, and about forty acres of cleared land in good repair; the grist mill and saw mills are in full operation, & perhaps equal to any in the territory; the mill house is of a large size and calculated for the erection of merchant works. The subscriber is provided with a first rate pair of Burs, and other apparatus belonging thereto, which he will sell with the mills. For terms apply to Daniel F. Steinbeck, at Cape Girardeau, or to the subscriber residing on the premises.

3m 89 *Louis Loremier.*
Cape Girardeau County, 7 March,

NOTICE.——The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good garden SEEDS, Eggs and Butter, for which they will give CASH, when delivered, either at our stores at St. Louis or Belle Fontaine, previous to the first day of April next.

M'Nair & Kennerly.
March 15. 3t 89

TAKEN UP

By George Walton living in the county of St. Louis near Maries de Lard, a light sorrel horse about thirteen hands three inches high, with a blaze face, with a long mane and tail, his near hind foot white above his paster joint, three years old this spring, appraised to thirty dollars by Jonathan Martin and Francis Angle, this 1st day of March, 1816

Before me Thomas R. Music, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book in my office.

M. P. Leduc, C. C. C. St. L. C.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert M'Clellan, of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrator; persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

E. Beebe,
Administrator.
St. Louis, March 15, 1816. 4t89

We are authorised to state, that JOHN SCOTT is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected[*Ed.*

We are authorized to state, that RUFUS EASTON has consented to be a candidate to represent the people of this territory again in the Congress of the United States. We are also authorized to state that Mr. Easton has never declared that he would not be a candidate at the next election, and that no person has been warranted in making any statement or declaration to that effect.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store. next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

NOTICE.

To Joseph Michel, Stephen Michel and Napoleon Michel heirs of Joseph Michel, deceased, and to Robert M'Cay surviving executor of the estate of Joseph Michel dec'd. and guardian of the infant children, & all others whom it may concern.

Please to take notice, that I will apply to the honorable circuit court for the county of New Madrid, on the second monday in June next, to appoint commissioners according to law, for the purpose of making a partition of all tract or tracts, lot or lots of land within the county aforesaid of which as heirs and guardian as aforesaid you and myself are or may be proprietors, under such directions as the court may think proper to give.

MATTHEW BOGLIO,
by his Attorney,
R. WASH.

St. Louis, Jan. 24th. 1816. 9t-84

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Copper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd. 1816.

FOR SALE.

530 arpens of land, situate on the Missouri river, about 14 miles below James' ferry, and 4 miles above O'Fallons mills, in the township of St. Ferdinand, and county of St Louis, and one of the best tracts in the territory for a plantation well timbered first rate soil and bottom land, on which are two excellent springs of water, which from their elevated situation running out of the bluff can be carried over the whole tract.

400 arpens good up land well timbered. situate 37 miles above St. Charles, on the Missouri river.

800 acres of the choicest bottom land adjoining the plantation of N. Pope Esquire, 8 miles northwardly of Kaskaskia, part prairie and part timber.

Apply to Charles Lucas Esq.

R. Easton.

St. Louis, Oct. 27th, 1815.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Jacques Clamorgan dec'd, will be laid before said court for settlement: All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

John P. Cabanne,
Ant. Soulard. } Ex'rs.

St. Louis, Feb 22d. 1816. 41-87

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Joseph Marie Papin dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement: All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Marie Louise Papin,
Executrix.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 41 87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Joseph Labrosse dec'd will be laid before said court for settlement. All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Bernard Pratte, Adm'r.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 41-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of J. B Provench dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Marie Provenche,
Administratrix.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d. 1816. 41 87

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of John B Coué dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Andre Landreville,
Administrator.

St. Louis, Feb 22d 1816. 41 87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of John B. Belland, dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Catharine Belland.
Administratrix.
Romain Dufrene,
Administrator.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 41 87

NOTICE.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of François Duquette, late of St Charles deceased, requires all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. And those having claims to present them authenticated as the law directs.

A. JANIS Adm'tor.

Feb. 29, 1816 3t-87.

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, where good provender and attentive hostlers will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Peebels.

St. Louis, January 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1812, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period.

January 25th, 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A negro women and her child, she is well adapted for a farmer being accustomed to live in the country, is sober and honest.

For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Jan. 10th.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers, Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Ino. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Dec. 28th, 1815.

NOTICE.

The citizens of St. Louis county, will prepare lists of their taxable property, and particularly LANDS, describing the county and water course, original claimant, &c. agreeably to law, of all lands claimed by them in the Territory, for the year 1816. Also, all the Lands they were in possession of in the year 1815, which were not taxed for that year, and be prepared to swear to said LISTS, as the assessment of property will commence on or before the first of April next.

J. W. Thompson, Shff.

St Louis, March 8th, 1816.

Territory of Missouri,
Feb. 26th, 1816.

Whereas Humphry Gibson came before me a justice of the peace, and made oath on the holy evangelist, that he believes that Samuel Herrel (for a man that passed by that name) feloniously robbed, stole and carried off, a note on James Bryan, living on Hazel run, in the county of St. Genevieve, for a negro man and negro woman over fifteen and under thirty years of age, payable the 5th of November next; also one order given by James Bryan on Elijah Bates, living in Herculaneum for two hundred gallons of whiskey, received on the said order one hundred and fifty gallons, and receipted on the back of said order, a note of hand on Jacob Horine living on the Platin, county of St. Genevieve for one hundred and thirty five dollars, payable about the first of October next.

Signed and sealed, in presence of me, Stephen Cole, a justice of the peace, in and for the county of St. Louis, and township of Labbadie. Given under my hand and seal this 26th of February, 1816.

Stephen Cole, J. P.
[SEAL]

P. S. The said Harrell is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, red face, hair inclined to be brown, weighs about one hundred and forty, wore a dove coloured broadcloth great coat, black breeches of corded velvet, shoe boots, brown body coat of broad cloth; rode a bay horse about 14 hands 3 inches high, well made, about 5 or 6 years old.

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of William Groats deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated according to law, to the subscriber administratrix to said estate. Those indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Groats.
Administrix.

Madison county Illinois territory.
Feb. 28th, 1819. 87-8t.

NEW GOODS.

HOLMES & ELLIOTT have just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

adapted for the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell low for CASH or PELTRY. They have their store in the stone house, on Main street, nearly opposite Mathew Kerr's store.

St. Louis, February 14 h, 1816

LOOK HERE!!!

The subscriber will be absent some time, and those indebted to him will find their notes and accounts left with Doctor Quarles, at the Drug Store of Simpson & Quarles.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Feb. 2d, 1816.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Monthe 28th inst. a Negro man named Stephen, alias Baptiste, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thick lips and bow-legged—speaks broken French and English—had on when he went away, a flax linen shirt and tow linen trowsers nearly new, and has been seen about the subscriber's dwelling house. Any person apprehending and securing the said negro in any jail or delivering him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward and all reasonable expences paid.

Christian Wilt.

October 6, 1815.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.
THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1816. [No. 390.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

John & William Ault, & Co.
Of Louisville Kentuck.

Have just received from New Orleans 30 crates of assorted crockeryware, which they can sell 25 per cent less than brought over the mountains.

150 Barrels of whiskey for sale.

St. Louis, March 8th, 1816. 4t 88.

TAKE NOTICE,

There has been stored in the Magazine which I have the charge of, since the first day of November 1814 *seven kegs of powder*, marked and numbered. The owner is hereby requested to call on me and pay the storage on or before the first monday in April next; and if the owner should not come forward before that day, and pay the storage; on the second monday in said month of April next, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at the Court House, to the highest and best bidder, the above mentioned *powder*, for the storage.

Wm. Sullivan.

St. Louis, March 9th, 1816. tds

TAKEN UP

By Warren Cottle, of the township of Dardenne, in the county of St Charles, Missouri territory, a stray maye fourteen and a half hands high supposed to be four years old of a bright sorrel has a few white hairs in the forehead, has no brands perceivable, appraised at $37 50 cents this 5 th day of Febuary 1816.

A true copy from the stray book in my office.

Biel Farnsworth, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript the original of which is filed in my office.

St. Charles, 20th February, 1816.

*3t *Wm. Christy jr.* Clk. c. c.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Alexander Thompson dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement: all those interested are required to be then and there present to make object on if any they have against said account.

Gab'l. Long,
Langston Bacon,
Executors.

Bonhomme, Feb. 24th, 1816.

CHEAP GOODS.

Just arrived from Pennsylvania, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for CASH or good Furs, Peltry, Wax, &c. The object in offering the following articles lower than the customary prices, is to induce all who wish to get BARGAINS to purchase quickly, and thereby enable the subscriber to return to the eastward. These articles will be offered much lower than the customary prices, viz.

Castings of all descriptions, Glass and Potters ware, Whiskey, Porter, Horse-collars, Plough Chains, Hoes, Plough Irons, Rorum and Merino wool Hats, Calf skin leather of the 1st quality, &c.

ALSO.—Blue Shrouding, low priced Cloth, Ladies fine Morocco Shoes, Muslin, Blankets, Combs, &c. &c.

For sale at Isaac Bennett's, Main street, 3d door below M' Knight and Brady's, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Philipson.

ALSO,—A draft horse.

St. Louis, March 8th, 1816.

WANTED.

A capable Journeyman printer to take charge of a printing office about to be erected in a neighboring village. To a man of steady habits, well acquainted with the duties of his profession, a liberal salary will be given.

Enquire at the Missouri Gazette Office.

March 8th, 1816.

Land & Mills for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a valuable tract of LAND, GRIST MILL & SAW MILL, situate on Hubbles creek, in the county of Cape Girardeau, about eleven miles from the town of Cape Girardeau and about five miles from the town of Jackson. The land is of the first quality, and well watered; has on it an excellent sugar orchard, and about forty acres of cleared land in good repair; the grist mill and saw mills are in full operation, & perhaps equal to any in the territory; the mill house is of a large size and calculated for the erection of merchant works. The subscriber is provided with a first rate pair of Buhrs, and other apparatus belonging thereto, which he will sell with the mills. For terms apply to Daniel F. Steinbeck, at Cape Girardeau, or to the subscriber residing on the premises.

3m 89 *Louis Loremier.*

Cape Girardeau County, 7 March,

NOTICE.——The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good garden seeds, Eggs and Butter, for which they will give CASH when delivered, either at our stores at St. Louis or Belle Fontaine, previous to the first day of April next.

M'Nair & Kennerly.

March 15. 3t 89

TAKEN UP

By George Walton living in the county of St. Louis near Maries de Lard, a light sorrel horse about thirteen hands three inches high, with a blaze face, with a long mane and tail, his near hind foot white above his paster joint, three years old this spring, appraised to thirty dollars by Jonathan Martin and Francis Angie, this 1 st day of March, 1816

Before me Thomas R. Musick, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book in my office.

M. P. Leduc, C. C. C. St. L. C.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert M'Clellan, of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrator; persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

E. Beebe,
Administrator.

St. Louis, March 15, 1816. 4t89

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, whereas I John Hudgins, about the first of January last past, executed to Roger Shackleford, three notes for 333 dollars 33⅓ cents each in cash; one due the first of March 1818, one due the first of March 1819, and one due the first of March 1820 This is to forwarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay the same, said notes having been given for a tract of land, until I get a sufficient title for said land.

John Hudgins.

New Madrid, Feb. 24th, 1816, 4t*88.

Take Notice.

That I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond calling for fifteen hundred dollars, given for seven hundred and fifty arpens of land. As I am determined to settle with no other person but Ayor Stodevant, there being a settlement to take place between us.

Edward Robinson.

New Madrid, Feb. 12, 1816.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of the late Col. John E. Hartt, deceased, that application will be made to the circuit court at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of New Madrid, on the 10th of June, being the second monday of June next, in the year 1816, for the appointment of Auditors, to settle and adjust the remaining affairs of said dec'd. among the respective creditors.

George Tennille,
Sally Hartt.
Administrators.

New-Madrid, Feb. 24, 1816, 4t*89

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
18th January, 1816.

THE Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz.

Cannon, carronades and cannon locks.
Ball, round, grape, canister and lead
Saltpetre, sulphur
Cannon and priming powder
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-8 of 12 ozs. 1 8th of 24 ozs 1-8th of 26 ozs ¼ of 28 ozs. ⅛th of 32 ozs. and 1-8th of 34 ozs.
Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted
Lead in pigs and sheets
Anchors from 500 to 1000 lbs.
Iron Kentledge
Hemp, American
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine
Iron for shipping
Staves—leger-pipe; hogshead and gang cask,
Bunting
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trowsers shirts and jackets
Flannel and wadnore for cartridges
Lignum Vitae, and points

To be delivered either at Washington, New York or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish——— for the use of the Navy made by———, in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract: and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts, and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidence of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS, President
Of the Board of Navy Commissioners
January 20. ewtA.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Washington, January 4, 1815

THE Commissioners of the Navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail cloth manufactured in the United States, of a quality equal to the best Russian or English canvas. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the United States, and must

1 Be twenty inches wide.
2 Must contain the same number of threads that Russian or English canvas, of the same number and width, contains.
3 Must weigh as much per square yard as a square yard of Russian or English canvas weighs.
4 A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds.
5 Each bolt must contain forty yards and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards; and
6 A blue thread must run through the whole length of the chain, one inch and a quarter from the salvage.

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvas of the above description are desired to send the proposals, sealed, to this office on or before the 4th day of March next, and they will be careful to mark on the envelope the words "Proposal for a supply of canvas."—Such as are disposed to enter largely into the business may calculate on the encouragement of the Commissioners for, acting on behalf of the United States, they feel a strong desire to promote the manufacture of American canvas, and will use it for all the purposes of the Navy. They do not wish, however, to contract with one concern or company for a large supply of canvas, annually than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 150 bolts of No. 1: 125 No. 2 100 No. 3. 100 No. 4, 75 No. 5, 75 No. 6, 75 No. 7, 67 No. 8

Nor for a smaller supply annually, in the like case, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities to wit: 75 bolts No. 1, 62 No. 2, 50 No. 3 50 No. 4. 37 No. 5. 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7. 33 No. 8.

If the terms of any of the proposers are accepted the Commissioners will forward a contract, to be duly signed by the party; who must also be obligated with two competent securities, in double the value of the contract, for the faithful performance of each and every part of it.

JNO. RODGERS,
President of the Board

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To repeal so much of an act, passed on the twenty third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty first day of March next, so much of the act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed the twenty third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage, be and the same is hereby repealed

February 1, 1816.

Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

On motion of Mr Simpson,

The house took up the engrossed bill apportioning the representation in the general assembly of the territory of Missouri, which bill was read the third time in order for its final passage and on the question shall the bill pass, it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be an act apportioning the representation in the general assembly, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker

The legislative council do concur in passing the bill apportioning the representation of the general assembly of the territory of Missouri, with an amendment to the same, which bill and amendment is herewith sent for concurrence when the house agreed to said amendment, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the governor informing this house that he had approved and signed the following acts viz.

An act to punish the forging and counterfeiting and the passing forged and counterfeited bank bills and notes and for other purposes

Also an act for opening a public road from the town of Potosi to Boons lick.

Also an act supplementary to the laws of this territory directing the mode of taking the enumeration of free white male inhabitants thereof and for other purposes.

Also an act for the relief of the heirs of Richard J Waters deceased.

Also an act supplementary to an act to reduce into one the several laws regulating the militia, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council have this day receded from their order of postponement entered yesterday of the bill providing for erecting a court house and jail in the respective counties of this territory.

Mr de Mun from the committee of enrollments, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a resolution to authorise the governor to have copied the laws passed at the present session for publication and the same was sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the legislative council by Mr M'Girk.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur with the house of representatives in passing the bill altering the times of holding the superior courts in the southern circuit which bill is herewith returned.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the year 1816 and a part of the year 1815 was read the third time in order for its final passage, and on the question shall the bill pass it passed in the affirmative and ordered that its title be an act making appropriation for the year 1816 & a part of the year 1815. when the same was sent for the concurrence of the legislative council.

Mr de Mun from the committee of enrollments reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled an act altering the time of holding the general court in the southern circuit, also an act apportioning the representation of the general assembly of the territory of Missouri, when the speaker signed said bills and the same were sent for the signature of the president of the legislative council.

A message from the governor, informing this house that he had approved and signed the act supplementary to an act providing for the levying & collecting the territorial and county taxes.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do coincur in passing the bill providing for erecting a court house and jail in the different counties of this territory with some amendments to the said bill, they also do concur in passing the bill making appropriation for the year 1816 and a part of the year 1815 with an amendment to the said bill which said bill and amendments are herewith sent for the concurrence of the house of representatives.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Emmons.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council inform the house of representatives that two vacancies have this day happened in the legislative council by the resignation of Mr. Mathias M'Girk of the county of St. Charles, and Mr Abraham Gallatin of the county of St. Louis.

The house took up the amendments of the legislative council to the bill making appropriation for the year 1816 and a part of the year 1815, and agreed to the same, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house took up the amendments of the legislative council to the bill providing for the erecting a court house and jail in the different counties of this territory, and agreed to the same and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

Mr de Mun introduced a resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of the present session when printed, which resolution was agreed to and sent for the concurrence of the legislative council

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council do concur in passing the resolution providing for the distribution of the laws &c. which resolution is herewith sent.

The house proceeded to nominate two persons to the president of the United States one of whom is to fill the vacancy in the legislative council occasioned by the resignation of Mathias M'Girk from the county of St. Charles, when Mr Caffady nominated Anthony Haden, and James Scull, both of the county of Arkansas, and on the question will the house agree to said nomination it was carried in the affirmative.

Yeas 10, Nays 8.

The yeas and nays being called for on this question, those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs Austin Byrd Caldwell speaker, Caffady Dawson Davidson de Mun English Moore and Sewel. Those who voted in the negative are Messrs Caulk Carr Caldwell of St. Louis Heath Journey Lucas Pittman and Simpson.

A message from the legislative council by Mr Scott.

Mr Speaker,

The legislative council in consequence of the indisposition of one of the members are unable to retain a quorum and have extended the time of adjournment till Thursday the 25th instant, when the house agreed to the same and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

The house adjourned till tomorrow morning 10 o'clock.

AN ORDINANCE,

To regulate Ferries within the corporation of the town of St. Louis.

BE it ordained by the board of trustees for the town aforesaid that from and after the passage hereof, no person or persons shall keep a ferry within the corporation of said town, so as to demand and receive pay, without a special licence first had and obtained from the chairman of the board of said corporation, and the chairman of said board, in his official capacity, is hereby empowered, on the payment of such sums as are hereby provided for, to grant a licence to each and every person applying, for the term of twelve month from the time of giving such licence, to keep a ferry at such place, and no other, as they may demand, and which must be stipulated in said licence, Provided however, That upon issuing the said licence, the person for whose benefit it is issued, shall execute a bond to the chairman of the aforesaid board or his successors in office, with good and sufficient surety in the penalty of fifteen hundred dollars, conditioned for the performance of all the duties and services required in this ordinance.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained, That for all ferries kept between the windmill owned by Antoine Roy, situated in the upper part of the town, and the mill creek, running into the Mississippi at the lower end of said town, the price of the licence for each ferry shall be one hundred and fifty dollars, and for all ferries kept within said corporation above the wind mill aforesaid, and below the said mill creek, the price of the licence for each ferry shall be thirty dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That all ferrymen at the several ferries within the aforesaid corporation, shall keep a good boat or, boats, in good repair, also a sufficient number of hands to effect the purposes of safe crossing, and give ready and due attendance on passengers, on all occasions, and shall give the like attendance when waggons, carts, horses and other things are to be transported, and never to delay the reception or crossing of persons or things designed to be crossed, longer than the utmost vigilance requires in that particular duty, except in the event of unavoidable and providential accidents, and every ferryman neglecting or refusing to give such attendance, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, and for neglect of keeping such boat or boats and in good repair as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one moiety of which fines shall go to him or her who shall prosecute the same to effect and the other moiety to the use of the town.

Sec. 4. And be it further ordained, That the same prices for ferriages may be therefore exacted and are hereby established, as are now allowed of law, Provided however That the person who obtains the aforesaid licence, shall apply to and obtain from the clerk of the proper court, a list of such rates and post the same, or a copy thereof upon some conspicuous place at or near the point of embarkation delignated in the licence, for and during the whole year for which he may have obtained a licence and if any such ferryman shall neglect or refuse so to do, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of four dollars, the one moiety whereof shall go to the use of the said town and the other half to the use of him or her who shall prosecute for the same.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That if any person or persons shall sustain any loss of property or other injury by the neglect or inattention of the person or persons having charge of the aforesaid ferry or ferries, or the neglect or inattention of men in their employ, such person or persons so injured, may by action of debt trespass or such other description of action as the case may require, founded upon this ordinance, and instituted in the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, recover the amount of said property so lost, together with such damages as the jury trying the same may assess.

Sec. 6. And be it further ordained that if any person or persons shall keep a ferry or transport passengers or any other things mentioned in, or coming within the purview of this ordinance, so as to demand or receive pay, not having first obtained a licence in the manner before pointed out, he, she, or they, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the aforesaid corporation, and the other moiety to him or her who shall prosecute the same to effect, and be further liable to pay such damages as a jury may assess to the person or persons licenced to keep such ferry or ferries, in a special action of trespass on the case.

Sec. 7. And be it further ordained, That all the fines, forfeitures and penalties arising under the provisions of this ordinance shall and may be recovered before a justice of the peace within the said corporation in an action of debt or *qui tam*, Provided always That every offence against this ordinance shall be prosecuted within one year after the said offence is committed.

Sec. 8. Be it further ordained, That all monies arising from the licences and forfeitures aforesaid, shall be appropriated to the increase of the corporation funds, and provided also That upon the non performance by any such licenced person of any of the articles prescribed in this ordinance, the chairman of said board may revoke said licence, and the corporation shall not be liable to refund any money received.

In testimony whereof, we Elijah Beebe Chairman, Rene Paul and Joshua Norvell trustees of the aforesaid town, have hereunto set our hands, this second day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

E. Beebe Chr.
R. Paul,
Joshua Norvell.

A true copy.

J. V. Garnier, Clk.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Franklinville Farm, on the morning of the 24th instant, a mulatto man, calls himself JOSEPH BLAKE; he is twenty six years of age, five feet ten inches high, hazle eyes, short wool or flaxen hair, light copper color, somewhat freckled in the face, he has a sharp nose, and has a scar on the outside of the right leg just below the thick part occasioned by a burn, and at first appearance is a little like an indian. He was purchased from Mr. Coon in Kentucky, in June last; he is a good hand in a brick yard and tending on a mason, and a tolerable plasterer, and no doubt will endeavor to get employ in some of those ways. He is a pretty good waterman, and may steer for Natchez or some of the seaport towns; he had on and took with him, a short blanket great-coat or cappot with a standing collar, it had been dipped in a dye but not much coloured, an old fur'd hat, a strong pair of new shoes, two cotton (with French sleeves) and one tow cloth shirt, and old pair of fine blue cloth a pair of grey kerley and a pair of leather overals. Whoever will take up said *runaway negro* and lodge him in any jail, and give information so that the owner gets him, or delivers him at my farm nine miles north of St. Louis, on the road to Belle Fontaine, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

Dan'l. Bissel.

Franklinville Farm, near St. Louis.
February 26th, 1816. 3t

NOTICE,

That all persons having any demands against the estate of William Davis deceased, are hereby requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

Thomas Bartlett,
Adm'r. de bonis non.

New Madrid, March 9th, 1816. 3t-90

NOTICE.

That all persons having any demands against the estate of Henry J. Davis, late of the county of New Madrid deceased, are hereby requested to present the same duly authenticated by law for settlement.

Thomas Bartlett,
Administrator.

March 9th, 1816. 3t-90

FOR SALE,

At the court house door of the county of St. Charles, on the twenty fourth day of April next, and while the cuguit court is sitting, all the right, title, interest and claim of Etienne Papin, in and to forty arpens of land, originally granted by the government of Spain to Jean Baptiste Lacroix, in the common field of Portage des Sioux, lying between a tract originally granted to Etienne Papin on the west and a claim granted to Thomas Whitney on the east, the end boundaries being the same as adjoining claims. Also all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of said Etienne Papin, in and to a certain house and lot in the village of Portage des Sioux, one hundred and twenty feet in front and three hundred feet in depth; bounded eastwardly by a lot of Antoine Girardin, westwardly by a cross street seperating it from the lot of Charles Hebert, Northwardly by the third street from the river, southwardly by the fourth street seperating it from the common field of said village. Sale to begin between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the day aforesaid. Attendance will be given by

Ebenezer Ayres.
Daniel Colgan, &
William Hart,
Auditors.

March 20th, 1816. 3t-90

NOTICE.

Will be sold on the twenty fourth day of April next, at the court house door in the town of Saint Charles while the circuit court is sitting, a certain lot in the town of Saint Charles, one hundred and sixty feet in front, and three hundred feet in depth, formerly occupied by Mariann Lafranchise, at present by Jean Marie Cardinal. Sale to begin between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. Attendance will be given by

H. Hight,
Andrew Wilson,
Stephen Hempstead,
2t. Commissioners.

March 20th, 1816.

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, to my creditors, that I shall apply to Solomon Dally and James Auslin esqrs. at the dwelling house of the former, in the town of Potosi, (otherwise Mine a Burton) on the fifth day of April next, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

his
Jno. Baptiste ✕ Dufour.
mark

March 16th, 1816.

A list of DELINQUENTS, *of the Territorial Tax for the year 1815.*

P. Childers		62½
Louis Hurst		62½
Louis Hunt		62½
Pheolix M'Gee		62½
Jno. M'Gee		3
Jno. Patent		62½
Robert Steel		62½
Thos. Smith		1 27½
Thos Williams		10½
Wm. Ellis	4½	
P. Eastes	12	not found 21
H. Peil	4½	
		$5 37

D. Dunklin sh'ff.

March 17th, 1816. 2t90

FOR SALE. A BARGAIN.

I wish to sell my Farm below St. Charles in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground. Also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser: if payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

Also, a likely young negro girl.

Wm. Thompson.

March 21st. 90 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday 2d April, 1816, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, all the personal property of the late James Brotherton deceased, on the premises, viz. two stills, one waggon, horses, cattle, hogs, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, at nine months credit, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated as the law directs.

Rebecca Brotherton,
Administratrix.

St. Louis county, township
St. Ferdinand, March 16th, 1816. 2t-90

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, to Charles Smith and Caroline Villars his wife, and Marie Victoire, Children and heirs of Madame Marie Louise Valle Villars, dec'd.

That the undermentioned, children and heirs of the said madame Marie Louise Valle Villars, dec'd. at the next circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Genevieve, for the county of St. Genevieve, on the fourth monday in May next, will make an application for a partition and division among the heirs and children of the said madame Marie Louise Valle Villars, dec'd. of a certain tract of land granted to her, containing 2056 arpens, situated in the county aforesaid, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Jos. F. D. Villars,
Matilda Villars Delaziere,
Euphrasie Villars Price, &
Marcelite Villars,
By their attorney,
C. S. Hempstead.

St. Genevieve, March 13th. 1816. 3t 90

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber has laid out a piece of land in town lots, under the name of

ST. MARY'S TOWN,

in the best situation in the Illinois Territory in every respect; situated in Madison county, on the banks of the Mississippi and Wood rivers, and opposite the mouth of the Missouri river. About three miles above said town is a grist and saw mill, on Wood river.

Those who wish to purchase LOTS, may apply to Doctor Clayton Tiffin, who is already settled in said town.

N. Jarrot.

Cahokia, March 17th, 1816. 3t

TAKEN UP

By Charles Hubbard living on river des Peres, a bay mare four years old, brarded B. on the near shoulder, a mealy colored nose, a small star in her forehead, the left hind foot white, near thirteen hands high. Appraised to twenty dollars, before me the 11th of March, 1816.

Recorded 21st March, 1816.

Thos. Sappington, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

DOCTOR CARSNER,

Will practice Physic, Midwifery and Surgery in Bonhomme and the surrounding settlements, and pledges himself to the public, that his medical talents will be exerted for the benefit of those who may employ him. He will always be found at the house of Gab. Long, esq. Those who are indebted to him are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

St. Louis County, March 21, 1816.

WANTED,

A person to attend a repectable billiard table. A person of character will meet with a good salary or an interest in the table.

Also, a servant boy or woman is wanted, of good qualifications.

Apply to the Printer.

March 22.

*** For a servant woman, capable of milking, washing and ironing, I will give the highest wages.

Jos. Charless.

March 22.

* * * * * * ** * * * * * *

For the Missouri Gazette.

MR. CHARLESS,

Human institutions, like the human mind, are never completely perfect. This fact is evidenced to our satisfaction, whenever we reflect that in the most consummate government on earth, weakness, inability and sometimes corruption introduce themselves into the administration of its various departments. In monarchies they who are the greatest courtiers at the royal palace, and who offer the most adulation to the royale ar, are certain of preferment—perhaps pension. Talleyrand has changed with every mutation of political affairs in France; and England has had too much facility in buying up the opposers of her tyranny and oppression. In republics—or at least our republic—sectional influence among the people, is received in the metropolis or proof of qualification for any duty, though never so arduous. Intrigue in electioneering, stratagem in discharging devolving truths, and dissimulation in representations to the common citizens are the *hobby horses*, on which many men ride into popular favor. Thus we frequently find feeble deliberative bodies, inefficient generals, uninformed ambassadors and disqualified men filling offices in the civil department.

These things are by no means universal: but they frequently occur. The latter session of the 13th congress was without energy. A Tennesseean was carried into the treasury office who was inadequate; but who was deservedly popular at home. While the theatre of the late war was located in the north west, a citizen of Ohio was placed at the head of the general post office, at the expence of Gideon Granger, one of the most enlightened men in America. And to come nearer home, who is to preside over the sales of public lands in Missouri? Leaving honesty and integrity, out of the

question, which I do not arraign at present, is there a sufficient combination of human powers, and a sufficient disregard for future elevation, to argue impartiality, or ensure safety to the settler? I answer in a style of levity—*Eleven men in buck.* yam. And yet the government thought they were doing for the best. Under my present impressions, I think next November will date my departure for Washington City, dressed out in a new suit of broadcloth (*very unusual to me*) and arriving there, I shall deliver a number of indian anecdotes, narate my turmoils in the woods to conquer the savage allies of G. Britain, and then tender my services to fill some conspicuous office in this territory. Who will doubt of my success? Perhaps, imitating the example of Col. J. of Kentucky, will carry with me a certificate that I had killed some celebrated Indian chief.

There has lately appeared in St Louis, a strange dispute about who is in the fault with respect to the non payment of the militia. Thank God for its consequences. We had heaped all the blame upon the district paymaster, I for one, (although I have abused him much) am now enabled to view that gentlemen in a more favorable light. This non payment produces serious evils in the country. Many of the rangers and militia, in order to afford protection to the frontier, have left their wives and children, stripped themselves of all the active means at their command—and all to serve their government, expecting no doubt to receive immediately, compensation for their services. But they have been disappointed. Money is not furnished—muster rolls have not been made out—and payment has not been made. Now I do not exactly know where the blame lies. But it is time to look out.

A Militia Officer.

March 19.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

Society will ever have reason to lament, that the more a mans general demeanour shews him to be averse to quarrels, and ready to a certain extent to overlook aggressions, so much the more is he exposed to the attacks of the invidious and designing, who, at the shrine of popularity, will prostitute the noblest feeling of humanity, and sacrifice every tie which can bind man to man, and altho' sufficiently notorious in the world, yet are not content with the portion of *fame* they may have acquired, but will anxiously seek to force themselves upon the notice of the public, as if they were apprehensive that their exploits would be forgotten—a striking evidence of this, is the address signed A. M'Nair, published in the Gazette of the 16th inst. and to which, justice demands a reply.

The Adjutant and Inspector general of the Army, by letter dated 20th Feb. 1815, informed the commanding Officer of this district, "that Colonel M'Nair, Adjutant and Inspector General of the militia of the territory of Missouri, had represented to this department, that the muster rolls of militia who were in the service of the United States in 1814 were incomplete, and that from his knowledge of the service performed by these militia, he was the only man competent to correct and place their muster rolls in proper form, and authorising the commanding officer to employ Col. M'Nair to perform that service, stating that when the rolls were completed and furnished to the District Paymaster, he would be authorised to make payments upon them," in consequence of this authority from the War Department, the commanding officer issued an order, dated 20th August 1815, directing Col. M'Nair "to make out, with as little delay as possible, correct muster rolls of all militia from this territory, that may have been called into the service of the United States in 1814, by General Howard, or any other authorised officer. Since the death of General Howard" this order was handed to Colonel M'Nair by me, I also hunted for the muster rolls, procured them, and placed them in the hands Colonel M'Nair, who states that they were sufficiently accurate to have founded an estimate upon. I also will refer to the rolls, and to the acts of Congress passed 2d January 1795 and 20th April 1812, prescribing the compensation to militia, and would then ask any man of common sense, whether it was possible for me to say what amount would be requisite to satisfy those claims, I would also ask Colonel M'Nair if he is acquainted with the kind of estimate required of me, whether he would as a public officer, in his official character, forward for the inspection & government of the War Department, a document which he was required to certify upon honor *was correct*, when in the formation of that document, he could only suppose that probably it might be nearly so; certain it is, I would not, will not. Colonel M'Nair is correct in saying that it *was* not his duty to make out these muster rolls: but it certainly *became* his duty, after the representations he made to the War Department, and the order he received; he states that he was not promised compensation, yet it is evident he expected it. When I handed him the order he enquired whether he would be considered in the service of the United States while performing this service, I told him. I thought he would that the order of the commanding officer would be a sufficient voucher on which to found his account. These rolls were given to Colonel M'Nair within a few days after the date of the order 20th August 1815, and yet on the 22d of March 1816, I have not received one of them. Will the Colonel consider himself in the service of the United States during the whole of that time? In his representations to the War Department he states, that the rolls were incomplete; in his letter to the Paymaster of the Army, he states that he mustered the rangers into service in the spring of 1813, and had the muster-rolls in his possession at St. Louis. Why then does he ask if I have given him data by which he could muster those discharged as supernumeraries? If such data could not be found in the Paymasters office at Washington, it cannot be in my office, as there are duplicates of every document in my possession sent to the Paymasters office in Washington. The Colonel charges his *fellow citizens* of Missouri Territory, to beware of speculators, a charge which has been bandied about the territory for the last two years, and has become too stale, to excite any other feeling than silence and contempt. In my official character I am accountable to my government. As a man I am accountable to God and to myself. In society, I am bottomed, and stand upon myself, nor will I be made a stepping stone to popularity for any man.

THOMPSON DOUGLASS.
D. P. Muster.

St. Louis, March 22d, 1816.

If the Colonel wishes to have copies of the Paymasters letters he can have them at any time he may choose to call for them.

T. D.

FALL OF CARTHAGENA.

Extract to the Editor—dated,

SANTA MARTHA, Jan. 10th, 1816.

"Humanity compells me to make known to you and the world, the present sufferings of my unfortunate countrymen, who are at this moment in Carthagena, groaning under the horrid calamities and distresses attending a Spanish prison, loaded with irons. Scant allowances of bread and water, devoured with vermin, and what is still worse, close confinement, have in this hot climate, introduced a distemper among them, which will if not shortly relieved carry the whole of them off. At, and since the fall of Carthagena, there have eleven American and three English vessels fallen into their hands, their crews imprisoned and loaded with irons—among them are several from Baltimore. I was conversing yesterday with a Mr. Lemon of Charleston, direct from Carthagena, who saw and talked with capts. Hacket and Almeda, and a Mr. Cooper, all from Baltimore, through the bars of the prison. The British frigate Junon, capt. Tait, left this on the 6th inst. for Carthagena, in order to release all English subjects imprisoned in that place. I hope our government will take the same and only means of rescuing from an untimely death, hundreds of our countrymen. I have in this place occular demonstration of their injustice and cruelty towards Americans. The schooner Charles Stewart, of New Orleans, owned by messrs Stanley and Stratten, who were on board the schooner and bound to this place, was captured within sight of the harbor of Santa Martha, under the pretext of their going to Carthagena—captains, owners and crew all thrown into prison, and have since all died with bad treatment and fever except the captain and Mr. Stanley—the recovery of the latter is much doubted. If, gentlemen, you think proper to make public the purport of this letter you have my consent; and if it should be the means through your interference, of saving from famine and death our countrymen, I need not tell you how gratifying it would be to your very humble and truely obedient, &c. —(*Argus.*)

From the Philadelphia Aurora.

Keep a good Look-Out a-head!

Previous to the day upon which the different treaties, by the combined powers and France, were signed at Paris, a separate treaty was made *by England with Spain*.

The government of the United States surely cannot be ignorant of the facts. If not, their agents abroad have been remiss in not furnishing the necessary information.

The emperor of Russia made a stand against the pretensions of England. He discovered the intentions of the cabinet of London.

Through his minister, a note was presented to lord Castlereagh, containing an *ultimatum*, with an assurance, that his troops should not act any longer, if the pretensions of Great-Britain in the negociations with Spain were persisted in.

Lord Castlereagh yielded to the proposition—but postponed the definitive ratifications of the general treaties, until an opportunity was afforded to have *that* with Spain first concluded. He was successful, and immediately afterwards was authorized by the *Prince Regent* to close the bargain as to Europe, by signing them.

To no *potentate in Europe* are the United States more indebted than to the *Emperor of Russia*. The magnanimity displayed by him throughout the arduous struggle in which he has been engaged, has, in many *instances*, defeated the machinations of the British cabinet—and has evinced a disposition to cultivate the most *friendly intercourse* with the United States. His ambassador here has confirmed this assurance to our government.

Let us embrace it—and let Russia and America hereafter be considered as twin sisters.—There is no possible cause of jealously or rivalship. Their interests are the same, whether considered in a *commercial* or *political* point of view.

That the United States has serious difficulties to expect, cannot be doubted. Unconvertible proofs of the fact, will, in a short time, be furnished for publication. Our late ministers at Ghent, have been apprised of *many*—but since their departure from that place, *more has* been developed.

The expectation of a *long peace* is visionary—however devoutly to be desired.

On our part no disposition to war has been manifested at any time—and it is hoped that the *spirit* which was displayed in 1776, and the naval and military valor of 1813 and 1814, will not be relaxed in 1816, through feeble or temporising councils, into the humiliating condition in which they were in 1811 and 1812.

Conquest forms no part of American ambition—but a surrender of rights will always be resisted by *freemen*.

Embrace the present moments—prepare for the *ultima ratio*. The time is at hand—and that we *may not be so enfeebled as we were* at the beginning of the late war, is among the cares and obligations which congress has to fulfil to their country.

Charleston, Feb. 13.

ENGLAND & SPAIN.

Captain HILL of the schr. Weasle, arrived at this port this morning in 12 days from Cape Nichola Mole, informs us, that just before he left there a schr. from Jamaica, bound to Cape Francois, put in to land a passenger, who was charged with business with the Haytian Government—They informed that a WAR was immediately expected between Great-Britain and Spain. Captain H. also says, that the officers of the British sloop of war *Carnation*, which had been in at the Cape for some days, reported that they had a similar expectation.

ST. LOUIS MARCH 23.

The Superior Court, for the southern circuit, will commence and be held on the second mondays in April and October.

THE ST. LOUIS MARKET

Has for some time sustained an extravagant advance in the necessaries of life, and demand the notice of the citizens generally. Poor Beef is sold at from 6 to 8 cents per lb.—Fresh pork will readily bring 5 and 6 cents per lb.—Butter rates at 20 and 25.—Lard 12 1-2 cents per lb.—Eggs at 12 1-2 cents per dozen. Superfine flour will command $10 per barrel.—Horsemill flour will sell at $3,50 per cwt. lbs. Corn meal 50 cents per bushel.

A market house was built at a considerable expence, and hopes were entertained that it would be a mutual advantage as well to the citizen as the farmer. The latter yet wanders about our streets with his produce, seeking purchasers, and by a mistaken policy the Market House is almost entirely forsaken.

We would beg leave to remind the trustees of this borough, that the evils complained of can be remedied. Instead of demanding enormous rents for the stalls, they should be given rent free to the farmers who may attend the market, reserving the four stalls facing Front street, for the butchers, who may have them at moderate rents, and inflicting severe penalties on butchers vending meat in their slaughter-houses, and on farmers hawking produce through the streets before 10 o'clock A. M.

An Ordinance was passed and published, prohibiting butchers and others slaughtering within the most populous parts of the town or selling meat in their slaughter-houses; the subsequent conduct of the butchers, evinced a sovereign contempt for the law. They not only sold their beef, &c. in their slaughterhouses, but in violation of the ordinance built a new one in the centre of the town, where the stench became so intolerable as to induce a respectable physician to remark, that should an epidemic burst forth, it might be traced to that seat of putridity.

Before we have done with the subject of town police, we will beg leave to bring before the citizens, a view of their present exposed situation, as it stands between them and the nocturnal robber and incendiary.

There are at present within the precincts of this town nearly 50 persons who have no visible means of support. There are at least 10 persons who sell spirituous liquors to slaves, &c. and perhaps receive stolen property. There are now in this place 11 men who have no visible means of support, and we believe are capable of committing any crime within the catalogue of offences. With these facts staring you in the face, do you not believe it necessary to guard against impending danger?——We would therefore propose, that the citizens do meet on monday evening next, in town council, at Mr. Peebles tavern, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a nightly guard, and such other matters as may be deemed necessary for the general safety.

About 3 weeks since Mr. Murphy commenced cutting a road from Potosi in Washington county as far as the river Osage on the way to Bonne Lick. By his contract with the commissioners, the road is to be 12 feet wide, all trees, &c. clearly cut and carried away, and no stump to be higher than 8 inches. Bridges to be erected of the breadth of 10 feet over guts, and all declivities to be dug down so as not to exceed 15 degrees, and to be finished by the first of June under a heavy penalty agreed on.

Several miles of the road are now cut and from the specimen given there is no doubt but the contractor will strictly fulfil his contract.

The road is completely blazed as far as Coles fort, and already several travellers have gone by the aid of these blazes to that place. The distance does not exceed 130 miles over a good country for roads, and no impediments from mountains or swamps.

The inhabitants of Howard county will no doubt cut the road from the river Osage to their settlements, a distance of not more than 40 miles, as by so doing they will greatly facilitate their intercourse with the states of Kentucky and Tennessee and shorten the distance that emigrants from those states to their county have to travel at least 100 miles, and over better roads and fewer obstructions than the present one.

Last mail brought no news of importance, foreign or domestic. Congress is so much engaged in the completion of a general system of taxation, founded on the calculations of a permanent peace establishment, that Territorial concerns are in a great measure lost sight of. Col. Easton's exertions to procure a bill to secure possession to settlers on public lands, will no doubt be successful. He has forwarded to us sundry communications which will be published in our next.

MARRIED,—On Sunday the 17th, inst. Col. JOHN W. THOMPSON to Miss B. LEE, both of this place.

——In St. Charles, last week, Mr. PROSPECT K. ROBBINS to Miss EVANS.

NOTICE.

The Manufacturers of this Territory are informed that the duties on goods, wares, and Merchandise manufactured in the United States, were taken off on the 21st day of July, 1816.

They will therefore make their returns up to that date without delay and make payments accordingly.

J. W. Thompson, Col'r.
of Rev. M. T'y.

St. Louis, March 22nd, 1816.

25)

We are authorised to state, that JOHN SCOTT is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected [*Ed.*

We are authorized to state, that RUFUS EASTON has consented to be a candidate to represent the people of this territory again in the Congress of the United States. We are also authorized to state that Mr. Easton has never declared that he would not be a candidate at the next election, and that no person has been warranted in making any statement or declaration to that effect. [*Ed.*

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

NOTICE.

The Manufacturers in this Territory, will recollect that their Licences expire on the 18th of April next. Those who reside in the lower part of the Territory can have them renewed by applying to E. Ellis Esq. at Cape Girardeau and those in the upper part will apply at my office in St Louis.

J. W. Thompson,

Col'r. of the Rev. for M'ri. Te'ry.

Feb 29th, 1816.

P. S. Gentlemen who are owners of carriages in St. Louis and elsewhere who are running them every day, will please take this as the last notice before suit, if not entered.

J. W. T. C. R. M. T

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
County of St. Louis, ss.
In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.
October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Miville dit Maville } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public newspaper, printed in this territory for two months successively requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs, and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Daniel Welty living in Missouri Territory, Cape Girardeau county, Byrd township, a light brown gelden, near fourteen hands three inches high, supposed to be eleven years old, a few white hairs in his forehead, and some saddle spots on his back, and on his near fore foot a small scar just above the hoof and rises on the withers, branded on the shoulders with an unknown brand, appraised to twenty dollars. Before me a justice of the peace, this 10th day of February, 1816.

James Russel.

A copy,
J. M'Kerron, Clk.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Jacques Clamorgan dec'd, will be laid before said court, for settlement: All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

John P. Cabanne, }
Ant. Soulard. } Ex'rs.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 4-87

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Joseph Marie Papin dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement: All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection on if any they have against said account.

Marie Louise Papin,
Executrix.

St Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 4-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Joseph Laborose dec'd will be laid before said court for settlement: All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Bernard Pratte, Adm'r.

St. Louis, Feb 22d, 1816. 4-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Pelagie Labbadie, dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

S. Labbadie,
B. Pratte,
G. Sarpy,
A. P. Chouteau.
Administrators.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 4-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of J. B. Provenche dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Marie Provenche,
Administratrix.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 4t-87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St Louis, within and for the county of St Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of John B Cotté dec'd. will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Andre Landreville,
Administrator.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 4t 87

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of John B. Belland, dec'd, will be laid before said court for settlement; All those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account.

Catharine Belland.
Administratrix.
Romain Dufrene,
Administrator.

St. Louis, Feb. 22d, 1816. 4t 87

NOTICE.

The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Francois Duquette, late of St. Charles deceased, requires all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment. And those having claims to present them authenticated as the law directs.

A. JANIS Adm'tor.

Feb. 29, 1816 3t-87

UNION HALL.

The subscriber has opened a House of Entertainment in St. Louis, sign of the "Union Hall," being the house formerly known by the name of the "Missouri Hotel;" where he will always be provided with the best viands the country can afford, also the best liquors, domestic and foreign. Considerable additions will shortly be made to his stables, where good provender and attentive hostlers will render it an object for travellers to select his house on their arrival here.

Thomas Peebels.

St. Louis, January 1816.

A REQUEST.

Dr. Farrar requests all those indebted to him previous to Dec. 1812, and commencing in the year 1807, to make immediate payment, as he wishes his accounts closed during that period.

January 29th, 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

WANTED.

2000 rails to be delivered about a mile below the town of St Louis, at any time before the 15th of April next, for which the usual price in cash will be given.

A pair of OXEN for sale. Enquire of the printer. 87

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers, Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Jno. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Dec. 23th, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Antoine Janis, a dark bay horse, twelve or thirteen years old, no marks or brands except one or two saddle spots, fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars by Daniel Colgan, and Jabez Hubbard.

A. Wilson, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript, the original of which is filed in my office.

Wm. Christy Jr.
Clk. C. C. C. St. C.

St. Charles, 24th February 1816

NOTICE.

The citizens of St. Louis county, will prepare lists of their taxable property, and particularly LANDS, describing the county and water course, original claimant, &c. agreeably to law, of all lands claimed by them in the Territory, for the year 1816. Also all the Lands they were in possession of in the year 1815, which were not taxed for that year, and be prepared to swear to said LISTS, as the assessment of property will commence on or before the first of April next.

J. W. Thompson, Sh'ff.

St. Louis, March 8th, 1816.

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of William Groats deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated according to law, to the subscriber administratrix to said estate. Those indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Groats.
Admin'trix.

Madison county Illinois territory.

Feb. 23th, 1819. 87-3t,

NEW GOODS.

HOLMES & ELLIOTT have just received from Philadelphia, a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

adapted for the present and approaching seasons, which they will sell low for CASH or PELTRY. They have their store in the stone house, on Main street, nearly opposite Mathew Kerr's store.

St. Louis, February 14th, 1816

LOOK HERE!!!

The subscriber will be absent some time, and those indebted to him will find their notes and accounts left with Doctor Quarles, at the Drug Store of Simpson & Quarles.

R. Simpson.

St. Louis, Feb. 2d 1816.

February 14, 1816. township of St Charles.

Taken up by Francis Donowee, a bright sorrel mare, about 6 or 7 years old, with a light colored mane and tail, a blaze and in all ship in her face, about 14 hands high, branded on the left shoulder and buttock thus T. appraised to thirty five dollars by Charles Vasly and Joleph Mitchel, after being duly sworn according to law, a true copy from my stray book.

D. Colgan, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript the original of which is filed in my office.

Wm. Christy, Jr. Clk C C C St C.

St. Charles, 15th Feb. 1816. 87*

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Mathew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.
THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. tf.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MARCH 30, 1816. [No. 391.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND *ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.*

TAKE NOTICE.

There has been stored in the Magazine which I have the charge of, since the 1st day of November 1814 *seven kegs of powder*, marked and numbered. The owner is hereby requested to call on me and pay the storage on or before the first monday in April next; and if the owner should not come forward before that day, and pay the storage; on the second monday in said month of April next, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at the Court House, to the highest and last bidder, the above mentioned *powder*, for the storage.

Wm. Sullivan.

S. Louis, March 9th, 1816 tds

100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ranaway from Franklinville Farm, on the morning of the 24th instant a mulatto man, calls himself JOSEPH BLAKE; he is twenty six years of age, five feet ten inches high, hazle eyes, short wool or flaxen hair, light copper color, somewhat freckled in the face, he has a sharp nose, and has a scar on the outside of the right leg just below the thick part occasioned by a burn, and at his first appearance is a little like an indian. He was purchased from Mr. Coon in Kentucky in June last; he is a good hand in a brick yard and tending on a mason, and a tolerable plasterer, and no doubt will endeavor to get employ in some of those ways. He is a pretty good waterman and may steer for Natchez or some of the seaport towns; he had on and took with him a short blanket great coat or cappot with a standing coller, it had been dipped in a dye but not much coloured, an old fur'd hat, a strong pair of new shoes, two cotton (with French sleeves) and one tow cloth shirt, and old pair of fine blue cloth a pair of grey kersey and a pair of leather overals. Whoever will take up said *runaway negro* and lodge him in any jail, and give information so that the owner gets him, or delivers him at my farm nine miles north of St. Louis, on the road to Belle Fontaine, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

Dan'l. Bissel.

Franklinville Farm, near St. Louis.
February 26th, 1816.

NOTICE.

That all persons having any demands against the estate of Henry J. Davis, late of the county of New Madrid deceased, are hereby requested to present the same duly authenticated by law for settlement.

Thomas Bartlett,
Administrator.

March 9th, 1816. 3t-90

FOR SALE,

At the court house door of the county of St. Charles, on the twenty fourth day of April next, and while the circuit court is sitting, all the right title, interest and claim of Etienne Papin, in and to forty arpens of land, originally granted by the government of Spain to Jean Baptiste La croix, in the common field of Portage des Sioux, lying between a tract originally granted to Etienne Papin on the west and a claim granted to Thomas Whitney on the east, the end boundaries being the same as adjoining claims. Also all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of said Etienne Papin, in and to a certain house and lot in the village of Portage des Sioux, one hundred and twenty feet in front and three hundred feet in depth; bounded eastwardly by a lot of Antoine Giraidin, westwardly by a cross street seperating it from the lot of Charles Hebert, Northwardly by the third street, from the river, southwardly by the fourth street separating it from the common field of said village. Sale to begin between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the day aforesaid. Attendance will be given by

Ebenezer Ayres,
Daniel Colgan, &
William Hart,
Auditors.

March 20th, 1816. 3t90

NOTICE.

Will be sold on the twenty fourth day of April next, at the court house door in the town of Saint Charles while the circuit court is sitting, a certain LOT in the town of Saint Charles, one hundred and sixty feet in front, and three hundred feet in depth, formerly occupied by Mariann Lafranchise, at present by Jean Marie Cardinal. Sale to begin between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. Attendance will be given by

H. Hight,
Andrew Wilson,
Stephen Hempstead,
Commissioners.

2t. March 20th, 1816.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE

18th January, 1816.

THE Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz.

Cannon, carronades and cannon locks,
Ball, round, grape, cannister and lead
Saltpetre, sulphur
Cannon and priming powder
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-4 of 12 ozs. 1 8th of 24 ozs. 1-8th of 26 ozs 1/4 of 28 ozs. 1/4th of 32 ozs. and 1-8th of 34 ozs.
Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted
Lead in pigs and sheets
Anchors from 500 to 1000 lbs.
Iron Kentledge
Hemp, American
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine
Iron for shipping
Staves—leger-pipe; hogshead and gang cask,
Bunting
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trowsers shirts and jackets
Flannel and wildboore for cartridges
Liquum Vitae, and paints

To be delivered either at Washington, New York or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish——— for the use of the Navy, made by———, in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract: and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts, and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidence of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS, President
Of the Board of Navy Commissioners
January 20. ewtA.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Washington, January 4. 1815.

THE Commissioners of the Navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail cloth manufactured in the United States, of a quality equal to the best Russian or English canvas. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the United States, and must

1 Be twenty inches wide.
2 Must contain the same number of threads that Russian or English canvas, of the same number and width, contains.
3 Must weigh as much per square yard as a square yard of Russian or English canvas weighs.
4 A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds.
5 Each bolt must contain forty yards and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards: and
6 A blue thread must run through the whole length of the chain, one inch and a quarter from the salvage.

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvas of the above description are desired to send the proposals, sealed, to this office on or before the 4th day of March next, and they will be careful to mark on the envelope the words "Proposal for a supply of canvas."—Such as are disposed to enter largely into the business may calculate on the encouragement of the Commissioners for, acting on behalf of the United States, they feel a strong desire to promote the manufacture of American canvas, and will use it for all the purposes of the Navy. They do not wish, however, to contract with one concern or company for a large supply of canvas, annually than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 150 bolts of No 1, 125 No. 2. 100 No. 3, 100 No. 4, 75 No. 5, 75 No. 6, 75 No. 7, 60 No. 8.

Nor for a smaller supply annually, in the like case, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities to wit: 75 bolts No. 1, 62 No. 2, 50 No. 3. 50 No. 4. 37 No. 5. 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7. 33 No. 8.

If the terms of any of the proposers are accepted, the Commissioners will forward a contract, to be duly signed by the party; who must also be obligated with two competent securities, in double the value of the contract, for the faithful performance of each and every part of it.

ING. RODGERS,
President of the Board.

NOTICE,

I hereby give notice to my creditors, that I intend to surrender to Stephen Dally and James [illegible] esqrs. at the dwelling house of the [illegible], in the town of Potosi, (otherwise called Burton) on the fifth day of next term, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

his
Jno. Baptiste ✕ Dufour.
mark

March 16th, 1816.

A list of DELINQUENTS, *of the Territorial Tax for the year* 1815.

P. Childers		62½
Louis Hurst		62½
Louis Hunt		62½
Pheolix M'Gee		62½
Jno M'Gee		3
Jno. Patent		62½
Robert Steel		62½
Thos. Smith		1 27½
Thos Williams		10½
Wm. Eastis	4½	
P. Eastes	12 not found	21
H. Peel	4½	
		$5 37

D. Dunklin sh'ff.

Washington Co. March 17th, 1816. 2t90

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I wish to sell my Farm below St. Charles in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground. Also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser: if payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

Also, a likely young negro girl.

Wm. Thompson.

March 21st, 90-3t

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday 2d April, 1816, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, all the personal property of the late James Brotherton deceased, on the premises, viz. two stills, one waggon, horses, cattle, hogs, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, at nine months credit, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated as the law directs.

Rebecca Brotherton,
Administratrix.

St. Louis county, township
St. Ferdinand, March 16th, 1816. 3t-90

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

To Parents & Guardians.

THE POTOSI ACADEMY,

Adjoining to Mine a Burton, in Washington county, Missouri Territory, under the direction of Mr James M'Alister, late of Bardstown Kentucky, (whose talents and abilities are well known in the western country) is now opened for the instruction of youth in mathematics in all its various branches, geography with the use of the globes, mensuration, natural and moral philosophy, the French, Latin and Greek languages, together with all the several other branches of science and literature usually taught in academies.

POTOSI is situated about 40 miles west of St. Genevieve, 32 S W. of Herculaneum, and about 55 S. W of St. Louis. The country round it is elevated and remarkable for the salubrity of its air, abounding with springs of good limestone water, and neither swamp nor pond within 30 miles.

The price of tuition will not exceed $35 per annum, and that of boarding, lodging, firewood and candles in the students private rooms will not exceed $10 per month.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of students in private families, in the neighborhood of the academy, and neither of them further than one fourth of a mile from it.

Potosi, 16th March, 1816. 3t-9t

N. B. The printers of the Reporter, the Argus and Bardstown Repository in Kentucky, together with the Clarion in Nashville, will please to insert the above in their papers once a week for 4 weeks, and transmit their accounts to the editor for payment.

WANTED,

A Wheelwright, to work in a shop in St. Louis. I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a steady workman, for twelve months. if required.

Samuel Williams.

March 26th, 1816. 3t-9t

LAND FOR SALE.

I have authorised William Mears. esq. of the Illinois Territory, to sell for me the following tracts of land, lying in the county of St. Clair, in said territory, to wit: West half of section No 32, in township No 1 north, range No 7 west. North half of section No 19, in T 1 N. range 6 W. The south west quarter of section No 17, T 1. N. range 7 west: and two hundred and eighty six acres being part of a thousand acres survey made for Col. Pierre Menard, near to Mr. Rottenhouse's, Turkey hill, and thirty two acres adjoining the last mentioned tract.

Elias Rector.

March 26th, 1816. tf-9t

County of Lawrence, ss.

TAKEN UP by Jester Cock (alias Jessee Cook) on Eleven-points river, two stray mares of the following description, to wit. One sorrel mare five years old last spring, fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, some white hairs mixed over her body, has a small scar on her near foreleg near the body. Appraised to thirty five dollars; also one sorrel mare three years old last spring, fourteen hands & an inch high, no brands, handsomely built; appraised to forty dollars. Given under my hand this 18th of December 1815.

Perry G. Magness J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.
Teste
Louis de Mun Clk.

NOTICE.

That the notes and accounts due to the late Mr Joseph Manegle of Cahokia are put into the hands of Wm Mears, esq. for collection. Those who do not pay him on or before the twenty fourth of June next, shall have actions brought on their respective debts without exception.

Catherine Manegle,
Executrix of Joseph Manegle dec'd.

Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, 23d March, 1816.

N. B. I have an assortment of merchandize on hand which I will sell low.

tf *Catherine Manegle.*

LOTTERY.

A valuable property, consisting of a LOT of about five or six French arpents, with all the buildings erected on the premises; consisting of an elegant new house, with gallery, having fifty eight feet front, a good kitchen, a smoke house, a stable in good order, some other small out houses, and a fine garden. Situated at the Mine a Breton, on the road to Belleview, now the property of J. Bouju, and valued at two thousand dollars will be disposed of by the owner by way of lottery.

SCHEME.

Two hundred tickets at *ten dollars each.*
One hundred and ninety nine blank tickets to one prize.

The lottery will be drawn on the first day of next July, at the house of J. Bouju and under the direction of the following managers.

Jno. Rice Jones s'ar.
S. Perry,
Col. Ashley,
James Austin.

Tickets to be had at S. Perry's store Mine a Breton,
B'd. Pratte's store at St. Louis,
Col. Hammond's store Herculaneum,
Col de Pestre's store St. Genevieve.

A deed of conveyance will be given immediately to the owner of the fortunate ticket.

Public notice of the ticket entitled to the lot and house shall be given by the Managers for the satisfaction of persons not present at the drawing.

* * * * * * ** * * * * * *

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Citizens of Missouri Teritory.

"The period of the next election of a delegate to represent you in the Congress of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person to be cloathed with that important trust. I beg leave to make you a tender of my services, and to request that I may be considered as a candidate for your suffrages,"

Be assured fellow citizens that this tender of my humble services has not been made, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relations that binds a good citizen to his country—Born a citizen of the United States, now by choice one of this territory: and being identified in the same interests, and political principles with the mass of its population, whose friendship I have long experienced, and sincerely reciprocated; I shall have every inducement to act correctly; and to regard the good of all, in preference to any considerations drawn from mere local situation.

As I am known to be a republican, I

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not think it neceſſary to ſay any thing in detail, with regard to my political principles. There are however ſome points of policy, which have been adopted by the general government, in relation to this, and other territories, upon which a diſtinct expreſſion of my opinions and views, is due to candor, and neceſſary to enable you to decide upon the correctneſs of the courſe which if honored with your confidence, I ſhall endeavor to purſue.

The reſervation of ſalt licks, and lead mines from public ſale, I conſider it to be inconſiſtent with an enlightened policy, injurious to the general intereſts of this territory, and particularly oppreſſive upon certain parts thereof.

Placed as thoſe objects are within our country, it muſt be preſumed that the all wiſe author of the univerſe intended them, for the uſe, convenience and benefit of its inhabitants, but the practical operation of the preſent plan of the government, is calculated to counteract, that benevolent intention, without the proſpect of any real advantage to itſelf, for while individuals are ſtrictly prohibited from uſing, or occupying thoſe favors bellowed upon us by a beneficent Providence, they have heretofore remained, and without an entire change of meaſures muſt hereafter continue to be, a uſeleſs monopoly in the hands of the government, which is equally forbidden by a regard to its own intered, and by juſtice to its citizens.

Were proper encouragement given to our citizens to explore thoſe hidden reſources of individual wealth, and nation l proſperity; no rational man can doubt, that it would contribute infinitely more to the true and ſubſtantial intereſt of the nation at large, than the preſent contracted policy, which altho' injurious to the general government, is at the ſame time ruinous to the welfare of the territory

Salt being an article eſſentially neceſſary to the wants of every deſcription of our inhabitants, meaſures to render its acquiſition eaſy and convenient to both rich and poor, are equally dictated by juſtice, and philanthrophy. Yet though our country abounds with excellent public ſalines, there is no manufactory of ſalt eſtabliſhed at any one of them, either by any individual authoriſed by the government, or by the government itſelf. And ſo long as this ſtate of things continues no reduction of the price, nor diminution of the trouble, difficulty and riſk of the tranſportation of that article can be expected to take place, but all of them muſt increaſe with the enlargement of our population, and the expanſion of our ſettlements.

This however is not all. For ſhould ſuch reſervations be adhered to, even the bounty of nature in providing liberally for our wants and neceſſaties, will be converted into the moſt ſerious injury, to a large and reſpectable part of our population, for there are ſuch a multitude of ſalt licks in the county of Howard, that many of the meritorious and patriotic inhabitants of Booneſlick ſettlement, who bore the brunt of the late ſavage war, will be driven from theſe habitations, which at immenſe ſacrifices they maintained and defended, with a valor and perſeverance that never has been ſurpaſſed; and one of the faireſt portions of our country muſt remain uncultivated, and uninhabited. Surely if Congreſs can be made ſenſible of theſe ſerious objections to their preſent law, ſome beneficial change of meaſures ought reaſonably to be expected.

The indian trade, I conceive to be of vaſt importance to this territory, and calculated to advance its proſperity more rapidly, and certainly than any other object within our reach. It was formerly in the hands of the inhabitants of this country, their principal ſupport was derived from the proſecution of it, many of their houſes, (as may be ſeen in our villages) were conſtructed for the purpoſe of receiving the depoſits of its proceeds: their local ſituation ſeems to give them a natural right to participate in it—but though the government has not declared in explicit terms, that they ſhall not enjoy that right, yet that ſuch has been the neceſſary reſult, of the eſtabliſhment of public factories or trading houſes amongſt the indians is well known to many, and has been ſeverely felt, as is amply teſtified by the continued emptineſs of thoſe former depoſitaries of furs and peltries.

The preſent plan of the government has been tried for ſeveral years in ſucceſſion, and has it is believed eventuated in a diminution of the trade itſelf; without having produced a ſingle advantage to recommend its continuation, while it has greatly injured many worthy citizens; and checked their laudable enterpriſes, which otherwiſe would have contributed, both to to their own, and the public advantage.

Wiſhing therefore to ſee the public factories abolished, and all pretext for their continuance removed, by a total and complete excluſion of all Britiſh traders, from any participation in the trade with the indians, within our limits, I am decidedly in favor of rendering that trade as acceſſible as poſſible, to the capital, and enterprise of our own citizens.

Anxious to ſee our territory freed from the ſhackles of colonial dependence, I ſhall be in favor of every meaſure calculated to facilitate, and haſten its progreſs to that maturity, which will enable it to become a member of the federal Union, upon an equal footing with the reſt of the ſtates, and for that purpoſe it appears to me very deſirable that all proper encouragement ſhould be given to emigrants to our country—the public ſurveying ſhould be accelerated, the public land offered for ſale without delay, its price if poſſible reduced, & at all events to be ſold in as ſmall quantities as eighty acres, in order to accommodate that claſs of our citizens, who are unable to pay for more. The opening of public roads, and eſtabliſhing of public ſchools, upon ſuch a plan as would render education attainable by the poor, as well as the rich, (for which the reſervations of land by the government are amply ſufficient) would promote the preſent convenience of our population, and contribute greatly to its future increaſe.

Whatever may be the fate of the late proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, which menaces with ſerious conſequences the ſettlers upon public land, I ſhall always think that neither juſtice or policy, required that the people of the territory ſhould be removed from land, which they had ameliorated by their labor, and defended by their bravery, before an opportunity of buying was afforded them; and indeed before they had received the pay which the government owes them for defending even the country itſelf, againſt our ſavage enemies. I hope that a kind providence will ward off the affective blow with which this claſs of our citizens are threatened, but ſhould it be otherwiſe, they ſhall have my beſt exertions to procure them the remedy which their caſe will imperiouſly call for, and believing the law upon which the proclamation iſſued to be unjuſt and unneceſſary, as to the univerſality of its application. I ſhall be in favor of its total repeal, or of ſuch a modification of it, at leaſt, as will prevent a repetition of the evils at preſent, ſo greatly and ſo juſtly dreaded.

Theſe, and other regulations, ſuch as eſtabliſhing mail routs, and poſt offices &c. I believe would conduce to the intereſt of our country. But I do not wiſh it underſtood, that I pledge myſelf to effect all, or any part of the meaſures above enumerated, I only intended to ſtate my opinion of their propriety, and utility, and my willingneſs, and determination to aid in promoting them, and any other objects of the public good—all that I can promiſe is that ſo far as attention to your intereſt, and zeal in the maintainance thereof can ſupply the want of better talents, you ſhall have no cauſe to repent any confidence, with which you may honor me.

JOHN SCOTT

St. Louis, March 22d, 1816.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

WAR DEPARTMENT

AN ACT

To provide for deſignating, ſurveying and granting the military bounty lands

Be it enacted by the Senate and houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be and he is hereby authoriſed, to cauſe to be ſurveyed a quantity of the public land of the United States and he is hereby authoriſed to cauſe to be ſurveyed a quantity of the public lands of the U States, fit for cultivation, not otherwiſe appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguiſhed, not exceeding in the whole ſix millions of acres, two millions to be ſurveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois river, and two millions in the territory of Louiſiana, between the river St. Francis, and the river Arkanſas; the ſaid lands to be divided into townſhips, and ſub-divided into ſections, and quarter ſections, (each quarter ſection to contain, as near as poſſible, one hundred and ſixty acres,) in the manner preſcribed by law for ſurveying and ſub-dividing the other public lands of the United States; the ſame price to be allowed for ſurveying as is fixed for ſurveying the other public lands, in the ſame territory. And the lands thus ſurveyed with the exception of the ſalt ſprings and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto, as may be reſerved for the uſe of the ſame, by the preſident of the United States, and the ſection No. 16, in every townſhip, to be granted to the inhabitants of ſuch town, ſhip for the uſe of public ſchools, ſhall be ſet apart and reſerved for the purpoſe of ſatisfying the bounties of one hundred and ſixty acres, promiſed to the non commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of the United States, their heirs and legal repreſentatives, by the act entitled 'an act for completing the exiſting military eſtabliſhment,' approved the twenty fourth day of December eighteen hundred and eleven, and by the act entitled 'an act to raiſe an additional military force,' approved the eleventh day of January eighteen hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, ſhall, from time to time, iſſue warrants for the military land bounties to the perſons entitled thereto, by the two laſt mentioned acts, or either of them: Provided always, that ſuch warrants ſhall be iſſued only in the names of the perſons thus entitled, and be by them or their repreſentatives applied for within five years after the ſaid perſons ſhall have become entitled thereto; and the ſaid warrant ſhall not be aſſignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every perſon in whoſe favor ſuch warrant ſhall have been iſſued, ſhall on delivery of the ſame at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, or of ſuch other officer as may at the ſame time have by law, the ſuperintendance of the General land office of the United States, at the ſeat of government, be entitled to draw by lot in ſuch manner as the officer at the head of the land office, under the direction of the Preſident of the United States may preſcribe one of the quarter ſections, ſurveyed by virtue of the firſt ſection of this act in either of the ſaid territories which the perſon in whoſe favor ſuch warrant has iſſued may deſignate. And a patent ſhall thereupon be granted to ſuch perſon for ſuch quarter ſection, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military land bounties aforeſaid, ſhall be aſſignable and transferable, in any manner whatever, until after a patent ſhall have been granted in the manner aforeſaid. All ſales mortgages contracts or agreements, of any nature whatever, made prior thereto for the purpoſe or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any ſuch claim are hereby declared and ſhall be held null and void; nor ſhall any tract of land, granted as aforeſaid, be liable to be taken in execution or ſold on account of any ſuch ſale mortgage, contract or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the perſon originally entitled to the land, or by his heirs or legal repreſentatives, or by virtue of any proceſs, or ſuit at law, or judgment of court againſt a perſon entitled to receive his patent as aforeſaid.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Preſident of the Senate pro tempore.
May 6, 1812.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

From the proviſions of the foregoing Act, it is manifeſt that no Patent can iſſue until the Warrant is preſented to the Commiſſioner of the Land Office.—It is therefore the intereſt of the Perſons entitled to Military Lands, that their Warrants ſhould immediately after they are iſſued, be depoſited in the Office from whence their Patents are to be obtained. This courſe will preſerve them from the various accidents to which they may be ſubjected in the hands of the Owners or Agents who may have been authoriſed to obtain them. It is alſo manifeſt that all Contracts for the Sale of, or incumbrance upon theſe Lands, prior to the iſſuing of the patents, are illegal and void. As it is impoſſible that Perſons poſſeſſed of Powers of Attorney for obtaining Military Land Warrants can have any legitimate intereſt diſtinct from their Principals, Warrants hereafter iſſued will be depoſited in the General Land Office; and a Certificate of that act will be given to ſuch Attorneys if required. A Copy of this proceeding will be forwarded to every Perſon in whoſe name a Warrant ſhall iſſue, not only to counteract any miſrepreſentations of the object of this Regulation, but to place the ſoldiers of the late Army upon their guard againſt the devices which have already been, or may hereafter be, practiſed by unprincipled and deſigning men to deprive them of the Reward which is ſo juſtly due to their meritorious ſervices.

Land Warrants will continue to be iſſued at the War Department upon the preſentation of the ORIGINAL 'HONORABLE DISCHARGE,' which will remain there upon File, as heretofore: but no other document will be required to accompany it, excepting the addreſs of the original Claimant, in order that he may be duly notified of *the number* and *date* of the Land Warrant that will iſſue in his name.

In caſes where *the original Claimants* are dead, 'THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT LAW' muſt ſubſtantiate their claims conformably to the Regulations now in uſe.

February 16th, 1816. 3t

AN ACT

For the relief of John G. Camp.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department, be, and they are hereby authoriſed to audit and ſettle the accounts of John G Camp, aſſiſtant deputy quarter maſter general, in ſuch manner and upon ſuch terms, as may be equitable and juſt.

February 1, 1816.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jonathan White.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſecretary of the department of war be, and he is hereby authoriſed and required to renew military land warrant number eight hundred and ſeventy-five which heretofore iſſued to James Gunn, and to iſſue the ſame in the name of Jonathan White, to whom it was aſſigned by ſaid Gunn.

February 6, 1816. Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Continuing in force certain acts, laying duties on bank notes refined ſugars, and for other purpoſes.

Be it enacted by the ſenate and House of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the act, entitled 'An act laying duties on notes of banks bankers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds and obligations, diſcounted by banks, bankers and certain companies: & on bills of exchange of certain deſcriptions,' paſſed the 2d day of Auguſt, one thouſand eight hundred and thirteen, and the act, ſupplementary to ſaid act, paſſed the tenth day of December, one thouſand eight hundred and fourteen, and the act entitled 'An act laying duties on ſugar refined within the United States,' paſſed the twenty fourth day of July, one thouſand eight hundred and thirteen ſhall be and the ſame are hereby continued in force; any thing in ſaid acts in any wiſe to the contrary notwithſtanding.

February 1, 1816.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Martin Cole, John Pollock, George Weſtner and Abraham Welty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled. That Martin Cole, John Pollock, George Weſtner, and Abraham Welty, be, and they are hereby authoriſed to withdraw their reſpective eroneous entries made in the diſtrict of Madiſon, Canton, Vincennes and Zanesville, reſpectively; and the monies paid by them on the ſaid entries ſhall be placed to their credit on any purchaſe of public land they may have made or ſhall make in the ſame diſtricts.

February 6, 1816.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Markin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That Charles Markin ſhall be permitted to withdraw his entries made on the twenty-third day of February, one thouſand eight hundred and fifteen, at the land office in Chilicothe from the north weſt quarter of ſection number nineteen, townſhip number two, of range number ſixteen, and money paid by him on the ſaid entry ſhall be placed to his credit of any purchaſe he ſhall make or may have made of public lands in the ſame diſtrict.

February 6, 1816.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION,

Directing a copy of the documents printed by a reſolve of congreſs of the 27th of December, 1813, to be tranſmitted to each of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Reſolved by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled. That of the two hundred copies of the documents ordered to be printed, by a reſolve of the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the twenty-ſeventh of December, one thouſand eight hundred and thirteen, the ſecretary of ſtate be, and he is hereby authoriſed to take one copy for each of the judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, to be tranſmitted to ſaid judges according to the proviſion of the act of congreſs of the eighteenth of April, one thouſand eight hundred and fourteen.

February 6, 1816.
Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY, 12.

On motion of Mr. *Jennings*,

A reſolution was adopted, directing the Commiſſioner of the General Land Office to lay before the House a ſtatement, exhibiting the number of acres of land to which rights of pre-emption have been granted to individuals in any of the ſtates or territories of the United States reſpectively, together with the probable difference between the amount of monies received for lands ſold at public ſale, and ſuch amount received for lands ſold at private ſale.

FEB. 19.

By Mr. *Easton* a reſolution of the territory of Miſſouri, requeſting ſundry alterations may be made in the ordinances of the government of that territory.

By Mr. *Easton*, alſo, the petition of the Legislature of ſaid, territory praying compenſation in land to certain citizens, for the erection of forts on the frontier, and ſupplying them with ammunition, at their own expence.

Several petitions were also preſented and referred, for the eſtabliſhment of poſt routes.

FEB. 21.

On motion of Mr. *Easton*.

Reſolved, That the committee on the judiciary be inſtructed to enquire if any, what alterations are neceſſary to be made to the the act providing for the government of the territory of Miſſouri, paſſed June 4, 1812.

FEB. 22.

Mr. *Easton* preſented reſolutions of the Legiſlature of the Territory of Miſſouri, requeſting the eſtabliſhment of certain poſt routs and poſt offices in that territory;

which was referred to the committee on post offices and post roads.

Mr. *Easton* also presented a resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, requesting that some provisions may be adopted to afford relief to settlers on the public lands in that Territory, who have been ordered to remove therefrom by the prolamation of the President of the United States of the 12th December, 1815; which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Easton* also presented resolutions of the Legislature of the same Territory, relative to the Indian claims to lands in the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau; which was referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. *Easton* after a few introductory remarks, offered a resolution declaring it expedient to grant donations of land to such disbanded officers of the late army as were wounded, and such officers and privates of the militia, rangers and volunteers, as were wounded in service during the war; which resolution the house refused to consider, by a large majority.

Washington City, Feb. 23d, 1816.

The Honorable
Return J. Meigs,
Post Master General,

SIR,

It will greatly accommodate the citizens of St. Louis and of the territory of Missouri generally, if a mail route can be established on a direct course from Dayton, Hamilton or Cincinnati in Ohio, to Vincennes in Indiana, thence direct to the town of St. Louis. I am unacquainted with the distance through the Indiana territory but conclude it is from 160 to 180 miles. From Vincennes to St. Louis is precisely 151 miles, as the road was formerly run out. I herewith present to you a map and sketch of the post roads in Missouri, as the house of representatives and legislative council of that territory have, in their memorial requested they may be established to wit From St Charles by Isaac Murphys to St. Johns settlement, is about 50 or 60 miles, thence to fort Cooper in Boons lick settlement, now erected into a county by the name of Howard, to the county town of that county will be about 120 or 130 miles. From St Genevieve to St. Michael, is about 45 miles, thence by Bettis's ferry, and the county town of the county of Lawrence, to the county town of the county of Arkanfas is upwards of 300 miles; thence to Washita in the state of Louisiana is more than 190 miles on a direct line. From St. Genevieve to Potosi, the county town of the county of Washington is about 40 or 45 miles, thence by way of Herculaneum to St. Louis is from 60 to 65 miles. By reason of the lead mines there is considerable intercourse and commerce carried on between St. Genevieve Herculaneum, St. Louis and the Mines, with which those towns are particularly connected. A weekly post route therefore between those places seems to be indispensably necessary, inasmuch as there is a considerable correspondence carried on between those places and New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Pittsburgh, Washington City, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The mail between St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau and the county town of the county of New Madrid is now carried only once in two weeks, it would be desirable that the mails on that route should be carried weekly, and the petition specially requests that it should be carried weekly between St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau.

I take the liberty to insist, on behalf of the people of the Missouri Territory, that "the Post Master General cause a mail to be carried from the nearest post office on the established post roads, to the court house of every county in that territory, according to the provisions of the 3d section of the act of Congress, of April 18th 1814;" unless the above post roads can be established by law; at the same time I beg leave to state that I do not entertain a doubt of a disposition on the part of the Post Master General to extend to every part of this union the benefits and privileges for which the establishment of the post office department was originally designed, to wit: to facilitate communication, to promote intercourse and to distribute information among our citizens in every part of this extensive republic; and that a state of peace does not require that the department should have exclusively for its object the revenue to be derived therefrom.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant.
RUFUS EASTON.

Randolph and Pinkney.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

"The famous Mr. Randolph is wearing himself down into insignificance. Thomas Paine has said, that he who talks much, if it be even in a chimney corner, will soon become contemptible. Mr. Randolph is wandering in that direction, and listeners begin to get tired of his almost daily harrangues. But he is a fine orator, and an extraordinary man, notwithstanding his garrulity.

"The speech which Mr. Pinkney delivered on the treaty-making power has done him great credit. His elocution is not, perhaps, so much admired as that of Mr. Randolph; but then in point of solidity, Mr. Randolph falls far behind. When I speak of Mr. Pinkney's elocution, I allude chiefly to his *action* and *manner* in debate; on *paper* I think the language of Mr. Pinkney possesses all the qualities of the most attractive eloquence. He was attended to with great respect by the house, and made a most favourable impression.—Randolph is a *finished actor;* but every one regards his discourses as *vox et preterea nihil*, because it is seen that he is only acting."

New-York, Feb. 21.

By the schr. John George, 59 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that a Portuguese fleet of 1 line of battle ship, 2 frigates, and many smaller vessels and transports, having on board about 6000 troops, was to sail from Lisbon about the middle of January, for south America, it was said, to co-operate with the Spaniards in an expedition against Buenos Ayres.

Plattsburg, Feb. 10.

The following new and curious accident occurred in this village a few days past. A Jug of Water, corked tight had been set in a large Stove to warm, where it was forgotten—it soon became heated, and exploded with great violence—the Stove was demolished, and almost all the the persons in the room were knocked down, and some of them very severely injured.

ANECDOTES.

A swaggering son of John Bull walked into the steam-boat Hotel in New York, called for his beer, and gazed meanwhile with apparent mortification, at the elegant framed prints of our naval victories which adorn the bar-room. "I don't see any thing of the frigates Chesapeake and Shannon—(said he) where are they?—Oh! "(said the facetious landlord) they are gone to New-Orleans, to convey home the killed and wounded of our enemies."

A British officer walking with an American lady in sight of the docks, soon after the late peace.—"There (said the officer, pointing to an American flag) is what we formerly called the *grid-iron*"—"I should suppose (replied the lady) that the name was peculiarly applicable now, since so many of your countrymen have been *broiled* on it."

GUESS WORK.

FROM THE VISITOR.

When I see a young man possess no more honor than to be *dun'd*, I GUESS he will never make a man of respectability.

When I see a man quit *work* because he has three or four hired men to oversee, I GUESS he will have to go to *jail* to pay them.

When I see a man suffer a simple Wife to run in debt at the stores, for whatever she fancies, I GUESS he will soon wish he had *never been married.*

When I see a young lady possess a large portion of pride and affectation, I GUESS she lacks *delicacy* and *sense.*

When I pass a house and see the yard covered with stumps, old hoops and broken earthen, I GUESS the man is a *horse-jockey*, and the woman a spinner of *street-yarn.*

When I see a woman standing in the door *slip shod*, with a dozen *ragged* children, and as many more *heads* peeping through the *broken* windows, I GUESS her husband married for *love*, and do not think he *misplaced* his *affection* or begrudge him *happiness.*

When I see a woman usurp the whole conversation, I GUESS she has more *loquacity than sense.*

When I pass a house and see the windows broken, a bundle of *Rags* in one, and a *Hat* in another, I GUESS the mistress a *slut* and the master loves *rum.*

When I see a girl visit often, I GUESS she spins more *street-yarn* than *cotton.*

When I hear a woman using profane language, I think it time for swearing to be out of *fashion.*

When I see a country merchant *hire* two clerks to tend his store, while he sits by the stove drinking his *wine*, I GUESS he will soon have to take the benefit of the *Insolvent Act:* or take a *pleasant tour* to New-Orleans.

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BY WILLIAM CLARK,
Governor of the Territory of Missouri, Commander in chief of the Militia, and superintendant of Indian Affairs

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas in and by the fifth section of an act of this territory, entitled "an act altering the times and places of holding the superior and circuit courts of this territory and for other purposes," it is among other things enacted, that upon information given by the sheriff of any county to the governor, that said sheriff hath committed to his custody any person charged with a capital offence, whereupon it shall be the duty of the governor to issue his proclamation, for the purpose of notifying the judges of the superior court thereof. AND WHEREAS the sheriff of the county of St. Charles, hath given information to me in writing, that Isidore Heunac is now in his custody, committed to the jail of said county, upon the charge of having on the nineteenth instant, murdered a coloured girl by the name of Celeste. Now therefore in pursuance of the directions of the said act, I do issue this proclamation, that all officers concerned may have information thereof, and that the requisitions in the said act contained may be complied with.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand (L.S.) at St. Louis the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and in the fortieth year of the independence of the United States.

WM. CLARK.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following will be the Rates of Postage on and after the first day of April next, agreeable to Act of Congress passed February 1st, 1816.

For Single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.

	Miles	Cents.
Any distance not exceeding	40	8
Over 40 and not exceeding	90	10
Over 90 do.	150	12½
Over 150 do.	300	17
Over 300 do.	500	20
Over 500		25

Double Letters,

Or those composed of two pieces paper, are charged with double those rates

Triple Letters

With triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters

With quadruple those rates.

Every Packet

Composed of four or more pieces of paper & weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

RATES OF POSTAGE
Of Newspapers.

	Cents.
Each paper carried not over 100 miles,	1
Over 100 miles,	1½
But if caried to any post-office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is	1

Magazines and Pamphlets

Are rated by the sheet.

Carried not over 50 miles, per sheet,	1
Over 50 and not over 100 do.	1½
Any greater distance,	2

General Post-Office, Feb. 15, 1816. 91-3t.

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100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Runaway from Mr. O'Fallen's mill, near the Missouri, last July, a negro man named

JUBAR,

about twenty four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, strongly formed, when walking throws out his knees more than men usually do; he has a scar in one of his eye brows, and when confused he flutters a little in talking: he was in and about this town a few weeks ago and had in his possession at that time a new shot gun. Whoever will take up the said runaway negro, and secure him in the jail of this county, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. CLARK.

March 29, 1816.

WANTED

A Journeyman cabinet-maker in Florissant, by the subscriber, much indulgence will be given, &c. by

Robt. Frazer.

March 28th.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ST. LOUIS MARCH 29.

A meeting of the citizens of St. Louis will be held on monday evening next, at 4 o'clock, at Mr Maury's Coffee House, to take into consideration the necessity of creating a night guard, and such other subjects of town police as they may deem proper.

POSTSCRIPT.

The bill relating to certain settlers on the lands of the United States, was recommitted in Senate to Messrs. Barry, Morrow and Brown.

The bill from the House of Representatives to reduce the Direct tax of the United States from six millions to three millions, and to continue the same one year, passed the Senate on Saturday with some unessential amendments.

We understand (says the Democratic Press,) that Mr. Gallatin will shortly leave the United States on his mission as Ambassador to the Court of France.

The same paper informs us, Mr Bagot, the British minister, is expected soon to arrive in the United States, and that a house has been taken for him at the city of Washington.

THE BANK BILL.—Hopes and fears are alternately excited on the subject of the bill to establish a National Bank. We begin to think, what we before had reason to doubt, that this measure may succeed. It will at least have a highly respectable vote. No question has yet been taken in the House, decisive of the principal. Nat. Intel.

In order to correct a lying statement, taken from an East India paper, called the 'Calcutta Times,' we publish the following facts.

Extract of a letter from Captain Lewis Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy, dated—United States Ship Peacock, November 12, 1815

As it is probable you will hereafter see or hear some other account of a rencounter which took place between the Peacock and the Eng. East India Company's brig Nautilus, on the 30th of June last, in the Straits of Sunda, I take the liberty of making known to you the particulars.

In the afternoon of that day, when abreast of Anjier, as we closed with this brig, which appeared evidently to be a vessel of war, and completely prepared for action, her commander hailed, and asked if I knew that there was a peace? I replied in the negative—directing him at the same time to haul his colours down, if it were the case, in token of it—adding, that if he did not I should fire into him. This being refused, one of the forward guns was fired at her, which was immediately returned by a broadside from the brig; our broadside was then discharged, and his colours were struck, after having six Lascars killed, and seven or eight wounded.

As we had not the most distant idea of a peace, and this vessel was but a short distance from the fort of Anjier, I considered his assertion coupled with his arrangement for action, a finesse on his part to amuse us till he could place himself under the protection of the fort. A few minutes before coming in contact with the brig, two boats containing the master attendant at Anjier, & an officer of the army came on board, and as we were in momentary expectation of firing, they with their men passed below I concluded that they had been misled by the British colours, under which we had passed up the straits. No questions in consequence were put to them, and they very improperly omitted mentioning that peace existed. The next day, after receiving such intelligence as they had to communicate on this subject (no part of which was official) I gave up the vessel, first stopping her shot holes & putting her rigging in order.

I am aware that I may be blamed for ceasing hostilities without more authentic evidence that peace had been concluded, but I trust sir, when our distance from home, with the little chance we had of receiving such evidence, are taken into consideration I shall not be thought to have decided prematurely.

261

We are authorised to state, that JOHN SCOTT is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected. [*Ed.*

We are authorized to state, that RUFUS EASTON has consented to be a candidate to represent the people of this territory again in the Congress of the United States. We are also authorized to state that Mr. Easton has never declared that he would not be a candidate at the next election, and that no person has been warranted in making any statement or declaration to that effect. [*Ed.*

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

NOTICE.

The Manufacturers in this Territory, will recollect that their Licences expire on the 18th of April next Those who reside in the lower part of the Territory can have them renewed by applying to E Ellis Esq at Cape Gerardeau; and those in the upper part will apply at my office in St Louis.

J. W. Thompson,

Col'r. of the Rev. for M'ri. Te'ry.

Feb. 29th, 1816.

P. S. Gentlemen who are owners of carriages in St. Louis and elsewhere who are running them every day, will please take this as the last notice before suit, if not entered.

J. W. T: C. R. M. T

MISSOURI TERRITORY,

County of St. Louis, ss.

In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.

October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Miville dit Mainville. } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs, and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Mar. 22th, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extentive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers, Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Ino. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail: They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

WANTED.

2000 rails to be delivered about a mile below the town of St. Louis, at any time before the 15th of April next, for which the usual price in cash will be given.

A pair of OXEN for sale. Enquire of printer. 87

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of William Groats deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated according to law, to the subscriber administratrix to said estate. Those indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Groats.

Admin'trix.

Madison county Illinois territory.

Feb. 28th, 1819. 87-8t,

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 18th, 1815. 1 y:

John & William Aull, & Co.

Of Louisville, Kentucky.

Have just received from New Orleans 30 crates of assorted crockeryware, which they can sell 25 per cent less than brought over the mountains.

150 Barrels of whiskey for sale.

St. Louis, March 8th, 1816. 4t.88

Land & Mills for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a valuable tract of LAND, GRIST MILL & SAW MILL, situate on Hubbles creek, in the county of Cape Girardeau, about eleven miles from the town of Cape Girardeau and about five miles from the town of Jackson. The land is of the first quality, and well watered; has on it an excellent sugar orchard, and about forty acres of cleared land in good repair; the grist mill and saw mills are in full operation, & perhaps equal to any in the territory; the mill house is of a large size and calculated for the erection of merchant works. The subscriber is provided with a first rate pair of Burrs, and other apparatus belonging thereto, which he will sell with the mills. For terms apply to Daniel F. Steinbeck, at Cape Girardeau, or to the subscriber residing on the premises.

3m 89 *Louis Loremier.*

Cape Girardeau County, 7 March,

NOTICE.——The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good garden SEEDS, Eggs and Butter, for which they will give CASH, when delivered, either at our stores at St. Louis or Belle Fontaine, previous to the first day of April next.

M'Nair & Kennerly.

March 15. 3t 89

TAKEN UP

By George Walton living in the county of St. Louis near Maries de Lard. a light sorrel horse about thirteen hands three inches high, with a blaze face, with a long mane and tail, his near hind foot white above his paster joint, three years old this spring, appraised to thirty dollars by Jonathan Martin and Francis Angle, this 1st day of March, 1816

Before me Thomas R. Music, J. P.

A true copy from the stray book in my office.

M. P. Leduc, C. C. C. St. L. C.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert M'Clellan, of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrator; persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

E. Beebe,

Administrator.

St. Louis, March 15, 1816. 4t89

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, whereas I John Hudgins, about the first of January last past, executed to Roger Shackleford, three notes for 333 dollars 33⅓ cents each in cash; one due the first of March 1818, one due the first of March 1819, and one due the first of March 1820 This is to forwarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay the same, said notes having been given for a tract of land until I get a sufficient title for said land

John Hudgins.

New Madrid, Feb 24th, 1816 4.*88

Take Notice.

That I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond calling for fifteen hundred dollars, given for seven hundred and fifty arpens of land. As I am determined to settle with no other person but Ayor Studevant, there being a settlement to take place between us.

Edward Robinson.

New Madrid, Feb. 12, 1816.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of the late Col. John E. Hartt, deceased, that application will be made to the circuit court at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of New Madrid, on the 10th of June, being the second monday of June next, in the year 1816. for the appointment of Auditors, to settle and adjust the remaining assetts of said dec'd. among the respective creditors.

George Tennille,

Sally Hartt.

Administrators.

New-Madrid, Feb. 24, 181 4:8*8

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, to Charles Smith and to Caroline Villars his wife, and Marie Villars, Children and heirs of Madame Maria Louise Valle Villars, dec'd.

That the undermentioned children and heirs of the said madame Marie Louise Valle Villars, dec'd. at the next circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Genevieve, for the county of St. Genevieve, on the fourth monday in May next, will make an application for a partition and division among the heirs and children of the said madame Marie Louise Valle Villars, dec'd. of a certain tract of land granted to her, containing 7056 arpens, situated in the county aforesaid, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Jos. A. D. Villars,

Matilda Villars Deluziere,

Euphrasie Villars Price, &

Marcelite Villars,

By their attorney,

C. S. Hempstead.

St. Genevieve, March 13th. 1816. 3t-90

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber has laid out a piece of land in town lots, under the name of

ST. MARY'S TOWN,

in the best situation in the Illinois Territory in every respect; situated in Madison county, on the banks of the Mississippi and Wood rivers, and opposite the mouth of the Missouri river. About three miles above said town is a grist and saw mill, on Wood river.

Those who wish to purchase LOTS, may apply to Doctor Clayton Tiffin, who is already settled in said town

N. Jarrot.

Cahokia, March 17th, 1816. 3t

TAKEN UP

By Charles Hubbard living on river des Peres, a bay mare four years old, brarded B. on the near shoulder, a mealy colored nose, a small star in her forehead, the left hind foot white, near thirteen hands high. Appraised to twenty dollars, before me the 11th of March, 1816.

Recorded 21st March, 1816.

Thos Sappington, J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

DOCTOR CARSNER,

Will practice Physic, Midwifery and Surgery in Bonhomme and the surrounding settlements and pledges himself to the public, that his medical talents will be exerted for the benefit of those who may employ him. He will always be found at the house of Gab. Long, esq Those who are indebted to him are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

St. Louis County, March 21, 1816.

WANTED.

A person to attend a respectable billiard table. A person of character will meet with a good salary or an interest in the table.

Also, a servant boy or woman is wanted, of good qualifications.

Apply to the Printer.

March 22.

NOTICE.

The Manufacturers of this Territory are informed that the duties on goods, wares, and Merchandize manufactured in the United States, were taken off on the 21st day of July, 1816.

They will therefore make their returns up to that date without delay and make payments accordingly.

J. W. Thompson, Col'r.

of Rev. M. T'y.

St. Louis, March 22nd, 1816.

NOTICE,

That all persons having any demands against the estate of William Davis deceased, are hereby requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

Thomas Bartlett,

Adm'r. de bonis non.

New Madrid, March 9th, 1816. 3t90

*** For a servant woman, capable of milking, washing and ironing, it will give the highest wages.

Jos. Charless.

March 22.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that at the next term of the circuit court to be held at the town of St. Louis, within and for the county of St. Louis, on the first monday of May next, the account of the administration of the estate of Alexander Thompson deceased, will be laid before said court for settlement: all those interested are required to be then and there present to make objection if any they have against said account

Gab'l. Long,

Langston Bacon,

Executors.

Bonhomme, Feb. 24th, 1816.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST: LOUIS, SATURDAY APRIL 6, 1816. [No. 31.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

TAKE NOTICE.

There has been stored in the Magazine which I have the charge of, since the 1st day of November 1814. *seven kegs of powder*, marked and numbered. The owner is hereby requested to call on me and pay the storage on or before the first monday in April next; and if the owner should not come forward before that day, and pay the storage; on the second monday in said month of April next, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at the Court House, to the highest and last bidder, the above mentioned *powder*, for the storage.

Wm. Sullivan.

S. Louis. March 9th, 1816 tds

100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ranaway from Franklinville Farm, on the morning of the 24th instant a mulatto man, calls himself JOSEPH BLAKE; he is twentysix years of age, five feet ten inches high, hazle eyes, short wool or flaxen hair, light copper color, somewhat freckled in the face, he has a sharp nose, and has a scar on the outside of the right leg just below the thick part occasioned by a burn, and at his first appearance is a little like an indian. He was purchased from Mr. Coon in Kentucky in June last; he is a good hand in a brick yard and tending on a mason, and a tolerable plasterer, and no doubt will endeavor to get employ in some of those ways. He is a pretty good waterman and may steer for Natchez or some of the seaport towns; he had on and took with him a short blanket great coat or cappot with a standing coller, it had been dipped in a dye but not much coloured, an old fur'd hat, a strong pair of new shoes, two cotton (with French sleeves) and one tow cloth shirt, and old pair of fine blue cloth a pair of grey kersey and a pair of leather overals Whoever will take up said *runaway negro* and lodge him in any jail, and give information so that the owner gets him, or delivers him at my farm nine miles north of St. Louis, on the road to Belle Fontaine shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid.

Dan'l. Bissel.

Franklinville Farm, near St. Louis.
February 26th, 1816.

NOTICE.

That all persons having any demands against the estate of Henry J Davis, late of the county of New Madrid deceased, are hereby requested to present the same duly authenticated by law for settlement.

Thomas Bartlett,
Administrator.

March 9th, 1816. 3t 90

FOR SALE,

At the court house door of the county of St. Charles, on the twentyfourth day of April next, and while the circuit court is sitting, all the right, title, interest and claim of Etienne Papin, in and to forty arpens of land, originally granted by the government of Spain to Jean Baptiste La croix, in the common field of Portage des Sioux, lying between a tract originally granted to Etienne Papin on the west and a claim granted to Thomas Whitney on the east, the end boundaries being the same as adjoining claims. Also all the right, title, interest, claim and estate of said Etienne Papin, in and to a certain house and lot in the village of Portage des Sioux, one hundred and twenty feet in front and three hundred feet in depth; bounded eastwardly by a lot of Antoine Girardin, westwardly by a cross street seperating it from the lot of Charles Hebert, Northwardly by the third street, from the river, southwardly by the fourth street separating it from the common field of said village. Sale to begin between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon of the day aforesaid. Attendance will be given by

Ebenezer Ayres.
Daniel Colgan, &
William Hart,
Auditors.

March 20th, 1816. 3t 90

NOTICE.

Will be sold on the twentyfourth day of April next, at the court house door in the town of Saint Charles while the circuit court is sitting, a certain LOT in the town of Saint Charles, one hundred and sixty feet in front, and three hundred feet in depth, formerly occupied by Mariann Lafranchise, at present by Jean Marie Cardinal. Sale to begin between the hours of ten in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. Attendance will be given by

H. Hight.
Andrew Wilson,
Stephen Hempstead,
Commissioners.

2t.

March 20th, 1816.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following will be the Rates of Postage on and after the first day of April next, agreeable to Act of Congress passed February 1st 1816.

For Single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.

	Miles.	Cents.
Any distance not exceeding	40	8
Over 40 and not exceeding	90	10
Over 90 do.	150	12½
Over 150 do.	300	17
Over 300 do.	500	20
Over 500		25

Double Letters,

Or those composed of two pieces paper, are charged with double those rates

Triple Letters

With triple those rates

Quadruple Letters

With quadruple those rates.

Every Packet

Composed of four or more pieces of paper & weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quartet of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

RATES OF POSTAGE
Of Newspapers.

	Cents
Each paper carried not over 100 miles,	1
Over 100 miles.	1½
But if caried to any post office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is	1

Magazines and Pamphlets

Are rated by th sheet.

Carried not over 50 miles, per sheet,	1
Over 50 and not over 100 do.	1
Any greater distance,	2

General Post-Office, Feb. 15, 1816. 9t 3t.

100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ranaway from Mr. O'Fallen's mill near, the Missouri, last July, a negro man named

JUBAR,

about twenty four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, strongly formed, when walking throws out his knees more than men usually do; he has a scar in one of his eye brows, and when confused he stutters a little in talking: he was in and about this town a few weeks ago and had in his possession at that time a new shot gun. Whoever will take up the said runaway negro and secure him in the jail of this county, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. CLARK.

March 29, 1816.

WANTED

A Journeyman cabinet maker in Fiorisant, by the subscriber, much indulgence will be given, &c. by

Robt. Frazer.

March 28th,

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I WISH to sell my Farm below St. Charles. in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground. Also, a proportion of stock. such as may suit the purchaser; if payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

Also a likely young negro girl.

Wm. Thompson.

March 21.

Notice.

Those who have lodged accounts in my hands for collection, will please to call on Jude Warner, or my deputy constable for statements of their accounts

Jabez Warner, Const. St. L.

March 29th. 2t.

AT AUCTION.

On saturday the 20th of April next, will be sold at auction at the house of Wm Bartlet, living in Second street St. Louis, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD and kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, tables, beds, bedding, &c. Also peach and apple brandy by the barrel.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

April 2nd.

TAKEN UP

By Abraham Hughs, living in Missouri Territory, Cape Girardeau County, Byrds township, a gray gelden, ten years old, fourteen and a half hands high, has a small scar on his back, supposed to be done by the hind tree of the saddle, branded on the near shoulder and thigh thus R. Appraised to twentyfive dollars before me a justice of the peace, this 26th day of February, 1816.

James Russell J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C.

NOTICE,

All those indebted to me either by note or book account, must call and pay up by the 1st of May next. For if I was willing it will not be in my power to wait longer.

James H. Ellis.

April 1st, 1816.

County of Lawrence, ss.

TAKE NUP by Jester Cock (alias Jeffee Cok) on Eleven points river, two stray mares of the following description, to wit. One sorrel mare five years old last spring, fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, some white hairs mixed over her body, has a small scar on he near foreleg near the body. Appraised to thirty five dollars; also one sorrel mare three years old last spring, fourteen hands & an inch high, no brands, handsomely built; appraised to forty dollars. Given under my hand this 18th of December 1815

Pery G. Magness J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

Teste

Louis de Mun Clk.

NOTICE.

That the notes and accounts due to the late Mr Joseph Manegle of Cahokia are put into he hands of Wm Mears, esq. for collection. Those who do not pay him on or before the twenty fourth of June next, shall have actions brought on their respective debts without exception,

Catherine Manegle,
Executrix of Joseph Manegle dec'd.

Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, 23d March, 1816.

N. B. I have an assortment of merchandize on hand which I will sell low.

tf *Catherine Manegle.*

WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN ACT

To provide for designating, surveying and granting the military bounty lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised, to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public land of the United States and he is hereby authorised to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public lands of the U States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated, and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois river, and two millions in the territory of Louisiana, between the river St. Francis, and the river Arkansas; the said lands to be divided into townships and subdivided into sections, and quarter sections, (each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres,) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and sub dividing the other public lands of the United States; the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public lands, in the same territory. And the lands thus surveyed with the exception of the salt springs and lead mines therein, and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto as may be reserved for the use of the same, by the president of the United States, and the section No. 16, in every township, to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres, promised to the non commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act entitled 'an act for completing the existing military establishment,' approved the twentyfourth day of December eighteen hundred and eleven, and by the act entitled 'an act to raise an additional military force,' approved the eleventh day of January eighteen hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall from time to time, issue warrants for the military land bounties to the persons entitled thereto, by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them: Provided always, that such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrant shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person in whole favor such warrant shall have been issued, shall on delivery of the same at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of such other officer as may at the same time have by law, the superintendance of the General land office of the United States, at the seat of government, be entitled to draw by lot in such manner as the officer at the head of the land office, under the direction of the President of the United States may prescribe one of the quarter sections, surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act in either of the said territories which the person in whose favor such warrant has issued may designate. And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person for such quarter section, without requiring any fee

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military land bounties aforesaid, shall be assignable and transferable, in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales mortgages contracts or agreements, of any nature whatever, made prior thereto for the purpose or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim are hereby declared and shall be held null and void; nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale mortgage, contract or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land, or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
May 6, 1812.

Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

From the provisions of the foregoing Act it is manifest that no Patent can issue until the Warrant is presented to the Commissioner of the Land Office—It is therefore the interest of the Persons entitled to Military Lands, that their Warrants should immediately after they are issued be deposited in the Office from whence their Patents are to be obtained. This course will preserve them from the various accidents to which they may be subjected in the hands of the Owners or Agents who may have been authorised to obtain the same. It is also manifest that all Contracts for the Sale of or incumbrance upon these Lands prior to the issuing of the patents, are illegal and void. As it is impossible that Persons entitled of Powers of Attorney for obtaining Military Land Warrants can have any legitimate interest distinct from their Principal, Warrants hereafter issued will be deposited in the General Land Office; and a Certificate of that act will be given to such Attorneys if required. A Copy of this proceeding will be forwarded to every Person in whose name a Warrant shall issue, not only to counteract any misrepresentations of the object of this Regulation, but to place the soldiers of the late Army upon their guard against the devices which have already been, or may hereafter be, practised by unprincipled and designing men to deprive them of the Reward which is so justly due to their meritorious services.

Land Warrants will continue to be issued at the War Department upon the presentation of the ORIGINAL HONORABLE DISCHARGE,' which will remain there upon File, as heretofore; but no other document will be required to accompany it, excepting the address of the original Claimant, in order that he may be duly notified of *the number* and *date* of the Land Warrant that will issue in his name.

In cases where *the original Claimants* are dead, 'THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT LAW' must substantiate their claims conformably to the Regulations now in use.

February 16th, 1816 3t

(BY AUTHORITY.)

RESOLUTION,

To indemnify the sureties of Commodore John Rodgers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in the peculiar circumstances of the case of an appeal taken by Commodore John Rodgers, from a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts, affirming that the District Court for the said district, to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case wherein John Donnel of Baltimore was libellant, and the said John Rodgers and John Smith were respondent, the United States will indemnify and save harmless, any persons who may become sureties for the said John Rodgers in a bond to respond the final judgment of the Supreme Court on the said appeal—Provided that this interposition on the part of the United States shall not be considered as involving them in any other engagement or responsibility, than to indemnify and save harmless the said sureties from eventual loss, on account of such suretyship.

February 15, 1816.

Approved,
JAMES MADISON,

AN ACT

For the relief of William Morrissett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury department, be, and they are hereby authorised to pay to William Morrisett, the sum of one hundred and five dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount paid by him for penalties incurred, which were afterwards remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

February 15, 1816.

Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Concerning certain courts of the United States in the State of New-York

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no legal proceeding whatever in the courts of the United States for the northern district of New-York, shall be discontinued, abated, impaired, or affected by reason that the last terms of the District Court for the said northern district, appointed to be held at Utica and Canandaigua were not held, but that every proceeding whatever shall be in the same state, and have the same force and effect as if the said terms had been duly held.

February 15, 1816.

Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

Congress has established the following new Tariff of Duties.

We have received the following, which is stated to be their substance!

N. Y Gaz.

FIRST, *free of duty*—All articles for the use of the United States, philosophical apparatus, &c books and all articles for the use of schools, &c. specimens in natural history, &c. wearing apparel and personal baggage in actual use of persons coming into the United States; regulus of antimony; bark of cork trees unmanufactured; animals for breeding; unwrought burr stones, clay unwrought; bullion, copper in any shape for use of mint, copper or brass in pigs or bars, old copper, tin in pigs or bars, old brass and old pewter, furs undressed, lapis calaminaris, plaster of Paris, rags of any kind of old clothes, wool and wood unmanufactured, (except mahogany and dye wood) zinc tin, spelter, and olive oil, in casks for manufactures.

SECOND, *ad valorem duties of seven and a half per cent*—Dying drugs and their materials, not subject to other duty, gum arabic, gum senegal, jewellery, gold and silver watches and clocks, or parts of either, and frames of clocks; laces of thread silk and cotton.

Fifteen per cent—All articles not free, and not subject to any specific duty.

Twenty per cent.—Linens of all kinds, cambrics lawns, hempen cloth, sail cloth, Russia and German linens, silk and thread gloves and hose; silks satins, and all articles of which silk is the material or chief value.

Twentytwo per cent—All articles manufactured of brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead and tin, of which any of these materials are of chief value; brass and iron ware, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons and buckles of all kinds; gilt plated and japanned wares of all kinds; cannon muskets, fire and side arms.

Twentyeight per cent—Woollen manufactures of all kinds, and all articles of which wool is the material or chief value

Thirtythree and one third per cent—Cotton manufactures of all descriptions, of which cotton is the material or chief value; China ware, earthenware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactures; bonnets and caps for women, fans, leathers ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers and millinery; hats and caps of wool, fur, leather chip straw or silk; cosmetics washes ballams perfumes painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags sallad oil pickled capers anchovies, &c. and sweetmeats.

THIRD—*Articles charged with specific duties.*—Ale, beer and porter in bottles, per gal 20 *cents*; do in casks 10; alum, per lb. 3; bottles black glass per gross 144; boots per pair 200; bristles per lb. 3; cards playing per pack 30, cables and cordage tarred per lb. 3; do untarred yarn twine and pack thread 4; candles tallow per lb. 3. wax and spermaceti, do. 4—cassia Chinese 6—cinnamon 25—cloves 25—cheese 9—chocolate 6—coal per bushel 3—copperas cwt. 60—copper in sheets rods bolts or nails 4—coffee per lb. 6—cotton 3—currants 3—figs 3—fish foreign caught per quintal 100—mackarel 150—salmon 200—all other pickled 100—glass window 8 by 10 per one hundred square feet 250—10 by 12 275—above 10 by 12 325—glue, per lb 5—gunpowder 6—hemp per cwt 150—iron in bars 75—in sheets rods or hoops, rolled iron in bars or bolts 150—indigo per lb. 15—lead in pigs bars or sheets 1—red or white dry or ground in oil per lb 3—mahogany 100; mace per lb 5—nails 3—nutmegs 60—pepper 3—pimento 6—raisins in jars and boxes 3—all others 2—salt per bushel 56 lbs. 20—steel per cwt. 100—segars per M. 250—spirits from grain viz. first proof per gallon 42; 2d 45; 3d 48; 4th 52; 5th 60; above 75; spirits from other materials 1st and 2d proof 38; 3d 42; 4th 48; 5th 57, above 70—shoes and slippers of silk per pair 40—of leather 30—childrens 20—spikes per lb. 2—soap 3—sugar brown 2½—white clayed or powdered 4—lump 9—loaf 12—candy 12—snuff 12; tallow 1—Tea, from China direct bohea 10—souchong and other black 25—imperial gunpowder and gomoe 30—hyson and young hyson 40—hyson skin and other green 33—tin plates per 100 square feet 130; Tobacco manufactured, other than snuff and segars 10; Woods dying viz. logwood per ton 500; nicaragua 1200; Whiting per lb. 1; Umbrellas or parasols of silk, 200; do. of other materials, 100; frames for do 75—Wines viz. London particular Madeira and Champagne, per gallon 100; other Madeira 80; burgundy, champaigne rhenish and tokay 75; sherry and St, Lucre 60, claret and other wines imported in bottles 70; Lisbon Oporto and other wines of Sicily and Port 30; Teneriffe, Fayal, and others of Western Islands 40; all others 25.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

The following extract from reports made to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures of the Senate and House of Representatives shews the importance of giving due encouragement to this extensive and highly valuable branch of our manufactures, so that it may go on prosperously a few years to come, when we may bid defiance at all attempts to put it down.

At this time, there are in the state of Connecticut alone, twenty-five establishments for the manufacture of woolen cloths, employing 1200 persons, and as many more who do not directly appertain to the establishments. The capital already invested therein amounts to 450,000 dolls. and they are capable of making, and probably do manufacture annually, equal in amount to 375,000 yards of narrow, or 125,000 yards of broad cloths. Besides this quantity made at the establishments, it is calculated there are 500,000 yards made annually in families, and dressed at the country clothiers shops; part of which is regularly sold to the country store-keepers—doing away thus far, their former practice of supplying themselves with British goods of a similar description. The value of all the woolen cloth thus manufactured, at the lowest estimate, is $1,500,000, making a home market for a staple of our country of 900,000 pounds of wool or the produce of 400,000 sheep. With regard to the whole quantity of woolen cloths manufactured in the U. States, we cannot speak with precision; but from the best information obtained, there is, at this time, annually manufactured in all the states, to the amount of nineteen millions of dollars: requiring a capital, in buildings and machinery, of twelve millions of dollars, and employing directly 50,000 persons, and as many more incidentally. With that encouragement, which we deem it the policy of the government to bestow on this branch of our industry, the quantity of woolens manufactured in this country would be doubled in four years, and be nearly sufficient to supply the whole demand of the U. States. When it is considered, that the woolen manufacture is now making a domestic market for an important staple of our country, equal in value to seven millions of dollars, that the product of its industry, equal to nineteen millions of dollars, is a great gain of national wealth, in giving employments to various kinds of labor, at the same time preventing foreigners from drawing great resources from us in the sale of their manufactured goods; that it produces an interest in the country, that under all circumstances must be an American interest; the policy of giving it all necessary support, becomes obvious to every unprejudiced mind. At the same time that it is aiding and encouraging agriculture in consuming her productions, it is in no degree taking from her the labor necessary to carry on her operations. A great proportion of the woolen manufacture is carried on by the aid of labor-saving machinery, which is almost exclusively superintended by women and children and the infirm, who would otherwise be wholly destitute of employment, whereas they are now able to maintain themselves. The manual labor employed is of that class who, from their previous habits and occupations in life, are wholly unfitted for agricultural pursuits, and who, if not thus employed, would in most instances, be a burden on society; among this description are to be numbered many valuable foreigners who are daily arriving among us in needy and indigent circumstances, and whose employment has been in the manufacturing business at home.

In the exchange between the different states of the manufactured goods and of the raw materials and in the growing wants of many foreign articles, as dye stuffs, &c. the commerce of our country particularly the coasting trade, is equally benefited with our agriculture.

If the woolen manufactures do not languish for want of necessary support from government at this time, there cannot be a doubt, but in the course of a very few years we will be able to supply the whole demand of the United States at a lower rate than a similar manufacture can now be imported from abroad. Great Britain excludes all woolen goods nor suffers a yard to be imported except in a finished state. It is not now a question with her manufacturers who shall sell at the highest prices, but who shall manufacture the cheapest, and the competition thus produced, has enabled her to undersell all the nations in Europe. The same encouragement to the business in this country will produce a like competition, and enable us eventually to undersell her even in foreign markets.

The amount of woolen cloths now imported to the United States is about————; the quantity at this time manufactured, about nineteen million of dollars in value. It is a business susceptible, of an increase of 25 or 30 per cent annually, so that in the course of five years at least, we may be able to clothe ourselves, independent of any foreign nation, and give a new stimulus to agriculture, which is now languishing under the necessity of depending upon the precarious foreign market for most of her important productions.

A writer in a late Franklin Herald, in giving a summary of the population of the world, &c. says the continent of America is supposed to contain nearly 150 millions of inhabitants; with Europe Asia and Africa, 780 millions.—Of these 780 millions, are christians, Jews, Mahometans, Pagans and Idolators. That the whole number of Christians, is 180 millions, being subdivided into 40 millions of protestants, 40 Greek Church, and 100 do. of the Roman Catholics. That is supposed there are 17 millions of Roman Catholics in South America—32 do. in France—10 do. in Italy and Naples—15 do. in Spain and Portugal—and in Austria 22 millions. Of Protestants 30 millions are Episcopalians; the remainder are subdivided into various denominations.

From the above statement, it will be seen that only about one fourth of the whole population of the earth; has embraced the christian religion. He concludes with the following brief remarks: "What a subject for the prayers and exertions of disciples, and what a field for the labors of the ministers of JESUS CHRIST.

A friend has favored us with a file of late Kingston papers. The British frigate Junon, captain Tait, arrived at Port Royal the 13th of Jan. from Carthagena, where, it will be recollected, she was sent to procure the release of the British subjects, seized and imprisoned by the Spanish Royalists at that place. She was allowed by Morillo, to have no communication with the shore; consequently, says the Kingston Chronicle, "we are unable to say any thing concerning the British subjects there."

Pat.

It is reported, that the Emperor Petion, is preparing to prosecute the war against his brother Emperor Christophe. It was expected Petion would head 20,000 men, and first attack St. Marks and Gonaives.

Nashville, Feb. 27.

GENERAL JACKSON,

Accompanied by several officers of the U. States army, left this place for Mobile on Monday last. We are unacquainted with the objects of his visit to that point.—But presume it is for the purpose of establishing fortifications, &c.

(From the Alexandria Gazette, Feb. 24.)

Mr. Waldo, from the Havanna, informs that the citadel at Carthagena held out after the surrender of the town, and was at length taken by assault, and its defenders put to the sword. But Mr. Waldo did not hear of any massacre of woman and children in the town; many persons, it was known, had gone from the place in vessels before it was taken possession of by the Royalists.

BALTIMORE, March 2.

We understand that the President of the United States has deputed CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, jun. Esq. of this city, as a commissioner to Cartagena, for the purpose of obtaining the release of our captive countrymen, and the restoration of American property seized by the royalists in that place. He will depart in the Macedonian, Captain WARRINGTON in about ten days or two weeks. This attention to the interests and wishes of our citizens, by the President deserves and will receive their cordial thanks.

From the Baltimore American of the 19th.

LATEST FROM NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

By the brig Eugene, De La Roche, arrived at Baltimore, in 48 days from Cadiz, the following information is received:

"Jan. 19, lat. 27, 35, long. 30, was brought to and boarded, from his majesty's ship Minden, captain Mackey, 25 days from St. Helena, for England, and was treated politely—the boarding officer lieut. Gunning, informed us, that Napoleon Bonaparte was in very good health, but at variance with Bertrand, and the rest of his suit, with whom he had no friendly interconrse, but *prefered the company of the British officers!!!*"

From a Paris paper of Dec. 22.

Escape of M. Lavalette.

It was yesterday, that count Lavalette was to have been executed, had he not have escaped the night before, by the following means:

Madame Lavalette went to dine with him, accompanied by her daughter, 12 years old, and her maid servant; at 7 o'clock in the evening the two last persons presented themselves at the outer gate of the prison to go out, supporting a person who was enveloped in a furred gown with the head covered with a large bonnet, and holding a handkerchief to the eyes, all the persons belonging to the prison being present. As they were accustomed to see three persons go out of the prison, every evening, they neglected to affix them-

felves of the identity of the perſon of madame Lavalette, through feelings of compaſſion for the unfortunate ſituation of that lady. Five minutes afterwards the keeper having entered the priſoners room, found only madame Lavalette; he inſtantly cried (madame Lavalette declares) "you have ruined me" Madame Lavalette begged him not to give immediate alarm, fearful of his being caught, ſhou'd they have proceeded in purſuit inſtantly; ſhe endeavored to retain him by the arm, and even tore off the ſleeve of his coat; the keeper deaf to her prayers, ran to the others, crying, "the priſoner has eſcaped," and ordered the jailors to ſearch for him on all ſides. Two of them met on the Pont Neuf, the chaiſe in which madame Lavalette came to the priſon, but they found no one in it. As ſoon as his eſcape was made known, the miniſter general of police, and the prefect of police, went to the Conciergerie, and interrogated all the perſons employed. Orders were given to arreſt the keeper and the porter, who it is ſuppoſed favored the eſcape; immediate and ſtrict ſearches took place. eſtaffettes were ſent off yeſterday morning on all points, and it is thought impoſſible that M. Lavalette will be able to eſcape their purſuit whichever way he may have gone Neither public nor private carriages were allowed to leave Paris yeſterday morning as orders were given for all the barriers to be cloſed, as ſoon as the eſcape was known.

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A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Poſt office at St. Louis on the 31ſt March 1816. which if not taken out before the firſt of July will be ſent to the general poſt office as dead letters.

A

Robert Ailstrick 2
The Auditor of public accounts
Jeſſee Alexander
Wm. Arnold.

B

Maj Wm Bradford 2
John Beed
Edward Burk
Maj Daniel Baker 3
M C Bowles
J C Brown 2
James Brotherton 4
John Byle
F Bates
Robert Bay
Ephraim Boyd
John Byrd
J W Boon 2
John Buſone
Charles Buſeron
Joſeph Boſton.

C

Hugh Craton
L Chriſty
Silas Crawford
Pierre Chouteau
Richard Calk
Wm Chatteaden
Wm Cibeen 2
Wm Campbell
John Cook
Maj Samuel Chriſty
Silas Conlarger
Rev. C Collard
Nathaniel Cole
George Carlton 2
Randal Chandler

Rev M J Dunnand
Philip Dean.
Hiram Dorman
Johnſon Duke
G Duett

Ninian Edwards
Cyrus Edwards 2
Andrew and David Edwards

M Elher
James Fearſon 2
Wm M Elher

Lieut J R Guve 2
Samuel Graham
Jas Gibbony
Mr Gaillard 2

P D Hunt 2
Jacob Hastings
Samuel Hill
John Heaume
Pierre Hildebrand
Richard Hugg
John Heath
Mons A Hortubees
Henry B Hardy
Thomas Hanly

Rev F M Joſeph
Jas Johnſon 2
E Jenkins
John R Jones

Charles B King 9
James Kennedy

John J Lowry
Mrs L Ludwell
Col JC Lettenstoffer
Richard Low 3
Luther Leonids

Lt J S M'Intoſh
James Mackey
B V Mays 2
J Marſhall
John Madd
John M'Kennon
Thos M'Elvee 6
Alx'r M'Allſter
Samuel Mears
Josiah Miles
George Miller
J Misley
Silas M'Guire 3
John M'Millen
Andrew M'Quiddy
M M'Guire
Hugh M'Culloch
J M'Rea

Wm Nalugh
Wm Neely

Wm Orr

Lewis Pensoro
Miss Peck,
King & Co. 3
N Perry

Doct C Reily
Lt Saml S Riddle 3
J D Reily
F Rosier
Wm Ruſſell
Wm R Robertson
Wm H Robinson.

Wm Sheets 2
John Sergants
Theophilus Smith 2
Smith & Spiere 2
Thos Y Spiere
W J Seely
Henry Scroggins
Alexander Scott
A Stokes
Jas Smith
Geo Strother

Benj Talbot
John D Thompſon
Chriſtopher Tucker
Ambroſe Tellez 4
Mrs N B Tucker 3
Col N B Tucker 6

Stacy N Vurs 2
Edward Vidler

A Wooding
Isaac Walker
J Ward

Edward Yarbury.

O

Elizabeth Obuckhun.

P

P Perkins 2
J P Preble
Wm Primm

R

Wm F Roberts
Maj D Richardſon
Wm Ratcliff
Hugh Richards
Burrell Robertſon
S Reynolds.

S

Joſhua Smith 4
John Staunton
Jerrey Scott
Wm Sprigg
Terrace Spears
T Shiller
Jas Simmons 2
T B Shaw
Joel Shaws
T M Stotts

T

Lewis Teel
Geo Thompſon
Wm Thompſon
J W Turner
Wm Tetets.

V

E B Vasques
Simon Vanorsdal.

W

Jas Williams
J Watt
Maj John Wilson 2.

Y

P. Simpſon P.M.

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50 DOLLARS REWAD.

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of March laſt paſt, a negro man named

SAM.

Five feet ſeven inches high, about 24 years of age, good features, ſtoop ſhoulders, very long fingers, large feet; his ſkin about his wriſts, ears, arms, and legs very ſcaly and rough; has an intelligent countenance, is artful and plauſible; he had on when he went away a big blanket capo without a cap, a pair of deerſkin overalls, a flannel ſhirt and an old fur hat; he pronounces Engliſh well and ſpeaks ſome French, it is probable that he will procure himſelf a forged paſſport as a free negro; he is the ſame fellow who about two years ago roamed for ſome months in the ſettlements of Turkey-hill and Rich-lands. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the ſaid negro to the ſubſcriber at St. Louis, or on the delivery of ſaid negro in any jail in the Miſſouri or Illinois territory, ſo ſoon as the ſubſcriber will take poſſeſſion of the ſame.

JOHN B. C. LUCAS.

St. Louis, Mri. Ter.
April 1ſt, 1816.

FEATHERS.

The ſubſcribers wiſh to purchaſe a quantity of good feathers, for which they will give the higheſt price in caſh or goods, if delivered at their ſtore in front Streets, nearly oppoſite Matthew Kerrs ſtore.

Holmes & Elliott.

St. Louis, 4th April, 1816.

TAKE NOTICE.

A diſſolution of the partnerſhip conducted under the name of Charles W. Hunter & Co. will take place by mutual conſent on the 20th day of April, 1816.

All perſons indebted to the firm are requeſted to make immediate payment to either of the ſubſcribers

They offer for ſale their ſtock in trade if applied for before that day on very advantageous terms to the purchaſer,

Great bargains may be had at retail if applied for immediately.

Apply at their Store, in St. Louis, oppoſite Mr. Mathew Kerr's

Chs. W. Hunter,
E. B. Clemson.

April 5th. 93 2t

NOTICE,

Particularly to Tavern keepers & Store keepers.

All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt crediting my wife Mary Joſette Roy, who has left my bed and board without any juſt cauſe, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

Ante. Rancontre.

April 5th.

The members of the Roscian Society (and thoſe who have volunteered their kindneſs in performances) are requeſted to aſſemble on monday evening next at the Theatre room.

Julius Pescay }
Joshua Norvell. } M'GRS.

St. Louis. April 4, 1816.

NOTICE:

Is hereby given to my creditors, that I ſhall apply to Charles Gratiot and Jos, Charleſs Eſqrs. at the office of the former, in the town of St. Louis, on Friday the 26 h day of April next, to take the benefit of the ſeveral laws of this territory concerning inſolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

John P. Gates.

April 5.

ST. LOUIS APRIL, 6.

Governor Clark having politely furniſhed us with a late Vincennes paper, (by expreſs) we haſten to lay the following before the public.

Vincennes. March 30

To prevent miſapprehenſions, with reſpect to the conduct of the Indians, and the reſult of the late Council at fort Harriſon we are authoriſed to ſtate the following:

The object of the meeting was to procure the adoption of an arrangement that would enable the ſurveyors to complete the ſurvey of the pubic land to the northweſt of the Wabaſh, without further interuption from the Indians For that purpoſe it was propoſed to the Weas and Vermillion Kickapoos, (a reſpectable deputation from whom, both as to number and character attended) that they ſhould furniſh a ſmall guard, to accompany the ſurveyors, and for which they ſhoud be liberally rewarded; they appeared to entertain no objection to the propoſition; but expreſſed a wiſh to poſtpone a final anſwer until a chief of the Prairie Kickapoos could be preſent. Being informed that it was conſidered that they were competent to decide, and that it was expected they would give a direct anſwer, they then ſhifted their ground; complained that the boundary on the Eaſt ſide of the Wabaſh had been improperly run, that they had been told it was to be a line ſouth from the mouth of Racoon creek inſtead of which it had been run Eaſt, and with reſpect to the land on the other ſide of the river 15 miles in width, from point Coupe to the mouth of Racoon creek, they had never heard before that it had been ſold. They at length, however, retracted what they had advanced with reſpect to the boundary on the Eaſt of the Wabash, admitted that the land belonged to the U. S. and that the boundary ought not to be diſturbed—but perſiſted in declaring their ignorance of the ſale of the land on the other ſide of the river, and poſitively objected to the ſurvey being completed.

A grand council of the indians will be aſſembled at fort Harriſon on the 22d May, under a belief that this controverſy may ſtill be ſettled in a friendly manner—and ſhoud any of the Miamies viſit the frontier ſettlements, the inhabitants are earneſtly requeſted to treat them with kinkness, and offer them neither inſult or injury—they, however, have been forbid to approach the ſettlements, either for hunting or trade.

Information has been received that ſome of the Putawatamies of the Illinois and St. Joſephs were unfriendly, and contemplated an hoſtile viſit to the Wabash ſettlements—this ſubject is mentioned for the purpoſe of contradicting a report that war parties were now approaching the frontiers.—It would, however, be an act of prudence for the people on the frontiers to be on their guard.

Extracts of letters received laſt mail from Colonel Rufus Eaſton, our Delegate in Congreſs. Several other communications from him on ſubjects intereſting to this territory will appear next week. *Ed.*

Waſhington City, March 14.

On the 15th ult. I received the reſolutions of our Gen'l. Aſſembly, concerning Poſt Roads, the indian claims to land in the counties of St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau, and the ſettlers on the public land; preſented them on 16th, and procured a bill to be reported in the Senate, to do away the operation of the Preſidents Proclamation.

It was hard work to make the intereſt; but I was confident it would paſs, and it did paſs the Senate on the 7th inſt. On 17th, I received the reſolutions ta alter the Organic Law, and the Memorial for the relief of the frontier ſettlers.

MARCH 13.

"The Bank Bill paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives on yeſterday, by a majority of ſeven votes.

It will I have no doubt become a law."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 19 1816.

Mr. Eaſton preſented a reſolution of the legiſlature of the territory of Miſſouri requeſting that ſundry alterations may be made in the ordinances for the government of that territory.

Ordered, That the ſaid reſolution be referred to the committee on the judiciary

Mr. Eaſton alſo preſented a petition of the legiſlature of the territory aforeſaid, ſtating that in the winter of 1812, the frontier inhabitants, at the requeſt of gov Howard, erected forts along the extenſive frontier of the territory, furniſhed the ſame with arms and ammunition at their own expenſe and defended the ſame, and praying a donation of land as a compenſation.

Ordered that the ſaid petition be referred to meſſrs Eaſton, M'Lean of Ky. Alexander Jewett and Voſe.

Feb. 21.

Mr. Eaſton preſented the petition of F. Bates, praying compenſation for his ſervices in bringing to the general land office the report of the commiſſioner of land claims for the territory of Miſſouri.

Ordered that the ſaid petition be refered to a ſelect committee on the public lands.

On motion of Mr Eaſton,

Reſolved that the committee on the judiciary be inſtructed to enquire if any what alterations are neceſſary to be made in the act entitled 'an act providing for the government of the territory of Miſſouri, approved June 4th 1812.'

FEBRUARY 26.

Mr Eaſton preſented the petition of John Patterſon praying for a penſion. Ordered that the ſaid petition be refered to the committee on penſions and revolutionary claims.

FEBRUARY 29.

Mr Eaſton preſented petitions of Joſeph Henderſon and Michel Chapu praying for penſions, ordered that the ſaid petitions be refered to the committee on penſions and revolutionary claims.

On motion of Mr Eaſton

Ordered that the petition of Gregoire Sarpy preſented on the 19 h June 1813 be refered to the committee of claims.

SCRAPS,

FROM THE EDITORS CLOSET.

The republican papers in the Eaſt inform us that the Osgoods and Pariſh's of New England, have in drill, a member of miſſionaries deſtined for the weſt. It is ſaid that thoſe intended *ſhepherds* are taught to propagate the doctrine of union of church and ſtate, and to diſcountenance republicanism.

Certainly, ignorance in regard to religion, abominable wickedneſs and daring impiety may prevail in certain ſections of the weſtern country; yet we find that as the country become more populous, religion and orderly habits aſſume their empire. Are we to receive teachers from thoſe who preached up non-reſiſtance laſt war, who declared the war was impious and unnecessary, who declared that England done us no eſſential injury? No.—I would adviſe my fellow citizens before they ſubſcribe for the mantainance of a clergyman, to ſtipulate, that as ſoon as he made politicks a part of his ſermon or preſumed to cenſure any political or religious ſect, to withdraw their ſupport.

The editor of the Aurora has offered a reward of $500, on conviction of the Poſtmaſter, or aſſiſtant Poſtmaſter, who ſuppreſſed the packages of the Aurora, put into the Philadelphia poſt-office on the 31ſt January laſt.

The editor of this paper and perhaps many others in the weſtern country have the ſame infamous procedure to complain of. Joſeph Hunter and many others of our correſpondents in New Madrid, inform us, that they never receive more than half the numbers of the Miſſouri Gazette. The mail to the lower countries are carried ſemi monthly, by which our ſubſcribers receive only a ſingle number; ſo that if the perjured poſtmaſter or poſtmaſters ſhould continue to ſuppreſs our papers, one half will be loſt to our patrons.

We are authorised to state, that JOHN SCOTT is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory to represent them in the Congress of the United States. His circulars, which will be issued shortly, will fully illustrate the course he will pursue if elected [*Ed.*

We are authorized to state, that RUFUS EASTON has consented to be a candidate to represent the people of this territory again in the Congress of the United States. We are also authorized to state that Mr. Easton has never declared that he would not be a candidate at the next election, and that no person has been warranted in making any statement or declaration to that effect. [*Ed.*

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs. Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd. 1816.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
County of St. Louis, ss.

In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis. Missouri Territory.
October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Melville dit Marivile. } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

Lands, Town Lots & Slaves.

At the instance of a number of my friends in Kentucky and Ohio, intending to remove to Missouri and Illinois Territory, I have opened BOOKS for the *Registry and Sale of Lands, Town Lots and Slaves.* Owners of Lands, &c. as well as emigrants and others, wishing to purchase, are respectfully informed, that every exertion will be made to render the institution worthy public attention.

JOS. CHARLESS.

Dec. 23th, 1815.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop, opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September, 1815. tf

Take Notice.

That I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond calling for fifteen hundred dollars, given for seven hundred and fifty arpens of land. As I am determined to settle with no other person but Ayor Studevant, there being a settlement to take place between us.

Edward Robinson.

New-Madrid, Feb. 12, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extentive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1th, 1816.

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers, Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Paper Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Ino. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of William Groats deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated according to law, to the subscriber administratrix to said estate. Those indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Groats.
Admin'trix.

Madison county Illinois territory.
Feb. 28th, 1819. 87-8t,

COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis. Jan. 2nd, 1816.

Land & Mills for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale a valuable tract of LAND, GRIST MILL & SAW MILL, situate on Hubbles creek, in the county o Cape Girardeau, about eleven miles from the town of Cape Girardeau and about five miles from the town of Jackson. The land is of the first quality, and well watered; has on it an excellent sugar orchard, and about forty acres of cleared land in good repair; the grist mill and saw mills are in full operation, & perhaps equal to any in the territory; the mill house is of a large size and calculated for the erection of merchant works. The subscriber is provided with a first rate pair of Burrs, and other apparatus belonging thereto, which he will sell with the mills. For terms apply to Daniel F. Steinbeck, at Cape Girardeau, or to the subscriber residing on the premises.

3m 89 *Louis Loremier.*

Cape Girardeau County, 7 March,

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.
THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, to Charles Smith and to Caroline Villars his wife, and Marie Villars, Children and heirs of Madame Maria Louise Valle Villars, dec'd.

That the undermentioned children and heirs of the laid madame Marie Louise Valle Villars, dec'd. at the next circuit court, to be holden at the town of St. Genevieve, for the county of St. Genevieve, on the fourth monday in May next, will make an application for a partition and division among the heirs and children of the laid madame Marie Louise Valle Villars, dec'd. of a certain tract of land granted to her, containing 7056 arpens, situated in the county aforesaid, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Jos. A. D. Villars,
Matilda Villars Deluziere,
Euphrasie Villars Price, &
Marcelite Villars,
By their attorney,
C. S. Hempstead.

St. Genevieve. March 13th. 1816. 3t-90

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber has laid out a piece of land in town lots, under the name of

ST. MARY'S TOWN,

in the best situation in the Illinois Territory in every respect; situated in Madison county, on the banks of the Mississippi and Wood rivers, and opposite the mouth of the Missouri river. About three miles above said town is a grist and saw mill, on Wood river.

Those who wish to purchase LOTS may apply to Doctor Clayton Tiffin, who is already settled in said town.

N. Jarrot.

Cahokia, March 17th, 1816. 3t

TAKEN UP

By Charles Hubbard living on river des Peres, a bay mare four years old, branded B. on the near shoulder, a mealy colored nose, a small star in her forehead, the left hind foot white, near thirteen hands high. Appraised to twenty dollars, before me the 11th of March, 1816.

Recorded 21st March, 1816.

Thos Suppington, J. P.

True copy from the day book.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

DOCTOR CARSNER,

Will practice Physic, Midwifery and Surgery in Bonhomme and the surrounding settlements and pledges himself to the public, that his medical talents will be exerted for the benefit of those who may employ him. He will always be found at the house of Gab. Long, esq. Those who are indebted to him are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

St. Louis County, March 21, 1816.

WANTED,

A person to attend a respectable billiard table. A person of character will meet with a good salary or an interest in the table.

Also, a servant boy or woman is wanted, of good qualifications.

Apply to the Printer.

March 22.

NOTICE.

The Manufacturers of this Territory are informed that the duties on goods, wares, and Merchandize manufactured in the United States, were taken off on the 21st day of July, 1816.

They will therefore make their returns up to that date without delay and make payments accordingly.

J. W. Thompson, Col'r,
of Rev. M. T'y.

St. Louis, March 22nd, 1816.

NOTICE,

That all persons having any demands against the estate of William Davis deceased, are hereby requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

Thomas Bartlett,
Adm'r. de bonis non.

New Madrid, March 9th, 1816. 3t90

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Robert M'Clellan, of the county o St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administrator; persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

E. Beebe,
Administrator.

St. Louis, March 15, 1816. 4t89

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, whereas I John Hudgins, about the first of January last past, executed to Roger Shackleford, three notes for 333 dollars 33⅓ cents each, in cash; one due the first of March 1818, one due the first of March 1819, and one due the first of March 1820 This is to forwarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay the same, said notes having been given for a tract of land until I get a sufficient title for said land

John Hudgins.

New Madrid, Feb 24th, 1816 4t88

To Parents & Guardians.

THE POTOSI ACADEMY,

Adjoining to Mine a Burton, in Washington county, Missouri Territory, under the direction of Mr James M'Alister, late of Bardstown Kentucky, (whose talents and abilities are well known in the western country) is now opened for the instruction of youth in mathematics in all its various branches, geography with the use of the globes, mensuration, natural and moral philosophy, the French, Latin and Greek languages, together with all the several other branches of science and literature usually taught in academies.

POTOSI is situated about 40 miles west of St. Genevieve, 32 S W. of Herculaneum, and about 55 S. W. of St. Louis. The country round it is elevated and remarkable for the salubrity of its air, abounding with springs of good limestone water, and neither swamp nor pond within 30 miles.

The price of tuition will not exceed $35 per annum, and that of boarding, lodging, firewood and candles in the students private rooms will not exceed $10 per month.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of students in private families, in the neighborhood of the academy, and neither of them further than one fourth of a mile from it.

Potosi, 16th March, 1816. 3t 91

N B. The printers of the Reporter, the Argus and Bardstown Repository in Kentucky, together with the Clarion in Nashville, will please to insert the above in their papers once a week for 4 weeks, and transmit their accounts to the editor for payment.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given, to the creditors of the estate of the late Col. John E. Hartt, deceased, that application will be made to the circuit court at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of New Madrid, on the 10th of June, being the second monday of June next, in the year 1816, for the appointment of Auditors, to settle and adjust the remaining effects of said dec'd. among the respective creditors.

George Tennille,
Sally Hartt.

Administrators.

New-Madrid, Feb. 24, 181 4t88

WANTED,

A Wheelwright, to work in a shop in St. Louis. I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a steady workman, for twelve months. if required.

Samuel Williams.

March 26th, 1816. tf-91

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tuesday 2d April, 1816, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, all the personal property of the late James Brotherton deceased, on the premises, viz. two mills, one waggon horses, cattle, hogs, farming tools, household and kitchen furniture, at nine months credit, the purchasers giving notes with approved security. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it, to present them duly authenticated as the law directs.

Rebecca Brotherton,
Administratrix.

St. Louis county, township St. Ferdinand, March 16th, 1816. 2t-92

NOTICE,

Is hereby given, to my creditors, that I shall apply to Solomon Dally and James Austin esqrs. at the dwelling house of the former, in the town of Potosi, (otherwise Mine a Burton) on the fifth day of April next, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper,

his
Jno. Baptiste ⋈ Dufour,
mark

March 16th, 1816.

LAND FOR SALE.

I have authorised William Mears esq. of the Illinois Territory, to sell for me the following tracts of land lying in the county of St. Clair, in said territory, to wit: West half of section No 32, in township No 1 north, range No 7 west. North half of section No 19, in T 1 N. range 6 W. The south west quarter of section No 12, T 1, N. range, 7 west: and two hundred and eighty six acres being part of a thousand acres survey made for Col. Pierre Menard, near to Mr. Rettenhouse's, Turkey hill, and thirty two acres adjoining the last mentioned tract.

Elias Rector.

March 26th, 1816. tf-91

*** For a servant woman, capable of milking, washing and ironing, I will give the highest wages.

Jos. Charless.

March 22.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY APRIL 13, 1816. [No. 398.]

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,
Northern circuit to the Superior court,
Of the term of March, 1816.

Marie Provenche administratrix &c. of Jean Bte. Provenche, deceased. } On a petition for, and decree of sale of land.

Will be sold by the said administratrix on Wednesday the eighth day of May next, being the third day of the May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right title claim and interest, of the said Jean Baptiste Provenche at the time of his death, in and to a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate lying and being in the town of St. Louis aforesaid, being sixty feet French measure in front on Church street, by one hundred and fifty in depth, bounded southwardly by a lot the property of Jean Louis Provenche, northwardly by the lot of Jeremiah Connor and eastwardly by the lot of Charles Bosseron.

By order of the court
J. V. Garnier Clk.

ST. CHARLES FERRY,

ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The subscriber having obtained the Ferry at St. Charles, formerly belonging to Mr. James Flaugherty, and having provided himself with excellent boats and boatmen, will always be ready to convey passengers, produce or merchandize &c, at all hours with safety and dispatch.

David M'Nair.

St. Charles, April 9th, 1816.

Missouri Territory, county of St. Louis, Point Labbadie township. } ss.

Personally before me, James Kegens, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, came Lydia Hensly, who being duly sworn as the law directs, saith, that some time in the summer of 1815 she was at a certain William Thompsons, of St. Charles county, and in the night the said Thompson rose up and threatened to take my life if I would not sign a note for fifty dollars, which I done through fear, as I never was endue him the said Thompson one cent, which note I am determined not to pay unless compelled by law, and this deponent further saith not. Sworn and subscribed, this 1st day of April, 1816.

her
Lydia ✕ *Hensly*,
mark

James Kegens, J. P.

A list of DELINQUENTS who have not paid their taxes in the county of New Madrid for the year eighteen hundred and fifteen.

		Cts.
L. Sade Better,	1 horse	25
William Bastys,	single man	50
John Calle	1 horse	25
B Demint,	1 horse & singleman,	75
Pierre Dumay,	single man	50
Widow Emmer.	1 horse and 1 cow	3 1-2
Freul Gamin,	singleman	50
Widow Gremoe,	1 horse & 1 cow, dead.	37 1-2
Joseph Green,	1 horse,	25
Widow Hyes,	1 horse and 1 cow,	31 1 4
Geo. Johnson,	singleman not found	50
Abraham Keeny,	3 horses & 2 cows,	87 1 2
Elisha Levingston,	singleman,	50
Francois St. Mary,	do	50
Stephen Ogden,	do.	50
Piere Piere,	2 cows,	12 1 2
Francois Paquet,	1 horse singleman,	75
Mary Smith	2 horses Little Prairie,	50
Thomas Tindle & Co	stud horse,	5 00
William Tash,	2 horses 4 cattle.	75
Joseph St. Mary,	singleman.,	50
Alexander Zanes	3 horses 3 cows.	93 3-4

E. E. Stephen Ross. C.
New Madrid County.

NOTICE.

Board, in respectable families, at convenient distances for the students of the Lancastrian Seminary, may be had at from $ 6 to 8 per month.

Enquire of the Printer.
St. Louis, April 10, 1816.

FOR SALE.

A negro girl, aged about 28 years.
For particulars apply at the office of this Gazette
April 11th, 1816. 92 tf.

(CIRCULAR.)

WASHINGTON CITY,
March 10, 1816.

Believing it will be a gratification to you to be informed in relation to the course pursued by me, in the very responsible and arduous trust commited to my charge by the enlightened freemen of our Territory, I give you a succinct sketch of affairs as they have transpired since I entered upon the duties of the station assigned to me—You will perceive that a detailed account will be entirely too copious for the compass of a letter—When elected there was more than "a speck of war" in our horizon; our northern frontiers were beset by the British veteran foe; our sea coast ravaged; the national Capitol reduced to ashes; a formidable force preparing to besiege the great mercantile metropolis of the west, the city of New Orleans; to take possession of Louisiana; to carry the war into the western states; to shut up the navigation of the Mississippi; to profit by the disaffection in the east, as manifested in the Hartford Convention, in in short, to dismember the Union, and lay the people on the west of the mountains under contribution for the enjoyment of that navigation. These were the avowed objects of the enemies of republican liberty both within and without, at home and abroad; and these were the express declarations of the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's forces off the Floridas, whilst a formidable savage force headed by British myrmidons were embodied in the north, prepared for a simultaneous movement, to lay desolate and bring under British subjugation the fair and fertile portion of the land of freedom which we enjoy:—The treasury was nearly exhausted and the public credit at a low ebb; such was the state of the nation when I took my seat in Congress, and such was the threatened condition of the country west of the Mississippi when a statement of the situation of the northern frontier" was communicated to the then Secretary of war.—I did not shrink from the task, nor have I deserted the interest of those who committed to me the trust—the victorious defeat of the enemy before New Orleans, the war through the intervention of divine goodness has resulted in a prosperous and glorious peace.

On the 16th Nov. 1814, I took my seat in the thirteenth Congress; the establishment of a national Bank was then under discussion—it was proposed to have branches in every state and to open subscriptions—the territories had been omitted; on my motion they were inserted with the names of commissioners to receive subscriptions at St. Louis. On the 28th, a motion was made by me that, whenever 100,000 Dollars should be subscribed by persons residing in our Territory a branch should be established there—It was determined in the negative—the Bank fell.

On the 22d. a resolution passed instructing the committee on military affairs *to enquire what provisions were necessary to the defence of the western and north western frontiers.*—On the 22d of December, a resolution on behalf of the inhabitants of New Madrid county, who suffered by earthquakes, passed.

January 2 d, instructions were given to the committee on public lands to enquire what provisions were expedient to be made for satisfying the unconfirmed claims and to provide for their location—and also what amendments were necessary to the act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri:—In course of that session, bills were reported by the respective committees, for the defence of the frontiers; for adjusting the land claims and for the relief of the inhabitants of New Madrid county—the latter passed into a law, the two former passed the house of Representatives and were sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On the 11th Feb. a bill concerning the lead mines had been reported by me; about which time the glorious news of peace reached this place, which rendered the bill for the defence of the frontiers unnecessary, and so changed the affairs of Congress that business local and private was forced to yield to that of a general nature, and nothing further could be done for our Territory—During the discussion of those bills I made several speeches; but, the stenographers not being in the habit of taking down the observations of members upon local subjects, they did not appear before the public. So soon as the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of the county of New Madrid passed the house of representatives I was at the trouble of procuring exact copies of the bill as it passed, which took considerable time and labour to prepare and forward them, addressed to the inhabitants of each township in that county. My opponents talk both ways, to some they say the law is a bad one, to others that I opposed its passage

In December a motion was made by a federalist to impose the Direct Tax upon the Territories; the committee of ways and means, upon a just representation of the burthens imposed on the territories, were induced to report against the resolution. It still was the intention to induce Congress to levy the tax, against which I had prepared a speech—peace returned, the resolution was abandoned, you escaped the burthen of the direct tax, and I, that of delivering the speech.

Pursuant to instructions from our general assembly on the 23d February, resolutions were moved to allow to each non commissioned officer and private of our militia, who had performed a tour of duty by order of Government, a donation of land, and of granting donations of land to the frontier inhabitants who were forced by the enemy to abandon their dwellings, but had not abandoned the territory—The resolutions were amended so as to make them general to the whole United States, and then it was said it was too much to grant, and so the resolutions were defeated. Numerous private petitions and claims of the militia, rangers, &c. too numerous to be mentioned, to which my attention was called, did not permit me to write to my constituents in the manner or as often as I would have wished that I may truely say that I scarcely in my life had laboured more industriously—the same causes still existing is an apology for sending you this printed sheet.

The measures recommended by the President at the present Session of Congress are: The confining American navigation to American seamen—Appropriations for the payment of the army—Continuing in service the Staff Officers who have been previously retained upon the peace establishment—Provisions for Officers disbanded—The organization of an Invalid corps—The establishment of Military Academies—Classification of the Militia, to organize them in a manner to be employed promptly in constitutional cases—Preservation and completion of the national ships—Procuring materials for an augmentation of the Navy—Improvement of existing arrangements in relation to vessels of war—Completion of works of defence on the maritime and inland frontiers—Settlement of a national Seminary of learning—Formation of roads and canals—Protection of manufactures—Equitable arrangements of militia expenses incurred by the several states—Arrangement of the finances to a peace establishment—Alleviations of burdens imposed by the war—Re establishment of a uniform national circulating medium through the operations of the state Banks, a national Bank or notes of the Government.

A bank bill has been reported with a capital of 35 millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends a continuance of the double duties until the 30th of june next—the duties on imported Salt; on Sugars refined; on notes of Bankers, &c. on Carriages: on Sales at auction and the increased postage: a reduction of the land tax from six to three millions; to discontinue the duties on spirits distilled and to increase the duty on licenses to distillers one hundred per cent, and a repeal of the duties on articles manufactured; on household furniture and watches. The land tax is made annual, the additional postage is repealed, and the tax on licence to distillers is encreased only 50 per cent.

The Committee of Ways and Means recommend the adoption of the Secretary's plan with the exception of the repeal of the additional duties on licenses to retailers of wines, &c, imposed by the act of 1814, a continuance of which they recommend; and to repeal the act imposing the additional duty on postage. They propose also, to modify the duties on licenses to retailers, by proportioning the price of the license to the business of the retailers, and render the operation of the tax more equal. These measures in substance will no doubt be adopted by Congress.

On the 12th December last, the committee on the public lands were instructed to enquire what amendments are necessary in the law giving the right of pre-emption to settlers A bill has been reported which if it passes will enable the settlers to survey to their improvements same as private claims.

On the 14th, the committee on Post Offices and Post roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from St. Louis by way of Potosi, Lawrence, Arkansas to the town of Natchez.

On the 18th. Resolutions in relation to the land claims and lead mines which passed last Session were renewed

On the 22d. Instructions were given to the committee on Roads and Canals to enquire into the expediency of opening & improving roads from Shawneetown to Kaskaskia, from the state of Ohio to St. Louis thence by way of Arkansas to Louisiana. The road from Ohio to Saint Louis will shorten the distance to this place more than 200 miles.

January 4th. A Resolution passed instructing the committee on public lands to enquire into the expediency of establishing a land office at Arkansas and another at Jackson in Cape Girardeau county.

On the 5th the Committee on Military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of distributing among the militia officers, the militia laws, rules and articles of war, and the discipline adopted by Government.

On the 15th the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to satisfy the individuals on whom depredations had been committed by the Osage Indians. Granted.

On the 17th, presented the Resolution of the General Assembly, praying Congress to to grant 640 acres of land on which to erect the public buildings of Lawrence County, which was refered to the committee on public lands.

On the 19th a Resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of paying to the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the *militia army* and *rangers* who served in the late war, interest on the sums due to them, from the time they ought to have been paid, until they shall be paid.

The suggestions that I had an agency in procuring the proclamation to issue, is unfounded and base. I have viewed it as unjust and oppressive, and I trust it will be so viewed by Congress, and that relief will be granted.

RUFUS EASTON.

Extract of a letter from Frederick Bates Esq. dated,

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1st, 1816.

My visit to the city has enabled me to see in a correct point of view, certain matters which had been subjects of misrepresentation in St. Louis. During the last summer and fall, col. Easton and myself had been estranged by mutual misconceptions of each others conduct. I rejoice to find that his whole course as respects myself was the entire reverse of what it was asserted to have been—and that on all occasions he has acted with consistency, and conformably to those friendly dispositions which I believed him to entertain. Thus much as to what concerns myself, and as I am on the subject I will just add that I have been a witness of the zeal and ability with which he discharges his duty as a delegate; much of his labour will necessarily be abortive from the vast accumulation of national business of a general nature, by which Congress is almost exclusively occupied. Soon after the President's proclamation as to settlers on the public lands, Col. Easton exerted himself in every practicable way to procure for our frontiers an exemption from the operations of that order. What will be the result of his labour for the attainment of this object, I cannot foresee. Neither am I acquainted with the merits of the question—I have not investigated it—the delegate has however commenced his operations in the Senate, in which he had better hopes of making a progress (as being less thronged with original business) than in the House of Representatives.

* * * * * *

On enquiry (for enough had been said to excite my curiosity) I found that Col. Easton was an earnest advocate for the bill, which became a law, principally perhaps thro' his exertions, for the relief of the sufferers by earthquakes, in the county of New Madrid—These are facts—whether they coincide with the views and wishes of his constituents or have a tendency to promote the enterests of the country, are questions as to which I would not be understood as expressing any opinion. But surely, if considerable ability, united with an absolute devotedness to the territory, can entitle him to the confidence of the people, he has merited it in a very high degree.

FREDERICK BATES.

No mail has been received from the eastward this week.

Unavoidable circumstances prevent the publication of a whole sheet this week, our future labors will make amends for the defalcation.

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A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at [illegible] on the 31st March 1816; which if not taken out before the first of July will be sent to the general post office as dead letters.

Robert Ailstrick 2
The Auditor of public accounts
M J Wm Bradford 2
John Byrd
Edward Burk
Maj Daniel Baker 2
M C Bowles
J C Binden 2
James Brotherton 4
John Byrk

Hugh Carson
L. Chilly
Silas Crawford
Cerre Chouteau
Richard Calk
Wm Chittenden
Wm Cabren 2
Wm Campbell
John Cook
M J Samuel Chilly
Mons Cartarger
Rev. C Collard
Capt Stephen Cole
George Carlton 2
Tunstill Chandler

Rev M J Dunnand
M Dent
Maj Doreman
J Dimmick
G Duett

Ninian Edwards
Lyons Edwards 2
Andrew and David Edwards

M Fillier
James Pearson 2
Wm M Fillier

Lieut J R Guye 2
Samuel Graham
J S Gadsbury
Mr Gillard 2

P D Hunt 2
Jacob Hastings
Samuel Hill
John Hamine
Termont Heldbrand
Richard Hugs
John Heath
Mons A Hurtubees
Henry B Hardy
Thomas Hanly

Rev F M Joseph
Jas Johnson 2
B Jenkins
John R Jones

Charles B K ng 9
James Kennedy

John J Lowry
Mrs L Ludwell
Col J C Leitenstoffer
Richard Low 3
Luther Lenords

Lt J S M'Intosh
James Mackey
B V Mays 2
J Marshall
John Mudd
John M'Kennon
Thos M'Elvee 6
Alx'r M'Allister
Samuel Mears
Josiah Miles
George Miller
J Mosley
Silas M'Guire 3
John M'Mullen
Andrew M'Quiddy
M M'Guire
Hugh M'Culloch
J M'Rea

Wm Nalugh
Wm Neely

Wm Orr

Lewis Pensoro
Miss Peck,
King & Co. 3
N Perry

Doct C Reily
Lt Saml S Riddle 3
J D Reily
F Rosier
Wm Russell
Wm B Robertson
Wm H Robinson.

Wm Sheets 2.
John Sergants
Theophilus Smith 2
Smith & Spiere 2
Thos Y Spiers
W J Seely
Henry Scroggins
Alexander Scott
A Stokes
Jas Smith
Geo Strother

Benj Talbot
John D Thompson
Christopher Tucker
Ambrose Tabbs
Mrs N B Tucker 2
Col N B Tucker 2

Stacy N Vurs 2
Edward Valley

A Wardlow
Dale Ward
Ward
Joe Williams
Watt
Mr John Wilson 2,
Y
Edward Yarbory.

P. Simpson P.M.

A
J Alexander
Wm. Arnold.

B
F Bates
Robert Bay
Ephraim Boyd
John Byrd
J W Baron 2
John Burnne
Charles Boseron
Joseph Bolton.

C
John Collier
Clary (a colored woman)
John Clark
Joseph Cain
Lt C J Culbertson
Wm Carraway
Capt Ely Cornwell
John Cromwell 3
Rowley Crooks
D Carter
Wm Carson
The assistant Commissary at St Louis.

D
Wm Ball
F Delisle 2
Will Dunn
Thos Day
Samuel Dunbarr 2.

E
James B Edwards 2
Samuel Eaton.

F
John Fisher
Wm Francis.

G
Ruben Gone
J W Graham
Robt C Garland 2

H
B Harris
John Hartley
John Hull
L Hayle
Mr Harding
J Hamlin
Daniel Huffbaffile
N S Heud
Calvin Hurd

J
Rollin Johnson
John J. Jackson
Myers Jones
Joseph James.

K
W m Knowles
John Kimbrell.

L
Richard Lawrence
Leroy Leach
G Lyster
Wm Lucas.

M
Wm M'Quy
John Maher
Joseph Morris
Thos Marshall
A G Munday 2
Monsieur M'Kay
Wm Miers
A M M'Donald
J G'Mellsome
Allison M'Rea
J M'Gee 2
Corni J Marshall
Messrs J & David Mitchell
Robt M'Lurey
Wm Mulligan
Joseph M'Ferron.

N
Henry Newman.

O
Elizabeth Obuckhun.

P
I Perkins 2
J P Preble
Wm Primm

R
Wm F Roberts
Maj J J Richardson
Wm Ratcliff
Hugh Richardson
Burrell Robertson
S Reynolds.

S
Joshua Smith 2
John Staunton
Ferrey Scott
Wm Spriggs
Terrace Spears
T Shilley
Jas Simmons 2
T B Shaw
Joel Shaws
T M Stotts

T
Lewis Teel
Geo Thompson
Wm Thompson
J W Tuppes
Wm Tetter.

V
E B Vasquez
Simon Vanorsdal.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to my creditors, that, I shall apply to Charles Gratiot and Jos. Charless Esqrs at the office of the former, in the town of St—Louis, on Friday the 26th day of April next, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper

April 3. John P Gates.

FEATHERS.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good feathers, for which they will give the highest price in cash or goods, if delivered at their store in front Street, nearly opposite Mathew Kerr's store.

Holmes & Elliott.

St. Louis, 4th April, 1816.

TAKE NOTICE.

A dissolution of the partnership conducted under the name of Charles W. Hunter & Co. will take place by mutual consent on the 20th day of April, 1816.

All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers

They offer for sale their stock in trade if applied for before that day on very advantageous terms to the purchaser.

Great bargains may be had at retail if applied for immediately.

Apply at their Store, in St. Louis, opposite Mr. Mathew Kerr's

Chs. W. Hunter,
E: B. Clemson.

April 5th. 93 3t

NOTICE,

All those indebted to me either by note or book account, must call and pay up by the first of May next. For if I was willing it will not be in my power to wait longer.

James R. Estis.

April 1st, 1816.

NOTICE.

That the notes and accounts due to the late Mr Joseph Manegille of Cahokia are put into the hands of Wm Mears, esq. for collection. Those who do not pay him on or before the twenty fourth of June next, shall have actions brought on their respective debts without exception.

Catherine Manegle,
Executrix of Joseph Manegle dec'd.

Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, 23d March, 1816.

N. B. I have an assortment of merchandize on hand which I will sell low.

tf *Catherine Manegle.*

County of Lawrence, ss.

TAKEN UP by Jester Cook (alias Jesse Cook) on Eleven points river, two stray mares of the following description, to wit. One sorrel mare five years old last spring, fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, some white hairs mixed over her body, has a small scar on her near foreleg near the body. Appraised to thirtyfive dollars; also one sorrel mare three years old last spring, fourteen hands & an inch high, no brands, handsomely built; appraised to forty dollars. Given under my hand this 16th of December 1816.

Perry G. Magness J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.
Teste
Louis de Mun Clk.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Mr. O'Fallen's mill near the Missouri, last July, a negro man name JUBAR,

about twenty four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, strongly formed, when walking throws out his knees more than men usually do; he has a scar in one of his eye brows, and when confused he stutters a little in talking: he was in this about this town a few weeks ago and had in his possession at that time a new [illegible]. Whoever will take up the said [illegible], and secure him in the jail of this county, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. CLARK.

March 29, 1816.

WANTED

A Journeyman cabinet-maker in Florissant, by the subscriber, much indulgence will be given, &c. by

Robt. Frazer.

March 28th,

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I WISH to sell my Farm below St. Charles, in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground. Also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser; if payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. An indisputable title will be given,

Also a likely young negro girl.

March 21. *Wm. Thompson.*

PUBLIC SALE.

[illegible] the front house [illegible] Louis and between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and three of the clock in the afternoon of that day will be offered for sale under a credit of twelve months to the highest and last bidder, all the right, title, claim, interest and property which Jacques Clamorgan now deceased had of in and to the following tracts, lots and parcels of land, to wit,

First a lot of ground north and adjoining the town of St. Louis, containing 30 by 1300 feet bounded west by church street, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Auguste Vasquez and north by Antoine Soulard—said lot being part of a stone quarry granted to said Clamorgan.

2d another lot, part of the above grant or concession containing 30 by 158 feet, bounded west by church street, south by cross street, east by Francis Williams and north by the children of Joseph Laperie.

Third, a tract of ninety two arpens of land, situate about 4 miles north of St. Louis, bounded north by Hyacinte St. Cir eal, by river Cuivre, southwardly by Jean Beattes and West by vacant lands or claimant unknown, being part of a tract granted to said Clamorgan.

Fourth, a tract of two by forty arpens of land near St. Louis from the Mississippi to the hills, near about the big mound, bounded south by land granted to Paul Kaseereau, and north by land granted to Debruseau. It being a tract granted to one Dodier, who sold the same to John Bte Otes and Otes to said Clamorgan.

Good and sufficient securities will be required for the purchase money.

JOHN P. CABANNE,
ANTOINE SOULARD,
Executors.

St. Louis, April 12th, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

Moses Scott, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extentive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

ALSO

KENHAWA SALT.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'[illegible] have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd. 1816.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
County of St. Louis, ss.

In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.

October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Miville dit Mainville. } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs, and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

[illegible] which I proposed to have [illegible] by notice in the Missouri [illegible] not been sold the sale has been delayed because General Smith suggested the powder might belong to the United States.

The powder will be sold on Saturday the 20th instant, at the court house in the town of St. Louis, at 12 o'clock, to pay the storage, unless the owner shall in the mean time establish his claim by proof such as will secure me hereafter against any claims that may be made to the same.

William Sullivan.

St. Louis, April 12th, 1816.

To Parents & Guardians.

THE POTOSI ACADEMY,

Adjoining to Mine a Burton, in Washington county, Missouri Territory, under the direction of Mr James M'Alister, late of Bardstown Kentucky, (whose talents and abilities are well known in the western country) is now opened for the instruction of youth in mathematics in all its various branches, geography with the use of the globes, mensuration, natural and moral philosophy, the French, Latin and Greek languages, together with all the several other branches of science and literature usually taught in academies.

Potosi is situated about 40 miles west of St. Genevieve, 41 S. W. of Herculaneum, and about 75 S. W. of St. Louis. The country round it is elevated and remarkable for the salubrity of its air, abounding with springs of good limestone water, and neither swamp nor pond within 30 miles.

The price of tuition will not exceed $35 per annum, and that of boarding, lodging, firewood and candles in the students private rooms will not exceed $10 per month.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of students in private families, in the neighborhood of the academy, and neither of them further than one fourth of a mile from it.

Potosi, 16th March, 1816. 5t 9t

N B. The printers of the Reporter, the Argus and Bardstown Repository in Kentucky, together with the Clarion in Nashville, will please to insert the above in their papers once a week for 4 weeks, and transmit their accounts to the editor for payment.

WANTED,

A Wheelwright, to work in a shop in St. Louis. I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a steady workman, for twelve months, if required.

Samuel Williams.

March 26th, 1816. tf 9t

TAKE NOTICE.

There has been stored in the Magazine which I have the charge of, since the 1st day of November 1814, *seven kegs of powder*, marked and numbered. The owner is hereby required to call on me and pay the storage on or before the first monday in April next; and if the owner should not come forward before that day, and pay the storage; on the second monday in said month of April next, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at the Court House, to the highest and last bidder, the above mentioned *powder*, for the storage.

Wm. Sullivan.

S. Louis, March 9th, 1816. tds

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of William Groats deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated according to law, to the subscriber administratrix to said estate. Those indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Groats.
Admin'trix.

Madison county Illinois territory.
Feb. 28th, 1819. 87-8t,

NOTICE,

Particularly to Tavern keepers, & Store keepers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against crediting my wife Mary Josette Roy, who has left my bed and board without any just cause, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

Ante. Rancontre.

April 5th.

Notice.

Those who have lodged accounts in my hands for collection, will please to call on Jude Warner, as my deputy constable for statements of their accounts.

Jabez Warner, Const. tS. L.

March 29th. 2t.

AUCTION.

On Saturday the 20th of April next, will be sold at auction at the house of Wm. Bartlet, living in Second street St. Louis, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD and kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, tables, beds, bedding, &c. Also peach and apple brandy by the barrel.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

April 2nd.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY APRIL 20, 1816. [No. 394.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

LOST.

By the subscriber on the tenth inst. somewhere in St. Louis, a bundle of papers containing two promissory notes from Risdon H Price for $950 each, one payable on the 5th day of July next, and the other on the 5th July 1817 payable to the subscriber Also two bills of sale intended to be executed to said Price, for a negro man and negro woman, with sundry other papers of no use to any person but the owner, as payment is stopped

A reward of ten dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver said notes to Joseph Charless, or

John Lewis.

April 1st 1816.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

Northern circuit in the Superior court,

Of the term of March, 1816.

Marie Provenche administratrix &c. of Jean Bte. Provenche, deceased. } On a petition for, and decree of sale of land.

Will be sold by the said administratrix on Wednesday the eighth day of May next, being the third day of the May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right title claim and interest, of the said Jean Baptiste Provenche at the time of his death, in and to a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate lying and being in the town of St. Louis aforesaid, being sixty feet French measure in front on Church street, by one hundred and fifty in depth, bounded southwardly by a lot the property of Jean Louis Provenche, northwardly by the lot of Jeremiah Conner and eastwardly by the lot of Charles Bossron.

By order of the court

J. V. Garnier Clk.

ST. CHARLES FERRY,

ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The subscriber having obtained the Ferry at St. Charles, formerly belonging to Mr. James Flaugherty, and having provided himself with excellent boats and boatmen, will always be ready to convey passengers, produce or merchandize &c, at all hours with safety and dispatch.

David M'Nair.

St. Charles, April 9th, 1816.

A list of DELINQUENTS who have not paid their taxes in the county of New Madrid for the year eighteen hundred and fifteen.

	Cts.
L. Sade Better, 1 horse	25
William Baseys, single man	50
John Callo 1 horse	25
B Depoint 1 horse & singleman,	75
Peter Dumay, single man	50
Widow Emmer. 1 horse and 1 cow	1 1-2
Ereul Gamin, singleman	50
Widow Gremoe, 1 horse & 1 cow, dead.	37 1-2
Joseph Green, 1 horse,	25
Widow Hyes, 1 horse and 1 cow,	31 1 4
Geo. Johnson, singleman not found.	50
Abraham Keay, 3 horses & 2 cows,	87 1-2
Elisha Levingston, singleman,	50
Francois S. Mary, do	50
Stephen Ogden, do.	50
Piere Piere, 2 cows,	12 1-2
Francois Paquet 1 horse singleman,	75
Mary Smith 2 horses Little Prairie,	50
Thomas Tiddie & Co stud horse,	$5 00
William Tash, 2 horses 4 cattle	75
Joseph St. Mary, singleman,	50
Alexander Zanes 3 horses 3 cows.	93 3-4

E. E. Stephen Ross. C.

New-Madrid County.

NOTICE.

Board, in respectable families, at convenient distances for the students of the Lancastrian Seminary, may be had at from 3 6 to 8 per month.

Enquire of the Printer.

St. Louis, April 10, 1816.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following will be the Rates of Postage on and after the first day of April next, agreeable to Act of Congress passed February 1st 1816.

For Single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.

		Miles.	Cents.
Any distance not exceeding		40	8
Over 40	and not exceeding	90	10
Over 90	do.	150	12½
Over 150	do.	300	17
Over 300	do.	500	20
Over 500			25

Double Letters,

Or those composed of two pieces paper, are charged with double those rates

Triple Letters

With triple those rates

Quadruple Letters

With quadruple those rates.

Every Packet

Composed of four or more pieces of paper & weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

RATES OF POSTAGE
Of Newspapers.

	Cents.
Each paper carried not over 100 miles,	1
Over 100 miles,	1½
But if caried to any post-office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is	1

Magazines and Pamphlets

Are rated by the sheet.

Carried not over 50 miles, per sheet,	1
Over 50 and not over 100 do.	1
Any greater distance,	2

General Post-Office, Feb. 15, 1816. 91-3t.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September 1815. tf

FOR SALE.

A negro girl, aged about 28 years. For particulars apply at the office of this Gazette

April 11th, 1816. 92 tf.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

TAKEN UP

By Abraham Hughs, living in Missouri Territory, Cape Girardeau county, Byrds township, a gray gelden, ten years old, fourteen and a half hands high, has a small scar on his back, supposed to be done by the hind tree of the saddle, branded on the near shoulder and thigh thus R. Appraised to twenty five dollars before me a justice of the peace, this 26th day of February, 1816.

James Russell J. P.

A Copy,

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.
THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815.— 1 y.

ORIGINAL.

'When shall we three meet again'

When shall France efface her shame,
Shall her sons yet burn for fame!
Are her million heroes dead?
Those whom I to glory lead?
No! they live in honors fane,
We shall meet the brave again.

For a moment I am down,
And have lost th' imperial crown,
But the French shall be again,
Victors o'er th' embattled plain,
Shall expunge our countries stain,
Then we *three* shall meet again.

By black treason though I fell,
Though all Europe sounds my knell
Though the world desert me now,
Yet, I've made a solemn vow
To destroy the traitors reign,
And, that we shall meet again.

Doom'd to dwell amidst the waves,
Sentenc'd by a world of slaves;
Do not at my fate repine,
Fortitude unequal'd's mine!
Cease my friends your sighs restrain,
For we three shall meet again.

Did not Elba, for one year,
Keep an hostile world in fear!
Soon Helena's isle will make
Hearts of kings and emp'rors quake!
I will end th' enhem'ral reign,
Soon we three shall meet again.

I have brav'd misfortune's blow,
And defied the proudest foe;
But those streams, which needs must flow,
Fill my very soul with woe!
I foresee that bloody reign!
Yet we three shall meet again.

Hark! for blood the traitors call:
France's bravest chiefs must fall,
Sacrific'd to cowards fear!
Oh! my friends this draws my tear
Soon will injur'd ghosts complain,
Conj'ring us to meet again.

Raise our country raise it God,
We have felt thy chast'ning rod.
But the foes of men and child,
On those wretches hast thou smil'd?
Wilt not thou our rights maintain?
Shall we three not meet again?

'Tis experience, mournful too,
Must teach France to trust in you!
Soon, O soon make Frenchmen free,
THEN THE PARRICIDES WILL FLEE:
Yet, once more our rights maintain:
LET US THREE, ONCE, MEET AGAIN.

Hark! I hear the murmur now,
ALL THE FRENCH WILL TAKE THE VOW
Yes our country will recall
Her DEFENDERS, one and all.
I'll recross the boundless main!
Then we three shall meet again.

France *will fight for* liberty!
Conqu'ring swords *will set* her free!
Her eagles yet, shall shield the brave
Whilst her *flags tricolored* wave
Then shall virtue *only* reign,
Then we three shall meet again.

Yet the bear, in deserts drear,
Shall experience former fear;
Yet the Scottish lion's roar
Shall rouse Europe up, no more!
When we three shall meet again,
And avenge th' untimely slain,

(a) *Napoleon, Carnot, and Moncey, in Paris. June 1815*

Mount Labedoyere, 20th March, 1816.

J'M. F.

Lines on Marshal Ney.

Who dares to stigmatize the tear,
That falls on Ney's heroic bier;
That dews the laurel-shadowed grave,
Where sleeps the 'bravest of the brave?'
Great Spirit, rest,—thy sufferings o'er,
Nor tyranny can harm thee more.
Thy name shall live to latest time,
The champion of thy parent clime
And History, while her hand pourtrays
Thy fallen country's brighter days,
Award thee all a Patriot's praise.
Yes fall'n from glory's proudest height,
And wrapt in Liv'ry's starless night,
Burst ruin's war cloud o'er thy plains,
Thy fields of plenty carnage stains—
Thy neck beneath the victor's feet,
And, France! to make thy shame complete,
Falls by thy parricidal hand
The noblest of their warrior-band.
Thine his last thought—his latest breath;
And 'Vive la France!' his word of death.

☞Several late arrivals from Europe furnish much interesting news—of which we have only room for what follows.—A caucus of the republican members of Congress was to assemble on the 13th inst. for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the presidency &c. Mr. Dallas, it is rumored, has resigned—Mr. Pinkney has declined accepting the appointment of ambassador to Russia—The bank bill, it will be seen is likely to pass.

From the National Intelligencer,
MARCH 14.

The House of Representatives yesterday ordered the Bank Bill to be engrossed and read a third time by a vote of 83 to 6. This decision may be considered as fairly indicative of the final success of the bill in the House.

In the course of the day, the House reversed its vote of yesterday, and reinstated Philadelphia as the position for the principal bank.

Mr. GALLATIN, our minister elect to the government of France, arrived in this city on Sunday last.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, March 9.

Last evening arrived at this port the elegant fast sailing ship Integrity, capt. Gillender from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of February, and from the Rock on the 7th, making her passage only 29 days.

The Niger frigate sailed from Portsmouth on the 28th of January, with the British minister, for the United States of America.

LONDON JAN. 29.

French papers arrived yesterday, and this forenoon we received the Paris Journals of the 27th inst.

The political arrests are still continued with an activity, and in such numbers as to evince that the government is in the utmost dread of a convulsion. Armed forces are employed for the purpose of making these arrests, and handing over the suspected persons to the civil authorities. It is also evident, that the fears of the government are not ill founded, a proof that the police, numerous as this active body is, are insufficient to prevent the elements of popular vengeance from collecting, and threatening the most direful of catastrophes; yet the departure of the foreign force is again spoken of. The satisfaction which the presence of our countrymen in arms, who have conferred so many blessings on the French nation, by restoring the Bourbons, affords to the French people, may be estimated by the solicitude which the government shows to convince its subjects of the speedy departure of their deliverers. It is now stated, that all the English troops will have reached their destinations by the 1st of February, of course they are to be withdrawn from the capital, a measure as unlikely as it would be dangerous to the Bourbon authority; and, still more fortunate circumstance, the weather has relaxed and allowed some of the regiments that were on their return to embark for England! The British artillery, however, are still menacing the fauxbourgs, and standing watch at the gates of St. Denis.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

It appears by the daily Bulletin, that the Prince Regent recovers very slowly from his gouty attack, and is still inconvenienced by some of the usual consequences of of that painful disorder.

Sir George Prevost, late Governor of Canada, died in December of the gout in the stomach. His trial had not commenced.

The King of France, it is said, has caused it to be signified to Marshals Augereau, Soult, Massena, Suchet and Le Febvre, that he has determined to dispense with their services, and, what they will still less like, to discontinue the payment of their pensions.

Letters we are sorry to observe,

from various parts of the country, continue to advert to the miserable distress of the great body of the people; but above all, to the more pitiable situation of those engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. The landlords, finding their tenants in such a plight, in seven cases out of ten, consent to take back their leases: and thus we find, in every quarter of the kingdom, farms to be sold or let. The situation of the country bankers is said to be not less deplorable.

Paris, Jan. 13.

A committee has just been appointed to fix upon the list of individuals comprised in the 7th article of the law of Amnesty, which banishes them from the kingdom.

An attempt lately was made to assassinate the Duke D'Angoulême, by discharging a musket at him upon his entrance into Thoulouse.

LONDON. JAN. 14.

The following Circular has been sent by lord Castlereagh, to the members of the House of Commons, who are friends of the ministers:

Foreign Office. Jan. 11, 1816.

SIR,

The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for thursday, the 1st of February, I take the liberty of acquainting you that public importance will immediately proceed on. Permit me to hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to give your attendance in the House of Commons on that day.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and faithful servant.

CASTLEREAGH.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The following extraordinary memorial, addressed to the Spanish government, by RICHARD KEENE, a native American, has been recently received from the Mediterranean. This document, it is to be infered from its contents, was written in 1813 or 1814: it was then presented to the Spanish government, and by that government afterwards officially communicated to the British cabinet.

This memorial, notwithstanding its traitorous and profligate source may be considered as one great cause of the facilities afforded to our British enemy, in this late war, by the Spanish authorities at Pensacola, and is said in Spain to have partly occasioned the British expedition against New Orleans. It may also, perhaps, help to account for the recent impudent assertions and demands of the chevalier Onis, in his correspondence with Mr. Monroe; and we hope that its publication, if another copy of it has not been received by government, will serve to excite them to a greater degree of vigilance and precaution in the protection of Louisiana and that part of Florida belonging to us by purchase, against all possible Spanish or British attacks. It is now placed beyond the possibility of doubt, that both of those powers entertain designs against that part of the union.

KEENE was born in Maryland; studied law in this city, a most violent federalist, and was concerned in Burr's conspiracy. He is somewhere in Europe, enjoying a pension, and probably acting as a spy, under the British government. It is probably that he acted as a pilot at New Orleans as we well remember that his name was mentioned in some letters from that quarter at the time.

KEENE'S MEMORIAL.

The democratic government of the United States under the administration of the Frenchified Jefferson and Madison, not only during the actual war, but long before that period, had given the most unequivocal proofs of its desires and intentions to effectuate a seperation of the Spanish Americans from the mother country.

In the summer of 1810, broke out the insurrection of West Florida, instigated by the American government, whose unrestrained and wretched ambition stimulated it to profit of the injuries and misfortunes which threatened to overwhelm the Peninsula, and to get possession of Baton Rouge, which was the theatre of the insurrection. The unworthy pretext of the spoliation, as alledged by Mr. President Madison, was that the country thus spoliated belonged to Louisiana, notwithstanding that the same territory had been denominated by H B. majesty, and H. C. majesty successively as an integral part of Florida, since the year 1763, until the month of August 1810, the date of the aforesaid insurrection.

In the month of June 1811, in contormity with his request, congress granted to Madison authority to annex to the U. States the entire possession of both the Floridas, although under conditions involving in them, the corruption and treachery of the chiefs of said Floridas.

The persons encharged with the revolutionary government of Carracas, received from Mr. President Madison, and his ministers, the most expressive declarations of the profound interest they took in the good success of the revolution of that country, and of similar results in all the other provinces, for the establishment of which, he caused to be presented to such agents, a sample of the democratic model of the political constitution recommended for their adoption, under the persuasion and seductive suggestion, that the president himself had written the aforesaid model, in consequence of his great philantrophy and in order to ameliorate the lot of the sons of Spanish America.

Emissaries and democratic agents were sent to all the spanish provinces, to execute and organize the insurrection of the inhabitants, and as soon as any temporary advantages were gained by the insurgents, certain special revolutionists called consuls, were sent there with the view of assisting said insurgents by an acknowledgement of their authority and sovereignty; among the numerous envoys may be mentioned with execrefs. the names of Mathews, *Shaler*, Robinson, Kingston, and Pointeeatte, destined for the Floridas, Mexico, Havanna, Carracas, and Chili. In the present year, the aforesaid government, tempted by the impunity of their former proceedings with respect to their insidious possession of Baton Rouge, took by violence Mobile and the country east as far as the Rio Perdido.

Before the present war, and during the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, a military man named Pike, penetrated into the internal provinces of Mexico, with the object, as avowed by the emissary, to collect all the statical and topographical information possible, in order to facilitate his government in the extension of their territory to the Rio Grande; thus including to the west of Louisiana the entire province of Texas, part of that of New Saint Andre, New Leon, Cabuaila and New Noille Mexico. If any corroboration of the insidious and hostile attempts of said emissary, were necessary, they are to be found in the memorial of William Peter Baptiste Pina deputy of the cortes for New Mexico

By positive and unquestionable information it is known, that an assemblage of vagabonds and criminals, instigated and abetted by the American government, have taken possession of the territory between the above mentioned River Grande and Louisiana, calling it the state of Texas thus indicating their co-fraternity and new relationship with the other states to the north. From these facts and data, it is manifest, without a doubt, from the practice of the American government that its firm and unalterable *determination* to diminish and finally to annihilate the dominions of Spain in the Americas and by means of clandestine fraud and open force, to promote its own aggrandisement by the infamous sacrifice of the legitimate rights and interests of the Spanish monarchy.

The means and resources which that government possess, to obtain the accomplishment of their plans and designs, are certainly many and powerful, particularly as relates to New Spain, on account of their proximity to that country, and the establishment and triumph of *democracy* and its companion *atheism*.

Once secured in the immense regions of that province, its impious and destructive dominion cannot be long retained in the other provinces; but as it sometimes happens, that Divine Providence, in the spirit of its goodness and beneficence, resolves to proportion competent means to temper and to counteract the great calamities which threaten the dissolution of societies; thus it is in the actual dangerous state of Spanish America, exposed to be deluged by the venomous lava of the twin Devils, *democracy* and *atheism*, that certain resources and expedients present themselves, which being availed of by Spain, may be conducive to the establishment of an intransitable and inseparable barrier for the defence and preservation of the possessions already so much threatened.

Louisiana, by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, of the year, 1800, was ceded by Spain to France, under certain conditions in favor of the queen of Etturia; and under the express stipulation that the said province could not be disposed of to any other power.

Napoleon, notwithstanding this stipulation, always disposed to violate and treat with contempt the most solemn agreements, sold to president Jefferson, in the year 1803, the aforesaid territory. The stipulation in the treaty of St. Ildefonso, thus violated by Napoleon, by his sale of Louisiana, was well understood by Mr. Jefferson.

The proficient also knew, that the purchase of Louisiana involved in it, the most flagitious fraud as related to Spain, and likewise the violation of the political constitution of his own country. Since then it is evident that the government of America has only the mere possession of of Louisiana, stript of every species of legitimacy, whilst the right of property of said territory belongs to the Spanish monarchy; it has been thus declared, and still declared by the citizens of the U. States, most distinguished for their talents and virtue.

From my residence of more than three years in Louisiana after the cession to the American government in the practice of the law as a counsellor of jurisprudence and also in a military command, I had the very best means of collecting the most exact information of every circumstance relative to the country, and of the opinions of its inhabitants, with respect to its incorporations with the United States; and in all truth I am authorised by my knowledge thus acquired, and by my subsequent correspondence with certain individuals of the greatest influence in that country, to prove, and declare and make evident that there is no important project in the world of so easy an accomplishment, as that of the separation of Louisiana from said states. The principal motives which dispose the people of that country to the aforesaid separation may be reduced to the following——

First The continual display of the vulgarities and excess of unrestrained democracy.

Secondly. The scandalous degredation of the antient religion of the country; the catholic apostolic and Roman church being subjected to the dominion of the civil tribunals, which may always be presided in by Jews and heretics the most violent and inveterate.

Thirdly. The prohibition of the introduction of slaves for the cultivation of sugar, cotton indigo and tobacco, the cultivation of which will have to be abandoned unless the introduction of slaves is permitted—but these productions, already so diminished in their quantity, are reduced in their value and most ruinous cheapness on account of the impossibility of the least exportation in consequence of the continual blockade of the Mississippi by the English squadron. From these united causes of disgust and discontent, proceeds the ardent desire of the people of Louisiana, to separate and divorce themselves from their incestuous connection with the democratic government, anti religious and anti commercial, and in whose embraces they have been forced and violated by means of the machinations and intrigues of Messrs Bonaparte and Jefferson.

Since then it is true that the United States have only the mere possession of Louisiana, stript of all justice and legitimacy; and this territory, thus fraudulently and deceitfully acquired the said government make use of as the focal point, or *focus*, from which the officers and renegado soldiery of usurpation and disorganisation meet to digest and mature their seditious plans, it is clearly proved that both moral rights and sound and true policy, on the part of the Spanish government, unite in favor of the project of converting Louisiana from the actual state, so prejudicial and injurious, into an intransitable and inexpugnable barrier for the defence and protection of the adjoining possessions of the Spanish monarchy.

The transmutation of Louisiana, a destructive enemy, into Louisiana a friend and protector, is a project, the result of which is easy and practicable, by means of the erection and establishment of that territory into a sovereign and independent state, guarranteed as such by the United powers of Spain, England, Russia and Sweden.

But in order to give to this project the necessary and adequate force, of thus placing intransitable and inexpugnable limits to form an insuperable counterpoise to the intrusive attempts of the American government, not less ambitious for an extension of its dominions than ancient Rome, or modern France, the Floridas, and the territory between Louisiana and the Rio Grande, already in possession of the afore mentioned renegadoes, might be of the greatest utility, by, incorporating them into the new sovereignty in case the Spanish government should think proper to cede them for the purpose pointed out, and under the aforementioned guarantee.

A new government thus composed of the territories, united and organised on the principles of a modern monarchy, and protected by the specified guarantee would, like Hercules in his infancy, restrain with the most perfect efficiency its future attempts and enterprizes in the southern regions of Spanish America.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

AN ORDINANCE

To establish the tariff and regulate the inspection of bread for the town of St. Louis.

BE it ordained by the board of trustees of the aforesaid town, that hereafter, no loaf of bread shall be vended in said town at a price greater than twelve and one half cents—and in order to fix weight of said loaf of bread, the bakers of bread shall hereafter be regulated by the following tariff.

Price of the 100 wt. of flour. dolls.	Cts.	*Weight of the loaf.* No. of ounces.
1	00	76
2	50	61
3	00	51
3	50	44
4	00	36
4	50	32
5	00	30
5	50	28
6	00	25
6	50	24
7	00	23
7	50	22
8	00	21

Provided however. That if the prices of flour should be different from the prices fixed in the above tariff, the weight of the loaf shall be regulated accordingly. Provided also, That the chairman of the board of trustees; shall from time to time cause to be published in some newspaper within said corporation, the prices of flour and what must according thereto and to the above tariff, be the weight of the loaf of bread, in publishing said prices, the criterion shall be the average between imported and country flour.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That if any baker shall violate the provisions contained in the second proviso of the above section, he shall upon proof being made to the aforesaid chairman, for the first offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, for the second offence ten dollars, and so on at the same rates for every subsequent offence; and it shall be the duty of the collector, immediately after such fine has been inflicted, to proceed to the collection thereof, for which he shall receive out of the said fine, ten per cent on the amount,

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, That if any baker in said town shall vend bread, under the provisions of this ordinance, made of injured flour, or otherwise corrupted and rendered unwholesome or unpalatable, he shall forfeit and pay in every such case, upon proof as aforesaid, being made the sum of thirty dollars to be collected in manner aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, we Elijah Beebe chairman, Rene Paul and Joshua Norvell trustees of the aforesaid town, have hereunto set our hands the sixth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

E. Beebe,
R. Paul,
J. Norvell.

A copy.
J. V. Garnier, Clk.

Missouri Territory, county of St. Louis, Point Labbadie township } ss.

Personally before me, James Kegens one of the justices of the peace in and, for the county aforesaid, came Lydia Hensly, who being duly sworn as the law directs, saith, that some time in the summer of 1815 she was at a certain William Thompson's, of St. Charles county, and in the night the said Thompson rose up and threatened to take my life if I would not sign a note for fifty dollars, which I done through fear, as I never was endue him the said Thompson one cent, which note I am determined not to pay unless compelled by law, and this deponent further saith not. Sworn and subscribed, this 1st day of April. 1816.

her
Lydia ✕ *Hensly,*
mark

James Kegens, J. P.

Mr. Editor,

Having observed in your Gazette of the 13th, a deposition signed Lydia Hensly, which is not necessary to dilate upon more than the following depositions.

Stephen Best and Sinclair Griffin deposeth and saith, that on the morning of the 10th, day of August 1815, they witnessed a certain promissory note, executed by Lydia Hensly to Wm. Thomson, for fifty Dollars, and that she the said Lydia signed said note freely, without being compelled or persuaded so to do to their knowledge whatever, further the deponents says not.

his
Sinclair ✕ *Griffin.*
mark

Stephen Best.

Sworn and subscribed to before me a justice of the peace in the township of Portage des Sioux, County of St. Charles, this 15th day of April. 1816

Eben. Ayres, J. P.

That Mrs. Hensly should sign the note through fear, as she states, when within a few rods of three respectable neighbors, and also the presence of two respectable citizens, who could protect her from violence if offered, is of such a marvelous cast that the public will no doubt view the case correctly. Besides I do positively declare on honor, that I did not, in the night, as she states, nor in the day, attempt by threats or in any other way to shew any violence to the person of the above named Lydia Hensly.

Wm. Thomson.

St. Charles county, April 17th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By John C. Sullivan, being in St. Louis county, and St. Ferdinand township, on the Mississippi, eight miles above St. Louis, a brown steer seven or eight years old, marked with a crop off the left year and two slits and one slit in the right ear, the points of his horns sawed off; appraised to nine dollars, by William M'Fay and John Doggett, before me a justice of the peace for the county and township aforesaid, this 14 h of March 1816.

Rich'd. Chitwood J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

St. Louis, April 18th, 1816

H. P. Leduc, Clk.
St. L. C. C.

PUBLIC SALE;

Without reserve, for cash;

At Patrick Lee's Auction Room.—On the second monday of June, will be sold by auction, the property of Louis Allfrind deceased, consisting of several Silver Watches, Ear rings Silk Stockings, together with several other valuable articles too tedious to mention.

Louis Laporte,
Administrator.

April 18th.

Louis Allfrind was found drowned in the river Saline near St. Genevieve, he was a German, aged about 30 years.

PUBLIC SALE;

AT AUCTION.

On wednesday the 15th may next, I will sell at public vendue, my stone house, and lot, containing 75 by 120 feet, French measure. This property is situate opposite Col. Easton's residence in third street, at present occupied by Mde Lareux.

Mary Lajoye.

April 19th.

Take Notice,

That I do hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing, by hauling timber, building, or improving the lot of land that I sold to Robert Young, at Owens station, as I have not been paid for the same and shall contend for it according to law

Christian T. Hildibrand.

April 12.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Downing, a bright bay mare, twelve or fifteen years old, remarkable for the color of her legs which is the same of her body, no brands perceivable white hind feet, a large star in her forehead about fourteen hands and a half high, Appraised to $25 by Jesse Evans and Jabez Hubbard, this 15th day of February. 1816.

A. Wilson, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript, the original of which is filed in my office.

St Charles. 15 h February 1816

Wm. Christy, Jn'r. Clk. st c. c.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 28th of March last past, a negro man, named

SAM.

Five feet seven inches high, about 24 years of age, good features, stoop shouldered, very long fingers, large feet; his skin about his wrists, ears, arms and legs very scaly and rough; has an intelligent countenance; is artful and plausible: he had on when he went away a big blanket coat without a cap, a pair of deerskin overalls a flannel shirt and an old fur hat; he pronounces English well and speaks some French. it is probable that he will procure himself a forged passport as a free negro; he is the same fellow who about two years ago roamed for some months in the settlements of Turkey hill and Richlands The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber at St. Louis or on the delivery of said negro in any jail in the Missouri or Illinois territory, so soon as the subscriber will take possession of the same.

John B. C. Lucas.

St. Louis, Missouri Territory,
April 1st, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By James Blunt who made oath according to law, in German township, a black mare, no brands perceivable, about thirteen hands and a half high, believed to be two years old last spring, appraised to seventeen dollars by James L. Fortunberry and Samuel Raney, who were sworn according to law. Before me 1st day of February 1816.

Thos. Newberry, J. P.

A copy

J. M'Ferron, Clk.

LOST

Yesterday, my red Morocco pocket Book, containing sundry notes of hand and a receipt from William Mears Esq. for notes given him to collect. There was no money in it. I will satisfy the finder by leaving it at the store of M' Night & Brady, or to

Abab Bean, at Florisant.

St. Louis, April 20.

POTTERY.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Earthen ware in St. Louis, and will use every exertion and will pledge himself that it shall be as durable as any brought on here and sold on more moderate terms. *Geo W. Ferguson.*

N. B. A large assortment of vessels of every description on hand by wholesale and retail. April 19.

Territory of Missouri county of St. Charles and township of St. Charles.

Taken up by John Green, living in the Township of St Charles, Green bottom, one bay mare rising seven years old blaze in her face and snip on her nose, fourteen hands three inches high, switch tail, no brands perceivable appraised to $35 Feb 16 ay, 1816. Appraised by Robert Green, James Tygart and Ezekiel Downings. A true copy from the stray book in my office.

James Green, J. P.

I Certify that foregoing is a transcript, the original of which is filed in my office, St. Charles 1st day of March, 1816.

Wm. Christy, Jn'r. Clk. st. c. c.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to my creditors that I shall apply to Charles Gratiot and Jos. Charless Esqrs at the office of the former in the town of St Louis, on Wednesday the 24th day of April next, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory concerning insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend if you think proper

April 5. John P. Gates.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Concerning the Convention to regulate the Commerce between the territories of the U States and his Britannic Majesty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of any act as imposes a higher duty of tonnage, or of impost on vessels and articles, imported in vessels of Great Britain than on vessels and articles imported in vessels of the United States, contrary to the provisions of the Convention between the U States and his Britannic Majesty, the ratifications whereof were mutually exchanged the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, from and after the date of the ratification of the said Convention, and during the continuance thereof, deemed and taken to be of no force or effect

March 1, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 1st, 1816.

Mr Easton presented a petition of John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose praying further compensation for their services as land commissioners for the late district and territory of Missouri.

February 5th.

On motion of Mr. Easton.

Ordered, that the petition of Joseph Henderson presented on the first of Feb. 1815, be referred to the same committee.

February 16.

Mr. Easton presented a resolution of the house of representatives and legislative council of the territory of Missouri, requesting that some provisions may be adopted to afford relief to settlers on public lands in that territory, who have been ordered to remove therefrom by the proclamation of the President of the United of the 12th December 1815.

Ordered that the said resolution be referred to the committee of the whole house on the bill relating to settlers on the public lands.

Mr. Easton also presented resolutions of the house of representatives and legislative council of the territory of Missouri, requesting that measures may be adopted with respect to a certain tract of land in said territory, claimed by the Shawanese and Delaware indians.

Ordered, that the said resolutions be referred to the committee on the public lands.

February 19.

Mr Easton presented a resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Missouri, requesting that sundry alterations may be made in the ordinances for the government of that Territory.

Ordered, that the said resolution be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr Easton also presented a petition of the legislature of the territory aforesaid, stating that in the winter of 1813, the frontier inhabitants at the request of gov. Howard, erected forts along the extenlive frontier of the Territory, furnished the same with arms and ammunition at their own expence and defended the same, and praying a donation of lands as a compensation.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to messrs Easton, M'Lean of Kentucky, Alexander, Jewett and Vose.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Rufus Easton, Esq. dated,

WASINGTON, MARCH 9, 1816.

"The bill to do away the operation of the President's proclamation to remove settlers from the lands of the United States, and to quiet them in their possessions, which was procured by me to be reported in the Senate was this day ordered to be engrossed to be read a third time, the question was taken by ayes 21, and noes 13. The senators from Kentucky are entitled to my thanks and the gratitude of the people for their exertions in our behalf.

Next session a pre-emption right will be given to all."

Extract of letter from the Hon. Benjamin Stephenson.

April 1st, 1816.

"With heartfelt satisfaction I can now inform you that the bill for the relief of settlers on public lands has passed, and requires only the signature of the President to become a law.

February 8.

Read twice and committed to a committed of the whole House to-morrow.

A BILL

Concerning pre emption rights given, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the State of Louisiana, and in the Territories of Missouri and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person, and the legal representatives of every person entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser, from the U. States, of a tract of land, at private sale, in the State of Louisiana and in the Territories of Missouri and Illinois, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act giving the right of pre emption, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the Illinois Territory, passed February 5th, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen;" and the fifth section of the "Act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri, passed April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen," shall make known his claim by delivering a notice in writing to the register of the land office for the district in which the land may lie, where, in he shall particularly designate the tract he claims; which notice the register shall file in his office, on receiving twenty-five cents from the person delivering the same. And in every case where it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of public moneys of the land office, by the oath or affirmation of any competent and credible witness, that any person who has delivered his notice of claim is entitled to the right of pre-emption in the purchase thereof, it shall be the duty of the register and receiver to issue a certificate to the person entitled to the same; and upon such certificate being made, it shall be the duty of the principal surveyor of the district in which the land lies, on the application of the party interested to survey or cause to be surveyed under his direction a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land by lines corresponding with the cardinel points and in length not more than double the breadth thereof, except in cases where prior claims or navigable water courses may render a deviation necessary; and the tracts surveyed shall consist of unappropriated lands, not rightfully claimed by any other person; and shall in every case, contain the cultivated land to which the person is entitled to the right of pre emption and in cases where, by reason of adjacent prior claims, or the contiguity of the improvements of persons entitled to the right of pre-emption, each person cannot obtain a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, the vacant land applicable to the object shall be divided between the several persons interested, by the principal deputy surveyor, in such manner as shall appear to him most equitable and just: and the surveyor shall return a plat of each survey to the register, together with a notice, in writing, designating each tract, and the name of the person on whose behalf the survey shall be made; which notice the register shall cause to be recorded in his office, on receiving fifty cents from the person delivering the same: and such person shall have a right to enter the tract for purchase with the register of the land office, on producing a receipt from the receiver of public moneys, for at least one twentieth part of the purchase money, as in case of other public lands sold at private sale: Provided, no person entitled to the right of pre emption in the purchase of a tract land which has been surveyed under the authority of the U. S. shall be entitled to the benefits of this section.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions contained in the before-recited acts, so far as regards persons settled on fractions of sections, or fractional quarter sections, surveyed under the authority of the United States, containing less than one hundred and sixty acres, be repealed: and that such persons, under the like circumstances, shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits and advantages specified in the said recited acts, as those settled on quarter sections; and also the privilege of purchasing one or more adjoining fractional quarter sections, including their improvements, or the fractions improved by them, and the quarter section or fraction adjoining, or (at their option) only the fraction improved, although less than a quarter section; and the provisions of the said recited acts are hereby made applicable to them, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in cases where two or more persons, entitled to the right of pre-emption, have settled upon one quarter or fractional quarter section of land, each person shall be authorized to purchase one quarter section, or fractional quarter section of the section or fractional section of land upon which they are so settled, and the section or fractional section upon which such persons are settled shall be equally divided between them, in such manner as the register and receiver within whose district the land lies shall determine and direct, so as to secure as far as may be practicable, to every such person their improvements respectively.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver, for taking the proof and issuing a certificate, shall be entitled to receive of the person in whose favour the same shall be issued, the sum of seven dollars five cents each; and the surveyor shall be paid for his services by the person on whose behalf the services shall be performed, at the rate of three dollars per mile, for making the survey, and seventy five cents for each plat and notice by him returned,

ST. LOUIS; APRIL 20.

We have the pleasure to announce to our readers in St. Charles and Howard county, that the principal surveyor for this territory has received instructions to lay off two townships in addition to the quantity before directed to be laid off. It is said that the surveys will comprehend the whole country denominated "the Boons lick settlement," as well as the most desirable and habitable part of the county of St Charles, and perhaps St. Louis. It is further stated that instructions has been received to extend the surveys north of the swamps of Arkansas and White river, so as to procure 2,000,000 acres of arable land for the soldiers of last war.

We could not for a moment believe that government could be guilty of such injustice and cruelty as to drive the citizens off the soil they so bravely defended, and at same time withhold their pay, due them for services performed in this territory and Illinois as rangers and militia.

The public surveyors have set out to commence their surveys in Howard county.

Several hundred Sacks are expected here daily to negociate a treaty of amity with the commissioners appointed to treat with them.

About the latter end of Feb. last, a murder was committed in the county of Arkansas on white river, near the mouth of Cash; under the following circumstances. A man by the name of Tiler, a noted horse thief, was followed from the state of Louisiana, by a man of the name of Durham. Durham stated that Tyler had stolen 4 horses from that state, of a certain description, and that he Durham was sent to recover the stolen property. Two horses such as Durham described were found in Tylers possession, the others he had swapped away. Durham obtained a writ from the proper authority at the post of Arkansas to take Tyler: he then attempted to take Tyler and shot at him as he escaped. Durham found the horses which Tyler had not parted with and these that he had gotten in exchange, in the enclosure of a Mr. Maddox, from which he took them, Maddox not objecting. Maddox then made complaint that Durham had taken from him forcibly the horses to which he had no right, and obtained a writ to take Durham; Tyler being at Maddox's, Durham and a party went again to take him. Whilst in the act of securing Tyler the writ was served on Durham and he kept from assisting to secure Tyler, by which means Tyler escaped. Durham's gun in the affray was fired, he says by accident, tho' no mischief was done by it; he acknowledged that he did endeavor to free himself from Maddox, and after warning him to that effect did try to cut his throat: however after Tyler had escaped all were easy and no mischief done. Durham and his party then went into Maddox's house and sat a while, at which time he told them that he was willing to meet the charges against him, and that the next morning he was going to the post of Arkansas, where he would submit to the proper authority. In the mean time Tyler and six more, viz John Maddox, Alpheus Maddox, ——— Glasset, Wm. Smith, ——— Lake and ——— Jones, went together to where Durham had to cross White river, and altho' at the distance of about 10 miles, were there before light, & secreted from Durham's view when he came a little after. When Durham had gotten nearly across the river they all appeared, ordering him to come on to them, and almost at the same instant fired on him and a Mr. Glass who was in the canoe with him. Durham received two wounds of which in a few days he died. It is said that several of these persons had committed murder before. They now stalk at large and exult in their abominable success.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post office at St. Louis on the 31st March 1816, which if not taken out before the first of July will be sent to the general post office as dead letters.

	A
Robert Ailstrick 2	Jessee Alexander
The Auditor of public accounts	Wm. Arnold.
	B
Maj Wm Bradford 2	F Bates
John Breed	Robert Bay
Edward Burk	Ephraim Boyd
Maj Daniel Baker 3	John Byrd
M C Bowles	J W Boon 2
J C Brown 2	John Busone
James Brotherton 4	Charles Buseron
John Byle	Joseph Button.
	C
Hugh Craton	John Collier
Lt Christy	Clary (a colored women)
Silas Crawford	John Clark
Cerre Chouteau	Joseph Cain
Richard Calk	Lt C J Culbertson
Wm Chittenden	Wm Cassatony
Wm Cabeen 2	Capt Ely Cornwell
Wm Campbell	John Cromwell 3
John Cook	Ramsey Crooks
Maj Samuel Christy	D Carter
Mons Caularger	Wm Carson
Rev. C Collard	The assistant Commissary at St Louis.
Capt Stephen Cole	
George Carlton 2	
Tunstal Chandler	
	D
Rev M J Dunnand	Wm Duall
M Dent	F Delisle 2
Maj Dorman	Will Dunn
J Dunmick	Thos Day
G Duett	Samuel Dunbarr 2.
	E
Ninian Edwards	
Cyrus Edwards 2	James B Edwards 2
Andrew and David Edwards	Samuel Eatons
	F
M Fisher	John F sher
James Fearson 2	Wm Francis.
Wm M Fisher	
	G
Lieut J R Gove 2	Ruben Gone
Samuel Graham	J W Graham
J S Gadburry	Robt C Garlands
M Gilliard 2	
	H
P D Hunt 2	B Harris
Jacob Hastings	John Harvey
Samuel Hill	John Huff
John Hanme	L Harle
Termon Heldbraind	Mr Harding
Richard Hugs	J Hamlin
John Heath	Daniel Humbaisile
Mons A Hurrubees	N S Hend
Henry B Hardy	Calvin Hurd
Thomas Hanly	
	J
Rev F M J seph	Rollin Johnson
Jas Johnson 2	John J. Jackson
E Jenkins	Moses Jones
John R Jones	Joseph James.
	K
Charles B King 9	Wm Knowleg,
James Kenedy	John Kimbrell
	L
John J Lowry	Richard Lawrence
Mrs L Ludwell	Leroy Leach
Col J C Leitensatoffer	G Lytler
Richard Low 3	Wm Lucas.
Luther Leoords	
	M
Lt J S M'Intosh	Wm M'Quy
James Mackey	John Maher
B V Mays 2	Joseph Morris
J Marshall	Thos Marshall
John Mund	A G Munday 2
John M'Kennon	Monseur M'Kay
Thos M'Elvee 6	Wm Miers
Alex'r M'Allller	A M M'Donald
Samuel Mears	J G Melsume
Julian Miles	Allison M'Rea
George Miller	J M Gee 2
J Mosley	Cornl J Marshall
Silas M'Guire 3	Messrs J & David Mitchell
John M'Millen	
Andrew M'Quiddy	Robt M'Laurey
M M Guire	Wm Mullican
Hugh M Culloch	Joseph M'Ferron.
J M'Rea	
	N
Wm Nalugh	Henry Newman.
Wm Neely	
	O
Wm Oorr	Elizabeth Obuckhun.
	P
Lewis Pensoro	P Perkins 2
Miss Peck,	J P Preble
King & Co. 3	Wm Primm
N Perry	
	R
Doct C Reily	Wm F Roberts
Lt Saml S Riddle 3	Maj D Richardson
J D Reily	Wm Ratcliff
F Rosier	Hugh Richards
Wm Russell	Burrell Robertson
Wm B Robertson	S Reynolds.
Wm H Robinson.	
	S
Wm Sheets 2	Joshua Smith 2
John Sergants	John Stauntan
Theophilus Smith 2	Jerrey Scott
Smith & Spiere 2	Wm Sprigg
Thos Y Spiere	Terrace Spears
W J Seely	T Shiller
Henry Scroggins	Jas Simmons 2
Alexander Scott	T B Shaw
A Stokes	Joel Shaws
Jas Smith	T M Stotts
Geo Strother	
	T
Benj Talbot	Lewis Teel
John D Thompson	Geo Thompson
Christopher Tucker	Wm Thompson
Ambrose Telle 4	J W Turner
Mrs N B Tucker 3	Wm Tettet.
Col N B Tucker 6	
	V
Stacy N Vurs 2	E B Vasques
Edward Vidler 2	Simon Vanorsdal.
	W
A Wooding	Jas Williams
Isaac Walter	J Watt
J Ward	Maj John Wilson 2.
	Y
Edward Yarbury.	

R. Simpson P.M.

FEATHERS.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good feathers, for which they will give the highest price in cash or goods, if delivered at their store in front Street, nearly opposite Matthew Kerrs store.

Holmes & Elliott.

St. Louis, 4th April, 1816.

NOTICE,

All those indebted to me either by note or book account, must call and pay up by the first of May next. For if I was willing it will not be in my power to wait longer.

James R. Estis.

April 1st, 1816.

NOTICE.

That the notes and accounts due to the late Mr Joseph Maneglle of Cahokia are put into the hands of Wm Mears, esq. for collection. Those who do not pay him on or before the twenty fourth of June next, shall have actions brought on their respective debts without exception.

Catherine Maneglle,

Executrix of Joseph Maneglle dec'd.

Cahokia St. Clair county, Illinois Territory. 23d March, 1816.

N. B. I have an assortment of merchandize on hand which I will sell low.

tf *Catherine Maneglle.*

County of Lawrence, ss.

***TAKEN UP* by Jester Cock**

(alias Jessee Cook) on Eleven points river, two stray mares of the following description, to wit. One sorrel mare five years old last spring, fourteen hands three inches high, no brands perceivable, some white hairs mixed over her body, has a small scar on her near foreleg near the body. Appraised to thirtyfive dollars; also one sorrel mare three years old last spring, fourteen hands & an inch high, no brands, handsomely built; appraised to forty dollars. Given under my hand this 18th of December 1816.

Perry G. Magness J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

Teste

Louis de Mun Clk.

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100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ranaway from Mr. O'Fallen's mill near the Missouri, last July, a negro man name

JUBAR,

about twenty four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, strongly formed, when walking throws out his knees more than men usually do; he has a scar in one of his eye brows, and when confused he flutters a little in talking: he was in and about this town a few weeks ago and had in his possession at that time a new shot gun. Whoever will take up the said runaway negro, and secure him in the jail of this county, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. CLARK.

March 29, 1816.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I WISH to sell my Farm below St. Charles, in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground. Also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser; if payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. An indisputable title will be given

Also a likely young negro girl.

March 21. *Wm Thompson.*

RUSSELL & FARROW,

Fancy & Windsor Chair Makers Turners, Painters, Glaziers & Pape Hangers.

Informs the public that they have commenced business in the *shop* formerly occupied by Ino. S. Russell, and opposite Mrs. Adams' tavern:—where they will receive any orders in their line of business, and promise to execute them with neatness and despatch.

St. Louis Jan. 1st, 1816. tf.

COPPER AND TIN

MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

PUBLIC SALE.

On tuesday the 7th day of May next, at the court house door of the town of St. Louis, and between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and three of the clock in the afternoon of that day will be offered for sale under a credit of twelve months, to the highest and last bidder, all the right, title, claim, interest and property which Jacques Clamorgan now deceased had of in and to the following tracts, lots and parcels of land, to wit.

First a lot of ground north and adjoining the town of St Louis, containing 30 by 150 feet bounded west by church street, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Antoine Vasques and north by Antoine Soulard, said lot being part of a stone quarry granted to said Clamorgan.

2d, another lot, part of the above grant or concession containing 30 by 158 feet, bounded west by church street, south by cross street, east by Francis Williams, and north by the children of Joseph Laprise.

Third, a tract of ninety two arpens of land, situate about 8 miles north of St Louis, bounded north by Hyacinte St. Cir east by river Gingras, southwardly by Jean Beasfles and West by vacant lands or claimant unknown, being part of a tract granted to said Clamorgan.

Fourth, a tract of two by forty arpens of land near St. Louis from the Mississippi to the hills, near about the big mound, bounded south by land granted to Paul Kiareereau, and north by land granted to Debousseau. It being a tract granted to one Dodier, who sold the same to John Bte Ortes and Orters to said Clamorgan.

Good and sufficient securities will be required for the purchase money.

JOHN P. CABANNE,
ANTOINE SOULARD,
Executors.

St. Louis, April 12th, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

ALSO

KENHAWA SALT.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,

County of St. Louis, ss.

In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.

October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Miville dit Mainville.	On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs, and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

The powder which I proposed to have sold last monday by notice in the Missouri Gazette has not been sold the sale has been delayed because General Smith suggested the powder might belong to the United States.

The powder will be sold on saturday the 20th instant, at the court house in the town of St. Louis, at 12 o'clock, to pay the storage, unless the owner shall in the mean time establish his claim by proof such as will secure me hereafter against any claims that may be made to the same.

William Sullivan.

St. Louis, April 12th, 1816.

To Parents & Guardians.

THE POTOSI ACADEMY,

Adjoining to Mine a Burton, in Washington county, Missouri Territory, under the direction of Mr James M'Alister, late of Bardstown Kentucky, (whose talents and abilities are well known in the western country) is now opened for the instruction of youth in mathematics in all its various branches, geography with the use of the globes, mensuration, natural and moral philosophy, the French, Latin and Greek languages, together with all the several other branches of science and literature usually taught in academies.

POTOSI is situated about 40 miles west of St. Genevieve, 32 S W. of Herculaneum, and about 55 S. W. of St. Louis. The country round it is elevated and remarkable for the salubrity of its air, abounding with springs of good limestone water, and neither swamp nor pond within 30 miles.

The price of tuition will not exceed $35 per annum, and that of boarding, lodging, firewood and candles in the students private rooms will not exceed $10 per month.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of students in private families, in the neighborhood of the academy, and neither of them further than one fourth of a mile from it.

Potosi, 16th March, 1816. 5t-91

N B. The printers of the Reporter, the Argus and Bardstown Repository in Kentucky, together with the Clarion in Nashville, will please to insert the above in their papers once a week for 4 weeks, and transmit their accounts to the editor for payment.

WANTED,

A Wheelwright, to work in a shop in St. Louis. I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a steady workman, for twelve months. if required.

Samuel Williams.

March 26th, 1816. tf-91

TAKE NOTICE.

There has been stored in the Magazine which I have the charge of, since the 1st day of November 1814, *seven kegs of powder*, marked and numbered. The owner is hereby requested to call on me and pay the storage on or before the first monday in April next; and if the owner should not come forward before that day, and pay the storage; on the second monday in said month of April next, at twelve o'clock, I will sell at the Court House, to the highest and last bidder, the above mentioned *powder*, for the storage.

Wm. Sullivan.

S. Louis, March 9th, 1816. tds

NOTICE.

Any person having any claims against the estate of William Groats deceased, are requested to present them duly authenticated according to law, to the subscriber administratrix to said estate. Those indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to

Sarah Groats.
Admin'trix.

Madison county Illinois territory.

Feb. 28th, 1819. 87-8t,

NOTICE,

Particularly to Tavern keepers & Store keepers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against crediting my wife Mary Josette Roy, who has left my bed and board without any just cause, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from this date.

Ante. Rancontre.

April 5th.

Notice.

Those who have lodged accounts in my hands for collection, will please to call on Jude Warner, or my deputy constable for statements of their accounts.

Jabez Warner, Const. t S. L

March 29th. 2t.

AT AUCTION.

On saturday the 20th of April next, will be sold at auction at the house of Wm. Bartlet, living in Second street St. Louis, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD and kitchen FURNITURE, consisting of chairs, tables, beds, bedding, &c. Also peach and apple brandy by the barrel.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

April 2nd.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY APRIL 27, 1816. [No. 433.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE
AND
ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

Doctors Farrar & Walker,

Have lately received an assortment of medicine of the best kind, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail. They still continue to practice Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery. All applications made to them will be promptly attended to.

They have removed to their new shop opposite Captain R. Paul's new stone building.

St. Louis, September 1815. tf

FOR SALE.

A negro girl, aged about 28 years.

For particulars apply at the office of this Gazette

April 11th, 1816. 92 tf.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it ellewhere.

St. Louis, 3d March, 1815.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

To reduce the amount of Direct Tax upon the United States and the District of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and to repeal in part the act entitled 'An act to provide additional Revenue for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a Direct Tax upon the U. States and to provide for assessing and for collecting the same,' and also the act entitled 'An act to provide additional Revenue for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit by laying a Direct Tax upon the district of Columbia.'

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled 'An act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States and to provide for assessing and collecting the same,' passed on the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as lays a direct tax of six millions of dollars, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and for succeeding years, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a direct tax of three millions of dollars, be and the same is hereby laid upon the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and apportioned to the states respectively, in the manner and according to the sums prescribed by the first section of an act entitled An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States,' and all the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States,' and all the provisions of the act, entitled 'An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax, upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same' passed on the ninth of January one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, except so far as the same have been varied by subsequent acts, and excepting the first section of the said act, shall be held to apply to the assessment and collection of the direct tax of three millions of dollars hereby laid upon the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled 'An act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia,' passed the twentyseventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and lays a Direct Tax of nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninetyeight dollars, and forty cents, upon the District for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and for succeeding years, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a direct tax of nine thousand nine hundred and ninetynine dollars and twenty cents, be and the same is hereby laid upon the District of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and all the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia, passed on the twentyseventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, except so far as the same have been varied by subsequent acts shall be held to apply to the assessment and collection of the direct tax which is herein before laid upon the said district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be duly advised of the assumption by any state of the payment of its quota of the said direct tax he shall give directions to the assessors of such state to suspend the further execution of their respective offices in relation to this act: Provided, That if any state, so assuming the payment of its quota of said direct tax, shall fail to pay the same at the time fixed upon for such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the assessors of said state to proceed in the execution of their respective duties, in relation to this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if either the state of Ohio or Louisiana shall pay its quota of the direct tax according to the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same,' the legislature thereof shall be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to collect of all the purchasers of public lands of the U. States, a just and equal proportion of the quota of said states respectively, the compact between the United States and the said states, to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 5, 1815.

Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Rewarding the Officers and Crew of the Sloop of War Hornet, for the capture and destruction of the British Sloop of War Penguin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to have distributed as prize money to Captain James Biddle of the Sloop of War Hornet, his Officers and Crew, the sum of twentyfive thousand dollars, for the capture and destruction of the British Sloop of War Penguin; and that the sum of twentyfive thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid.

February 28, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

FRENCH ALMANAC.

The common Almanac in France is an amusing production; it commences with the following list of "horoscopes" for each month:

JANUARY—He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and withal a fine singer. The lady born in this month will be a pretty prudent housewife, rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

FEBRUARY—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more; he will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and effectionate wife, and a tender mother.

MARCH—The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent, but he will die poor. The lady will be a jealous passionate chatterbox, something given to fighting, and in old age two fond of the bottle.

APRIL—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies. He will travel to his advantage and love the ladies to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome heiress, who will make him ——what no doubt, you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with a little mouth, little feet, little wit, but great talker, and withal, a great liar,

MAY—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

JUNE—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of 21, and will be a fool at 45.

JULY—The man will be fair; he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome with, a sharp nose, but fine but. She will be of rather a sulkytemper.

AUGUST—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat. He will have several maladies, and two wives. The lady will be amiable, and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret her fist.

SEPTEMBER—He who is born in th. month will be strong, wise and prudent, but two easy with his wife, who will give him great uneaness. The lady, round faced ad fair headed, witty, affable ad loved by her friends.

OCOBER—The man of this mont will have a handsome face and frid somplexion; he will be wickd in his youth, and always incontant. He will promise one thingand do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty; a litle given to contradiction, a littlecoquettish, and sometimes a littl too fond of talking. Not fon of wine, she will give the preerence to eau-de-vie. She wil have three husbands, who will die of grief—she will best know why.

NOVEMBER—The man born now, will have a fine face, and be a gay deceiver. The lady of this month will be large, liberal and full of novelty.

DECEMBER—The man born in this month will be a good sort of person though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice, and a well proportioned body, she will be twice married, remain poor, and continue honest.

After this satisfactory adjustment of fates according to months, follow many other explications of destiny directed by different rules and founded on other principles. We have predictions according to the four seasons, introduced by the wood-cut representation of a studious old gentleman, in a cap and beard, looking through a telescope which actually touches one of the seven stars, compels the lightning to become one of the zig-zag species, and is very near eclipsing the sun.

ST, STEPHENS, M. T. Feb. 10.

The Creek Indians are again commencing their career of bloodshed and murder. It is ascertained from a correct source, that Dial, Johnson, esq. a very respectable citizen of Baldwin county, who was about cultivating a farm on the Alabama, 30 or 40 miles above fort Claiborne, and a person with him, whose name is not remembered, have been cruelly murdered. Mr. Johnson, (as we learn) had taken away with him some negroes and horses in order to prepare for the reception of his family. But alas! before he was ready to receive them, his days were cut short by the savage tomahawk! and his body mangled in a most shocking manner! What a scene of horror for his disconsolate wife and bereaved children! the picture is too mournful to dwell upon. A party of men was immediately raised and pursued the murderers; no intelligence has been received from them. Should the nation not use all diligence to detect and bring those marauding parties to condign punishment, such measures ought and no doubt will be adopted by the government as to prevent their future incursions.

The horses and negroes were carried off by the Indians.

MILLEDGEVILLE, *March 6.*

The intelligence in our last paper, of murders committed on the Alabama, by Indians, is confirmed by an article from St. Stephens. Six hundred troops are ordered from Fort Hawkins to the interior of the Creek Nation, and will march about the middle of this month. This force will overawe the restless savages, protect the commissioners while engaged in completing the boundary line, and if necessary, may be employed in removing from the Indian Territory, persons trespassing thereon, as well as intruders on the public lands. It is contemplated, we understand, to establish in the Creek Nation, additional military posts.

In a late New-Orleans paper, it is stated on information from one of their senators in congress, that Gen. Jackson, accompanied by an experienced engineer, would proceed from Washington to that city, to have erected fortifications for their security against invasion. We had been apprised some time past, that the attention of government was directed in a particular manner to the south western frontier in consequence perhaps, of the reported cession of the Floridas to Britain. Gen Jackson had communicated with gen. Gaines on the subject, requesting that a valuable officer to accompany him in examining the country from Mobile to New-Orleans, for the selection of proper scites for the erection of forts, &c.

Lt. Col. Totton of the U. S. Engineers, has advertised for 1,500,000 Bricks, to be delivered in the months of April, May, June, July, August and September of the current year, at a point in the northern part of Lake Champlain.

[*Alb. Gaz.*

Information to Lawyers.

The Legislature of Virginia, at their last session, on motion of Mr. Doddridge, passed a law authorising attornies and counsellors at law, in the state of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Deleware, N. Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, to practice as attornies and counsellors in the several courts of law and equity in Virginia, upon taking an oath of office therein.

From the Calcutta Times of Sept. 12.

About a fortnight ago, a distressing incident, well calculated to place the horrid superstitions of the natives in their true light, took place in the town of Bardwin. An aged Hindoo of the Kulwar, or spirit vending tribe, having died, his widow, an old woman of 72, in compliance with the customs of her ancestors, and to prove her lasting attachment to the deceased, resolved on sacrificing herself at his funeral pile. The faggots being heaped up, the preliminary ceremonies calculated, and the body of the deluded wretch annointed with oil, she was lead to the stake, and bound down with a strong cord. Fire was then placed under the pile, the lower part of which soon began to blaze. The flame had no sooner ascended to the body of the devotee, than she began to struggle, and soon succeeded in making her escape, in consequence of the rope by which she was secured having been consumed. Being now at liberty, she rushed precipitately towards the police officers on duty there, piteously calling to them to save her from destruction. She was led away amid the murmurs of an interested and disappointed multitude, and after languishing in extreme pain for two days, paid

the forfeit of her blindness and folly.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 20th January, mention that the plague had manifested itself in the kingdom of Naples, but had not reached the capital; measures were taking to prevent its spreading.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz to his brother in Boston, dated Jan. 11.

"The Spanish 90 gun ship San Fernando, in coming down the Streights, under convoy of the Constellation frigate, met with a violent gale, and was lost near Algiers. She had on board 2 lieutenants and sixty men, Americans."

[The Americans on board the above ship belonged to the frigate United States, and she sailed in co. with the frigate from Port Mahon for Carthagena, on the 4th of Dec. The next day she lost her mizen top mast in a gale, and parted from the frigate. The Americans had taken care of her to oblige the Spanish authorities, and will much regret the casualty which has attend their well meant efforts.]

Capt. Covill, from Gibralter and Cadiz, informs, that the San Fernando went entirely to pieces soon after she struck. He did not hear that any person perished, and from this circumstance it is probable none did.

Capt. C. left Gibralter Dec. 29. A few days before the frigate United States sailed from that place up the Mediteranean. It was supposed com. Shaw would despatch a vessel to look after the Americans, and would require the release of the Spaniards, who otherwise, it was feared, would be retained as prisoners.

We are happy to state, on the authority of the Boston Daily Advertiser, the election of Mr. PLUMER, (republican candidate) to the office of governor of New Hampshire.

COMMUNICATION.

The Loom.—A young man, whose name is Campbell, is now in this city, for the purpose of procuring a patent for a loom of the most singular construction we have yet seen. It does away the necessity of warping; and when once in operation can be kept so for any length of time, that is, a web may be wove of any desired length, as the cloth is rolled out in such a manner as it can be cut off at any time without stopping the loom.

The machinery is very simple, and put in operation merely by turning a crank, and requires but a moment's inspection to be fully understood. The warp is taken from bobbins or spools. There can be no doubt but this new combination of machinery will greatly reduce the expense of fabricating cloth, and will therefore be of much use to our country.

Nat. Intel.

THE CLIMAX.

At the conclusion of the American revolution, Dr. Franklin, the English ambassador, and the French minister Vergennes, dining together at Versailles, a toast from each was called for and agreed to. The British minister began with

"*George the 3d*—who, like the Sun in its meridian, spread a lustre throughout and enlightens the world."

The French Minister gave,

"*The illustrious Louis 16th*—who like the Moon sheds its mild and benignant rays on, and influences the globe.

Our American Franklin then gave

"*George Washington commander of the American armies*—who, like Joshua of old, commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."

WASHINGTON, MARCH 21.

Hon. Mr. BAGOT, the Minister from the government of Great Britain to the United States, with his family and suite, arrived in this city on Monday: having landed at Annapolis, from the Frigate which conveyed them to our shores.

His present residence is at Crawford's Hotel; though it is understood he has taken a house in the city, which is not yet prepared for his reception.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Forsyth in the house of representative on thursday last:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the annual allowance of ministers of the United States to foreign nations, and of allowing annual salaries to the consuls of the United States at foreign ports.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate United States, to his friend in this city, dated

MALAGA ROADS, Jan. 1, 1816.

"I have just heard of an instance of human calamity, which ought forever to cause me to thank God that I have been permitted to live under a flag which has never been stained by a flagrant act of National injustice. The name of Gen. Castanos must be familiar to you. It was he who so bravely defended Saragossa from the French, and gain whom he, on many other occasions, crowned the arms of his cold-hearted country with success. *That* Castanos left this port yesterday, with a number of other prisoners, chained and in irons, to serve as a private soldier for ten years on the coast of Barbary. Alas, how unforeseen are the events of this transitory life!

"There is much talk of a Spanish war; it is said that Spain has demanded money from our government; war is a great evil, the cause of great misery, but it is preferable to a tame submission to the mandates of injustice."

ANOTHER VICTIM.

From a London paper of Jan. 16

It will have been remarked, that among the sentences lately pronounced by Ferdinand VII. against the Liberales, the eloquent and accomplished Arguelles, is condemned to serve ten years in the capacity of a *private soldier* in the regiment of Ceuta. To understand the nature and tendence of this sentence, it must be observed, that when the Spanish revolution first broke out, Arguelles volunteered as a private soldier in a corps formed in his own province of Asturias (for which he was afterwards elected Deputy in the Cortes) and as such, served till sickness prevented him from continuing to do duty, On his case being represented to Ballesteros, he received his discharge. Envious of his fame, the party of the Servilles (now enjoying the triumph arising out of the late measures of Ferdinand) to lower him the in opinion of the people, and destroy his influence, called him a common soldier, and even added that he was a deserter.

Arguelles had distinguished himself as a patriot and an orator. He had previously passed two years in England where he completed his political studies. He was proud of refering to his stay in this country, and took delight in repeating what he had noticed as remarkable in our institutions, from a desire to have them adopted by his fellow-legislators. He had a fecundity of thought, and an ease in delivery, which gave him the reputation of being the best orator in the Cortes. But besides eloquence, he was possessed of virtue and moderation, qualities still more offensive to his enemies.

Capt. Riley and the crew of the brig Commerce, lately captured by the Algerines, have been liberated and were all, except the mate and two seamen, at Gibralter when the ship Elizabeth left there. Of the fate of the mate and two seamen we have no certain accounts.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 27.

The following letter, from an old and highly respectable correspondent of St. Genevieve, was received and inadvertently mislaid by the young men in the office. It is now presented to our readers as a specimen of the feeling which actuate many on this side of the Mississippi.

He demands a definition of the extensive sense of the words PUBLIC SPIRIT, &c. we can only in the present case say, that it was this SPIRIT that led Washington to the field and Sidney to the scaffold: that the citizen who has a regard to the general advantage above private good is possessed of that SPIRIT.

Adverting to British spies and domestic traitors he is as on all other political subjects, alive to the interests of our common country.

St. Genevieve, March 12th, 1816.

"With painful sensations we read in the Gazette, that many disorders have taken place of late within our Territory. Are there no means of curbing the offenders? It is to be hoped that the orderly citizens and public officers, by their timely interference will be able to apply a proper remedy, and prevent the injurious consequences: it will be, we must confess, much more difficult to remove the causes; however that should be attempted also: you point out, as one of them, the want of public spirit.—Let us never despair but rather hope that *public spirit* may be inpired and revived, if all well disposed men be determined to use due exertions: we wish that in some of your gazettes, you would give a definition of the extensive sense of the words *public spirit*, in a way, which would leave no back door open for the illdisposed, no kind of subterfuge for lukewarm, pretended neutrals, or dastard hypocrites, of all traitors the worst: "*who is not for me is against me*" the rule is an infallible one.

As it appears we are on the eve of experiencing a war more momentous, with regard to its consequences, than any we have experienced hitherto, and as the emissaries and supporters of the enemy will be trying every means to seduce, bribe and to bring on disaffection and disunion, we should keep steadily on the watch tower. That enemy is now setting on against us the foolish Spaniards, like little curs, to bark first and raise the game: As it is not possible for us to know of what new schemes the enemy have dreamt, we ought to be on our guard every way against those intoxicated British and their allies, who are now unfolding fast their plan of universal dominion. You well remember that, soon after the cession of Louisiana to the U. S. the British emissaries, acting in concert with the Spanish, endeavored, by every mode of misrepresentations, to make the people here believe "that 'the country would very soon be 'returned to the Spaniards, and 'the inhabitants should not mind 'any thing done or ordained on the 'part of the U. S. as it was an evil 'which would be but of short du-'ration" though at same time they told to some, in a kind of confidential manner, "that it was not quite 'certain yet whether the country 'would be returned to the Spaniards, but that it was pretty sure 'that it should change masters, 'that those new masters 'were to be the British, whose 'protection was then to be courted, 'as all those, who would assist 'them in any way, might rest assured that they should obtain, 'lands in any quantity, preferments, honors, wealth &c. &c." Those alluring promises will, no doubt, be renewed at the present time more pressingly than ever. The fate of almost every individual in France ought to make a most striking impression on our minds, unless we be totally blinded by unruly passions. The highest as well as the lowest, the royalists as well as the patriots in France have experienced, without discrimination that direful treatment, which was to be expected from their mean submission to a ferocious enemy, bent upon a total annihilation of nations, which he suspects to be, or become his rivals in an immediate, or an indirect way. Then, as as we now see, the British, in their mad schema of universal subjugation, embrace the four quarters of the globe: they have almost the whole of Europe under subjection, they are at this moment at work for the like purpose in Asia, and in Africa, and intend to be soon thus at work against the continent of America. *Divide et impera*, is a maxim, which those declared enemies of the human race, are putting in practice every where. They created two parties in France, had their agents in each of them, and gave different names to those parties; whereas in reality there existed only the British one, consisting of men, whom all the world knows and despises; and the French one, consisting of the real lovers of their country. What we read in the British prints on that subject, is a mere bugbear, raised by knaves, and credited only by very superficial men. They (the British) in pursuance of their favorite scheme, and in the fury of their misnaming faculty are sticking to their appellations of federalists, and democrats; it is a matter of great regret to see those appellations adopted by our American editors, as it make the present generation, and will make the future one believe, that the federalists, taken in the British sense, are a party of the true American people, only differing from the democrats about the best mode of securing the rights and political independence of their common country; which is by no means the case: We might then as well call a political party a gang of smugglers, counterfeiters of bank notes, horsestealers &c. &c. and all other enemies of good order and regular government. However for the sake of illustrating the matter, let us admit two political parties in the U. S. but let us call them by their proper names, then, there is the British one, small with regard to numbers, but active in every kind of villanious mischief, consisting of agents, emissaries; stipendiaries, speculators, and deluded wretches whom, in the view of associating, the British call federalists. But

the word, *federalist*, in its proper meaning implies a sense of honorable American feelings, and is applicable only to some men who may differ *bona fide* about the mode of doing good, and not to those who with all their might, and subtilties are trying to impede and defeat every operation tending to secure every thing which is valuable to a true American: men insisting on the privilege of being licentious in their speeches, writings and opinions are most certainly the enemies of social order. The encouraging of opinions tending to loosen and destroy the moral and political ties of the Union, is an act of licentiousness, an abuse of sacred freedom, and marking the perpetrators to be rather the fit slaves of a despot, than the citizens of a free government. Read the candid Birbeck (a true Englishman) concerning the general character of the French, as late as the year 1814; read Wm. Cobbet, with his plain eloquence: then read on the opposite side the base calumnies, the murderous inveighing of the British ministerial prints against the devoted French; and do tell us, what we ourselves are to expect from a cabinet guilty of actual atrocities and crimes, the only idea of which is sufficient to strike with horror the soul, who is not utterly devoid of humanity.

Extract of a letter from Col Easton.

"By my unremitted exertions and good luck I have succeeded in relieving the settlers. Under cover you will receive the "act" as it has passed both houses of Congress."

AN ACT

Relating to Settlers on the Lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons who, before the first day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, had taken possession of, occupied or made a settlement on any lands ceded or secured to the United States, by any treaty made with a foreign nation, or by a cession from any State to the United States; which lands had not been previously sold, ceded or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands had not been previously recognised, or confirmed by the United States: and who, at the time of passing this act, does, or do, actually inhabit or reside on such lands, may, at any time prior to the first day of September next, apply to the proper register or recorder, as the case may be, of the land office established for the disposal, registering, or recording of such lands; and where there is no register or recorder to the marshal or to such person or persons as may be, by the registers, recorders or marshals respectively appointed for the purpose of receiving such applications, stating the tract or tracts of land thus occupied, settled, and inhabited by such applicant or applicants, and requesting permission to continue thereon; and it shall, thereupon, be lawful for such register, recorder, or marshal respectively to permit, in conformity with such instructions as may be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States for that purpose, such applicant or applicants to remain on such tract or tracts of land, provided the same shall at that time remain unsold by the U. States, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres for each applicant, as tenants at will, on such terms and conditions as shall prevent any waste or damage on such lands, and on the express condition that such applicant or applicants shall, whenever such tract or tracts of land may be sold or ceded by the United States; or whenever, from any other cause, he or they may be required, under the authority of the United States, so to do, give quiet possession of such tract or tracts of land, to the purchaser or purchasers, or to remove altogether from the land, as the case may be, *Provided however*, That such permission shall not be granted to any applicant, unless he shall previously sign a declaration, stating that he does not lay any claim to such tract or tracts of land, and that he does not occupy the same, by virtue of any claim, or pretended claim, derived or pretended to be derived from any other person or persons: *And provided also*, That in all cases, where the tract of land applied for, includes either a lead mine or salt spring, no permission to work the same shall be granted, without the approbation of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all the applications made and permissions granted by virtue of the preceding section, shall be duly entered on books to be kept for that purpose, by the registers, recorders and marshals aforesaid, respectively; and they shall be entitled to receive from the party, for each application, fifty cents, for each permission, one dollar.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of one year, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

March 25, 1816.

Approved.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Saturday March 16, 11 o'clock P. M. the presidential caucus has just closed in favor of Col. Monroe 65 to Mr. Crawford 54, Tompkins V. P. 85 to Snyder 30.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in St Charles, dated April 23d

"We have heard of the arrest, confinement and transportation up the Mississippi of a private citizen of St Louis, by order of Gen Hamilton, commanding at Belle Fontaine. A gentleman arrived here this day informs me that the sheriff of St. Louis county in attempting at arrest Hamilton for the above, was driven from the gate of the garrison by the centinel. It is said that the colonel will make use of the military placed under his command to protect himself from the offended laws of his country."

We are authorised to state, that GEORGE BULLITT is a candidate for the suffrages of the Voters of this Territory to represent them in the Congress of the U. States.

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NOTICE.

The subscribers has laid in at St. Ferdinand, an assortment of Merchandize suitable for the present season and proposes selling them at a moderate price & in payment will take furs and wool.

Samual & James A. Ruvis.

Also, the subscribers will sell a good new wagon and three work horses and a negro girl, ten years of age for cash.

April 26. 95 3t*

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary Gillis, contrary to her duty has without any just cause or provocation on my part, left my bed or board. I hereby forwarn and caution all persons from trusting, dealing and having any thing to do with her in that line, as I am determined not to be responsible for any of her acts, or accountable for any of her debts which she may contract.

Angis Gillis.

County of St. Charles, April 15. 95-3t*

DOCTOR QUARLES

Has just received a supply of genuine Vaccine, (or Cow Pock) matter.

Those disposed to avail themselves of the valuable preventive qualities of this substance, may do so, by applying to him at the Drugg Store of Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, April 26th, 1816.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss.

In the Superior Court—Southern circuit, April term 1816.

Estate of James Maxwell, deceased } On petition for the sale of Lands.

John B. Valle and Thomas Maddin, executors of the last will and testament of James Maxwell deceased, by Edward Hempstead their attorney came and presented their petition, stating that the said James Maxwell died in the month of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, leaving the petitioners executors of his will as appears by said last will and testament here shewn, but without any power therein to sell his real estate for the payment of debts. That the personal estate was inventioned and amounted to the sum of eleven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, sixty two and one half cents—that the amount of sales was thirteen hundred and eight dollars & fifty one cents, as appears by copies of said inventory appraisment and list of sales herewith shewn—that the debts presented against said estate amount to the sum of five thousand four hundred and sixty nine dollars, and forty one cents, some of which are on accounts, not yet established in a court of Justice nor admitted by the executors, but those on notes and judgments leave a considerable deficit, which they cannot pay and satisfy without the sale of a part of lands and premises, or of the whole. That the said deceased at the time of his decease was seized and possessed of the following real estate, to wit, one lot of land in New Bourbon, and land adjoining supposed to contain twelve arpens more or less, with the dwelling house thereon, in which the said James Maxwell lately resided, also one other lot of land with a house thereon in New Bourbon, containing three arpens—also one tract of land in the Big Field of one arpent & one fourth in front bounded northwardly & southwardly by lands of St James Beauvais, also one other tract of one half arpen in front, beginning at the corner of the meadow, and running forty arpens, to the hills, near New Bourbon, also thirty five arpens of land in the second concession so called near New Bourbon—also five hundred arpens of land as assignee of Louis G. D. Kriegant, situated at ne saline Creek in the county of St. Genevieve—also a concession for three thousand arpens of land, seventeen hundred and fifty arpens of land of which are surveyed on the river Mississippi at the mouth of the river St. Laurent, in the county aforesaid—also a concession for four leagues square of land, and a survey thereof, at the forks of Black river, and said to contain one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety six arpens, wherefore they pray an order and decree of sale of the whole or a part of said lands to satisfy the demands against said estate, and the said executors having together with their said petition filed a true and just account upon their oath of the claims and debts against said estate; together with the inventory appraisment & list of sales. Therefore it is ordered and directed by the court, that the said John B. Valle and Thomas Maddin executors as aforesaid, do sell such quantity of the aforesaid lands and tenements as will raise the sum of two thousand fifty-six dollars and seventy eight cents, or thereabouts, but not exceeding twenty one hundred dollars, on a credit of twelve months, beginning with the first above mentioned tract of land and continuing the sale thereof in the order they are placed above, until the sum aforesaid be raised that the same be sold on the second day of the next May term of the circuit court for the county of Saint Genevieve, being the 18th day of May next, at the court house door of said county, in the town of Saint Genevieve, and in case the said sale could not then and there take place or be completed, said sale shall take place or be completed, at the court house door aforesaid, on the fifth day of August next, being the second day of the August term of the said circuit court. Ordered that the clerk make out six advertisements of the foregoing, one of which shall be published in the Missouri Gazette, three weeks next preceding the day of sale.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron Clk. S. C. S. C.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

Southern Circuit, ss.

Superior Court—April term, 1816

George Bullit, complainant against Wm Bullitt and Charles Smith, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The complainant by Edward Hempstead, esq. his council came, and on his motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants reside out of this territory, and having failed to appear and file their answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next October term of this court, and file an answer, that the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. And it is further ordered, that the complainant cause public notice to be given of this order, in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy,

J. M'Ferron, Clk. S. C. S. C.

FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their settlements on the river Establishment, in the county of St. Genevieve, consisting of ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-six arpens, in three concessions or grants from the Spanish government, on which lands there are a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, several buildings and land under cultivation and an Orchard.

Apply to Pascal Detchmendy at St Genevieve.

St. Louis, April 26th, 1816.

Pascal Detchmendy,

95-tf. *Pierre Chouteau.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz.

Madeira Wine 1st quality,
2d do
3d do.
Best Holland Gin,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Cod Fish,
Salmon,
Scotch Herring,
Mackeral,
Muscat Raisins,
Almonds and Prunes,
Holland Cheese,
Claret, Santurn & Medoc Wines.
Martinico Liquors and Sirup, &c. &c.

V've. Pescay.

White Store, nearly opposite the Union Tavern.

St. Louis, April 27, 1816. 3t.95

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Louis Courtois of Carondelet, county of St. Louis dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Persons having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated.

For the heirs of Capt. Louis Courtois.

James Mackey.

Carondelet 22d April, 1816. 95-3t

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all my creditors, that I shall apply to the hon. R. S. Thomas, or in his absence to two justices of the peace, on the 13th day of May next, between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening, at the house of Thomas Stuart, in the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Gerardeau, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

Belemus Hayden.

April 25, 1816. 95-3t*

FOR SALE.

A negro woman who understands cooking, washing and spinning.

Apply at this office.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the creditors of J. B. Dufour that I shall proceed to sell and make a dividend of the estate of said Dufour, according to his inventory, on the first day of May next, at the house of Mr. Benj. Elliott, in Potosi, between the hours of ten and three o'clock of said day; he having taken the benefit of the insolvent laws, when and where his creditors may attend if they think proper

D Dunklin Sh'ff.
of Washington County.

April 9th, 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber will offer for sale at the May term for the county of St. Clair, on the second day of the term, a number of lots in the town of Belleville all persons wishing to purchase will attend on that day where attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by the subscriber on the premises.

Etienne Pinçonneau.

Belleville, April 23d, 1816.

FOR SALE,

A SAW MILL now in full plight, and equal if not superior to any in the territory, and a GRIST MILL, part built, which can be put in operation at a small expense also 167 acres of well timbered land situated one mile from Belleville, Illinois Territory.

Moses Quick.

April 26. 95-3t*

Township of Joachim, St. Louis county.

Taken up by Jacob Shoults, living on egre Nfork of Merimek, a black horse branded on the near shoulder and buttock G V S, with a small snip on his nose, near hind foot white, about fourteen hands and a half high, supposed to be nine years old, appraised to forty dollars by George Sigand Levi Teal, after being duly sworn.

A true copy from the stray book in my office.

Caleb Bowles J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc Clk.

WEATHERBOARDING.

A parcel of weatherboarding plank now for sale at Mr. Chenie's.

April 27.

PUBLIC SALE,

Without reserve, for cash,

At Patrick Lee's Auction Room.—On the second monday of June, will be sold by Auction, the property of Louis Allfrind deceased, consisting of several Silver Watches, Ear-rings, Silk Stockings, together with several other valuable articles too tedious to mention.

Louis Laporte,
Administrater.

April 18th.

Louis Allfrind was found drowned in the river Saline near St. Genevieve, he was a German, aged about 30 years.

PUBLIC SALE,

AT AUCTION.

On wednesday the 15th may next, I will sell at public vendue, my stone house, and lot, containing 75 by 150 feet, French measure. This property is situate opposite Col. Easton's residence in third street, at present occupied by Mde. Laroux.

Mary Lajoye.

April 19th.

TAKEN UP

By John C. Sullivan, being in St. Louis county, and St. Ferdinand township, on the Mississippi, eight miles above St. Louis, a brown steer seven or eight years old, marked with a crop off the left year and two slits and one slit in the right ear, the points of his horns sawed off; appraised to nine dollars, by William Malley and John Doggett, before me a justice of the peace for the county and township aforesaid, this 24th of March 1816.

Rich'd. Chitwood J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

St. Louis, April 18th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.
St. L. C. C.

Take Notice,

That I do hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing, by hauling timber, building, or improving the lot of land that I sold to Robert Young, at Owens station, as I have not been paid for the same and shall contend for it according to law

Christian T. Hildibrand.

April 22.

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Downing, a bright bay mare, twelve or fifteen years old, remarkable for the color of her legs which is the same of her body, no brands perceivable, white hind feet, a large star in her forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high. Appraised to $25, by Jesse Evans and Jabez Hubbard, this 23th day of February, 1816.

A. Wilson, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript, the original of which is filed in my office.

St Charles, 15th February, 1816.

Wm. Christy, Ju'r. Clk. St. C. C.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 28th of March last past, a negro man named

SAM.

Five feet seven inches high, about 24 years of age, good features, stoop shoulders, very long fingers, large feet; his skin about his wrists, ears, arms and legs very scaly and rough; has an intelligent countenance, is artful and plausible: he had on when he went away a big blanket capo without a cap, a pair of deerskin overalls, a flannel shirt and an old fur hat; he pronounces English well and speaks some French, it is probable that he will procure himself a forged passport as a free negro.; he is the same fellow who about two years ago roamed for some months in the settlements of Turkey hill and Richlands The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber at St. Louis or on the delivery of said negro in any jail in the Missouri or Illinois territory, so soon as the subscriber will take possession of the same.

John B. C. Lucas.

St, Louis, Missouri Territory,
April 1st, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By James Blunt who made oath according to law, in German township, a black mare, no brands perceivable, about thirteen hands and a half high, believed to be two years old last spring, appraised to seventeen dollars by James L. Fortunberry and Samuel Raney, who were sworn according to law. Before me 28 day of February 1816.

Thos. Newberry, J. P.

A copy,

J. M'Ferron, Clk.

LOST

Yesterday, my red Morocco pocket Book, containing sundry notes of hand and a receipt from William Mears Esq. for notes given him to collect. There was no money in it. I will satisfy the finder by leaving it at the store of M' Night & Brady, or to

Abab Bean, at Florisant.

St. Louis, April 20.

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POTTERY.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Earthen ware in St. Louis, and will use every exertion and will pledge himself that it shall be as durable as any brought on here and sold on more moderate terms. *Geo. W. Ferguson.*

N. B. A large assortment of vessels of every description on hand, by wholesale and retail. April 19.

Territory of Missouri county of St. Charles and township of St. Charles.

Taken up by John Green, living in the Township of St. Charles, Green bottom, one bay mare rising seven years old blaze in her face and snip on her nose, fourteen hands three inches high, switch tail, no brands perceivable appraised to $35, Feb. 16 day, 1816. Appraised by Robert Green, James Tygart and Ezekiel Dowaings. A true copy from the stray book in my office.

James Green, J. P.

I Certify that foregoing is a transcript, the original of which is filed in my office, St. Charles the 1st day of March, 1816.

Wm. Christy, Ju'r. Clk. St. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By Abraham Hughs, living in Missouri Territory, Cape Girardeau county, Byrds township, a gray gelden, ten years old, fourteen and a half hands high, has a small scar on his back, supposed to be done by the hind tree of the saddle, branded on the near shoulder and thigh thus R. Appraised to twenty five dollars before me a justice of the peace, this 26th day of February, 1816.

James Russell J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C.

FEATHERS.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good feathers, for which they will give the highest price in cash or goods, if delivered at their store in front Street, nearly opposite Matthew Kerr's store.

Holmes & Elliott.

St. Louis, 4th April, 1816.

NOTICE,

All those indebted to me either by note or book account, must call and pay up by the first of May next. For if I was willing it will not be in my power to wait longer.

James R. Estis.

April 1st, 1816.

NOTICE.

That the notes and accounts due to the late Mr Joseph Manegille of Cahokia are put into the hands of Wm Mears, esq. for collection. Those who do not pay him on or before the twenty fourth of June next, shall have actions brought on their respective debts without exception.

Catherine Manegle,
Executrix of Joseph Manegle dec'd.

Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, 2nd March, 1816.

N. B. I have an assortment of merchandize on hand which I will sell low.

tf *Catherine Manegle.*

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100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Runaway from Mr. O'Fallen's mill near the Missouri, last July, a negro man name

JUBAR,

about twenty four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, strongly formed, when walking throws out his knees more than men ulually do; he has a scar in one of his eye brows, and when confused he stutters a little in talking: he was in and about this town a few weeks ago and had in his possession at that time a new shot gun. Whoever will take up the said runaway negro, and secure him in the jail of this county, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. CLARK.

March 29, 1816.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I WISH to sell my Farm below St. Charles, in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground. Also, a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser; if payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

Also a likely young negro girl.

March 21. *Wm. Thompson.*

COPPER AND TIN

MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

PUBLIC SALE.

On tuesday the 7th day of May next, at the court house door of the town of St. Louis, and between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and three of the clock in the afternoon of that day will be offered for sale under a credit of twelve months, to the highest and last bidder, all the right, title, claim, interest and property which Jacques Clamorgan now deceased had of in and to the following tracts, lots and parcels of land, to wit.

First a lot of ground north and adjoining the town of St Louis, containg 30 by 150 feet bounded west by church street, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Antoine Vasques and north by Antoine Soulard, said lot being part of a stone quarry granted to said Clamorgan.

2d, another lot, part of the above grant or concession containing 30 by 158 feet, bounded west by church street, south by cross street, east by Francis Williams and north by the children of Joseph Laprise.

Third, a tract of ninety-two arpens of land, situate about 8 miles north of St. Louis, bounded north by Hyacinte St. Cir east by river Gingras, southwardly by Jean Beasiles and West by vacant lands or claimant unknown, being part of a tract granted to said Clamorgan.

Fourth, a tract of two by forty arpens of land near St. Louis from the Mississippi to the hills, near about the big mound, bounded south by land granted to Paul Kiarecreau, and north by land granted to Debrusseau. It being a tract granted to one Dodier, who sold the same to John Bte. Ortes and Orters to said Clamorgan.

Good and sufficient securities will be required for the purchase money.

JOHN P. CABANNE,
ANTOINE SOULARD,
Executors.

St. Louis, April 12th, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extentive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

ALSO

KENHAWA SALT.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st, 1816.

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

CHRISTIAN WILT,

Has just received, an additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he offers for sale upon the lowest terms.

Furs, Lead, Tallow, Lard, &c. taken in payment.

January 3rd, 1816.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
County of St. Louis, ss.

In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.

October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Miville dit Mainville. } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs, and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

To Parents & Guardians.

THE POTOSI ACADEMY,

Adjoining to Mine a Burton, in Washington county, Missouri Territory, under the direction of Mr James M'Alister, late of Bardstown Kentucky, (whose talents and abilities are well known in the western country) is now opened for the instruction of youth in mathematics in all its various branches, geography with the use of the globes, mensuration, natural and moral philosophy, the French, Latin and Greek languages, together with all the several other branches of science and literature usually taught in academies.

POTOSI is situated about 40 miles west of St. Genevieve, 32 S W. of Herculaneum, and about 55 S. W. of St. Louis. The country round it is elevated and remarkable for the salubrity of its air, abounding with springs of good limestone water, and neither swamp nor pond within 30 miles.

The price of tuition will not exceed $35 per annum, and that of boarding, lodging, firewood and candles in the students private rooms will not exceed $10 per month.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of students in private families, in the neighborhood of the academy, and neither of them further than one fourth of a mile from it.

Potosi, 16th March, 1816. 3t 91

N. B. The printers of the Reporter, the Argus and Bardstown Repository in Kentucky, together with the Clarion in Nashville, will please to insert the above in their papers once a week for 4 weeks, and transmit their accounts to the editor for payment.

WANTED,

A Wheelwright, to work in a shop in St. Louis. I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a steady workman, for twelve months, if required.

Samuel Williams.

March 26th, 1816. tf-91

LOST.

By the subscriber on the tenth inst. somewhere in St. Louis, a bundle of papers containing two promissory notes from Rindon H Price for $950 each, one payable on the 5th day of July next, and the other on the 5th July 1817, payable to the subscriber. Also two bills of sale intended to be executed to said Price, for a negro man and negro woman, with sundry other papers of no use to any person but the owner, as payment is stopped.

A reward of ten dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver said notes to Joseph Charless, or

John Lewis.

April 1: 1816.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,
Northern circuit in the Superior court,
Of the term of March, 1816.

Marie Provenche administratrix &c. of Jean Bte. Provenche, deceased. } On a petition for, and decree of sale of land.

Will be sold by the said administratrix on Wednesday the eighth day of May next, being the third day of the May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right title claim and interest, of the said Jean Baptiste Provenche at the time of his death, in and to a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate lying and being in the town of St. Louis aforesaid, being sixty feet French measure in front on Church street, by one hundred and fifty in depth, bounded southwardly by a lot the property of Jean Louis Provenche, northwardly by the lot of Jeremiah Conner and eastwardly by the lot of Charles Bosseron.

By order of the court

J. V. Garnier Clk.

ST. CHARLES FERRY,

ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The subscriber having obtained the Ferry at St. Charles, formerly belonging to Mr. James Flaugherty, and having provided himself with excellent boats and boatmen, will always be ready to convey passengers, produce or merchandise &c, at all hours with safety and dispatch.

David M'Nair.

RAW HIDES.

The Subscriber will give the highest market price in CASH or GOODS for

Raw Hides

Of every description, calculated for tanning at his

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 28th, 1815. 1 y.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MAY 4, 1816. [No. 396.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss.
In the superior Court—Southern circuit, April term 1816.

Estate of James Maxwell, deceased } On petition for the sale of Lands.

John B. Valle and Thomas Maddin, executors of the last will and testament of James Maxwell deceased, by Edward Hempstead their attorney came and presented their petition, stating that the said James Maxwell died in the month of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen leaving the petitioners executors of his will as appears by said last will and testament here shewn, but without any power therein to sell his real estate for the payment of debts—That the personal estate was inventioned and amounted to the sum of eleven hundred and eighty eight dollars, sixty two and one half cents—that the amount of sales was thirteen hundred and eight dollars & fifty one cents, as appears by copies of said inventory appraisment and list of sales herewith shewn—that the debts presented against said estate amount to the sum of five thousand four hundred and sixty nine dollars, and forty one cents, some of which are on accounts, not yet established by a court of Justice nor admitted by the executors, but those on notes and judgments leave a considerable deficit, which they cannot pay and satisfy without the sale of a part of lands and premises, or of the whole. That the said deceased at the time of his decease was seized and possessed of the following real estate, to wit. one lot of land in New Bourbon, and land adjoining supposed to contain twelve arpens more or less, with the dwelling house thereon, in which the said James Maxwell lately resided, also one other lot of land with a house thereon in New Bourbon, containing three arpens—also one tract of land in the Big Field of one arpent & one fourth in front bounded northwardly & southwardly by lands of St James Beauvais, also one other tract of one half arpen in front, beginning at the corner of the meadow, and running forty arpens to the hills, near New Bourbon, also thirty five arpens of land in the second concession so called near New Bourbon—also five hundred arpens of land as assignee of Louis G. D Kerlegant, situated at the saline Creek in the county of St. Genevieve—also a concession for three thousand arpens of land, seventeen hundred and fifty arpens of land of which are surveyed on the river Mississippi at the mouth of the river st Laurent, in the county aforesaid—also a concession for four leagues square of land, and a survey thereof, at the forks of Black river, and said to contain one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety six arpens, wherefore they pray an order and decree of sale of the whole or a part of said lands to satisfy the demands against said state, and the said executors having together with their said petition filed a true and just account upon their oath of the claims and debts against said estate, together with the inventory appraisment & list of sales Therefore it is ordered and directed by the court, that the said John B. Valle and Thomas Maddin executors as aforesaid do sell such quantity of the aforesaid lands and tenements as will raise the sum of two thousadd fifty six dollars and seventy eight cents, or thereabouts, but not exceeding twenty one hundred dollars on a credit of twelve months, beginning with the first abovementioned lot of land and continuing the sale thereof in the order they are placed above, until the sum aforesaid be raised that the sale be had on the second day of the next May term of the circuit court for the county of Saint Genevieve, being the 28th day of May next, at the court house door of said county, in the town of Saint Genevieve, and in case the said sale could not then and there take place or be completed, said sale shall take place or be completed, at the court house door aforesaid, on the 27th day of August next, being the second day of the August term of the said circuit court. Ordered that the clerk make out six advertisements of the foregoing, one of which shall be published in the Missouri Gazette, three weeks next preceding the day of sale.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron Clk. s. c. s. c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber will offer for sale at the May term for the county of St. Clair, on the second day of the term, a number of lots in the town of Belleville: all persons wishing to purchase will attend on that day where attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by the subscriber on the premises.

Etienne Pinconneau.

Belleville, April 23d, 1816.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,
Southern Circuit, ss.
Superior Court—April term, 1816.

George Bullit, complainant against Wm Bullitt and Charles Smith, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

The complainant by Edward Hempstead, esq. his council came, and on his motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants reside out of this territory, and having failed to appear and file their answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next October term of this court, and file an answer, that the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. And it is further ordered, that the complainant cause public notice to be given of this order, in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy

J. M'Ferron, Clk. s. c. s. c.

FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their settlements on the river Establishment, in the county of St. Genevieve, consisting of ten thousand seven hundred and fifty six arpens, in three concessions or grants from the Spanish government, on which lands there are a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, several buildings and land under cultivation and an Orchard.

Apply to Pascal Detchmendy at St Genevieve.

St. Louis, April 26 th, 1816

Pascal Detchmendy,
95-tf. *Pierre Chouteau.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz.

Madeira Wine 1st quality,
2d do.
3d do
Best Holland Gin.
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Scotch Herring,
Mackeral,
Muscat Raisins,
Almonds and Prunes,
Holland Cheese,
Claret, Santara & Medoc Wines.
Martinico Liquors and Sirup, &c. &c.

V've. Pescay.

White Store, nearly opposite the Union Tavern.

St. Louis, April 27, 1816. 3t.95

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Louis Courtois of Carondelet, county of St. Louis dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Persons having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated.

For the heirs of Capt. Louis Courtois.

James Mackey.

Carondelet 22d April, 1816. 95-3t

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all my creditors, that I shall apply to the hon. R S Thomas, or in his absence to two justices of the peace on the 13th day of May next, between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening, at the house of Thomas Stuart, in the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Gerardeau, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

Belemus Hayden.

April 25 1816. 95-3t.*

FOR SALE.

A negro woman who understands cooking, washing and spinning

Apply at this office.

FOR SALE,

A SAW MILL now in full plight, and equal if not superior to any in the territory, and a GRIST MILL, part built, which can be put in operation at a small expense also 167 acres of well timbered land situated one mile from Belleville, Illinois Territory.

Moses Quick.

April 26. 95-3t*

WEATHERBOARDING.

A parcel of weatherboarding plank is now for sale at Mr. Chenie's.

April 27.

BONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena.

Nov. 5, 1815.

"We are sent into banishment with [illegible] to the most wretched [illegible] on the habitable would have good reason to curse his name; here we are literally starving or living upon hard Irish beef, which we get for a ration, in the preparation of 1lb. per day, and which is so hard as to be susceptible of as high a polish as mahogany. The privations we all endure are very great; and were it not that we sometimes catch fish, (for buying them is out of the question,) I do not know what would become of us; five or six regularly fish every day for dinner and breakfast and have continued to get a makarel or two each for those meals: but you must not suppose them like the mackarel you get in England the largest not being half the size. It was ludicrous to see the landing of the 53d (who arrived in the Ceylon, with the 2d division of the regiment, ten days after us) asking for the market, and their astonishment was not small when they found there were no such thing in the place. They are worse off than ourselves; all the officers have only three marquees among them, and those four miles from the town.

"Poor Napoleon is at a house in the country, or rather hut, for he has but one room, which serves him for bed-room, parlor, kitchen, and hall; a house at Longwood, about four mile from the town, is preparing for him but will not be ready in two months, and then he will not be much better accommodated for the whole of his suit (eight persons independent of servants,) as it will not furnish a room for each. There is, we all think, a great decree of illiberality in this treatment of him and his followers, which I should think our government could never have intended: even cavils about eatables and drinkables are made & a system of annoyance is pursued by abridging their accommodations and comforts Bertrand requires a room for himself, one for his wife & another for his children: these, I understand, are to be refused, though certainly it is as little as any man could expect, were he considered as a close prisoner and of his rank in life. The generals and their wives are at present in a house in town, until the one that Napoleon goes to at Longwood is ready, when they all go there. Capt. Mackay (53d) lives with Napoleon, and he never moves without two serjeants with him, so that there is no fear of his escape.

"Every boat in the islands, fisherman's or not, is moored at sunset by a naval officer and reported to the commander to be done so. All guards under arms at sun-set and daybreak; drawbridges up at sunset and as many precautions taken as if an enemy were actually in sight of the island; no merchant ship of any description is allowed to anchor, and the place exactly the same as if blockaded most closely, It is morally impossible that he should escape from the island without having a ship at a little distance to receive him; and any sail can be seen 60 miles off moderately clear weather. Two ships have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope for stock which are anxiously looked for.

"The island supplies itself with nothing but vegetables, and depends intirely, on imports for subsistence. Cutting off all trade prevents any supply to the inhabitants, but what they are allowed to purchase from the public stores (the same quantity as the rations to the troops) the fishing boats not being allowed to fish at night, which was the best time altogether, renders the situation of the Civilians worse than ours, and they murmer not a little. I suppose the population of the island may amount to 3,500, including 500 company troops.

"The state of society here is much behind what one would have expected in an English colony. Indeed there is scarce any society to be met with, except the daughters of the company's officers, and they can say yes, or no. They are what we may call Yamstocks (natives of the island.) They had a theatre, which however, was shut before we came. We first made it a barrack, and now an hospital. A library, they say, they will have in 6 months. We are all invited to dine at the governor's on the 8th instant. I do not think many will go. They say he is worth £6,000 with only a son and daughter, but I think no man with any fortune would ever live here, even as governor. His name is Wilkes and he is a colonel in the company's service."

Lond. pap.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MARCH 20, 1816.

December 28, 1815.
Passed the House of Representatives.
March 19, 1816.
Passed the Senate.
Ordered to be printed as amended by the Senate.

AN ACT

To authorize the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any volunteer, or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted rifleman, or infantry, who, in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which has been killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the military service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person, whether of cavalry, mounted militia or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid has sustained damage by the loss of a horse, in consequence of the owner being dismounted or separated and detached from the same, by order of the commanding officer or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service.

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Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture, or destruction by an enemy; of any horse, mule, ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, while such property was in the military service of the United States; either by impressment or contract; except in case where the risk to which the property would be exposed was agreed to be incurred by the owner; if it shall appear that such loss, capture; or destruction, was without any fault or negligence on the part of the owner; and any person, who; during the time aforesaid, has sustained damage by the death of any such horse, mule or ox in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish the same with sufficient forage, while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any person who in the time aforesaid, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militia man, and who has furnished himself with arms and military accoutrements, and has sustained damage by the capture or destruction of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That where any articles whatsoever have been impressed or taken by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid or may be claimed for the use and risk for the same while in the service aforesaid.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to enable the owner of any such property or his legal representatives, to receive compensation for such loss or damage as above mentioned, where the owner of such property, or his legal representatives, may have recovered or received satisfaction for such loss from the person who may have taken or impressed such property into the public service; and that every person claiming such compensation shall, at the time of receiving the same release all claims he may have against the officer of person who may have impressed, taken or used such property in the public service; and that in all cases where the owner of such property, or his legal representative, may have recovered and received satisfaction for such loss or injury, from the person who shall so have taken such property into the public service, the said officer or person who shall so have paid such loss or damage shall be entitled to receive the compensation provided by this act for such loss or damage.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the accountant of the war department, in adjusting and settling the accounts of the different pay masters, is hereby authorized to allow to the officers of volunteer cavalry who furnished their own horses while in the public service, at the rate of forty cents per day for such horse so furnished, which any such officer was entitled by law to keep in such service agreeably to the rank of such officer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, in the cavalry service as aforesaid, having lost the horse or horses which may have been taken by him into the said service, has received from the United States another horse or horses in lieu, or in part payment for the horse or horses so previously lost as aforesaid, such officer non-commisioned officer or private shall be entitled to receive the allowance of forty cents per day for the use and risk of the horse on which he may have been [redacted]ounted.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any pe[redacted]who in the time aforesaid, [redacted]stained damage by the d[redacted]n of his or her house or bui[redacted], by the enemy while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the amount of such damage: *Provided*, It shall appear that such occupation was the cause of its destruction.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the loss or destruction as aforesaid, as well as the value of such property shall be ascertained by the best evidence, which the nature of the case will admit of, and which may be in the power of the party to produce; and the amount thereof, when established and ascertained according to the provisions of this act, shall be paid to the sufferer or sufferers, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That for the more speedy execution of the provisions of this act, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to decide upon all cases arising under this act; and who, in the discharge of their duties, shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the President of the United States. Such commissioners shall receive as compensation for their services, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum each, for the time they shall be actually employed, which shall not exceed two years, to be computed from and after the passage of this act. All official communications to and from the commissioners appointed under this act shall be free of postage.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, so to be appointed, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, shall respectively take the following oath, to wit; "I, A. B. do solemnly swear, that I will well and truly, according to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties of commissioner under an act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes;" so help me God:" upon which they shall proceed to appoint a clerk to the board, which board shall be composed of the said commissioners or any two of them, and which shall proceed with all practical despatch, to establish under the direction or with the assent of the President of the United States, such rules as well in regard to the receipt of applications of claimants to compensation for losses provided for by this act, as the species and degree of evidence, the manner in which such evidence shall be taken and authenticated, as shall in their opinion, be the best calculated to attain the objects of this act: paying a due regard, in the establishment of such regulations, as well to the claims of individual justice as to the interest of the United States; which rules and regulations shall, upon their adoption, be published for eight weeks successively, in the National Intelligencer; for the information of those concerned.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, in all cases in which the the claim to compensation or indemnity shall exceed the sum of two thousand dollars, award a commission to some one or more discreet commissioners in the vicinity of where the witnesses are stated to reside, accompanied by interrogatories to be propounded to such witnesses; which said commission, when executed shall be returned, together with the examinations to be taken in virtue thereof, by mail, free of postage, to the office of the said board.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted; That in all adjudications of the said board, upon the claims above mentioned, whether such judgment be in favour of, or adverse to the claim of the applicant, the same shall be entered by their clerk in a book to be provided for that purpose. And when such judgment shall be in favour of such claim, shall entitle the claimant, or his legal representative, upon the production of a copy of such judgment, duly certified by the clerk of said board, to payment of the amount thereof at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted; That no claim authorized by this act shall be allowed or paid, unless the same shall be exhibited within two years from the passing hereof.

March 23, 1816.

Read twice and committed to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

A BILL

To provide for the appointment of a surveyor of the public land in the Territories of Illinois and Missouri.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a surveyor of the lands of the United States in the Territories of Illinois and Missouri shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to engage a sufficient number of skilful surveyors as his deputies, and to cause the land above mentioned, to which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished, to be surveyed and divided in the manner and to do and perform all such other acts in relation to such lands, as the surveyor general is authorised and directed to do in relation to the same, or the lands lying north west of the river Ohio; and it shall also be the duty of the surveyor to cause to be surveyed the lands in the said Territories the claims to which have been or hereafter may be confirmed by an act of congress, which have not already been surveyed under the authority of the United States: and generally to do and perform all and singular the duties required by law to be performed by the principal deputy surveyor for the Territory of Missouri: and shall transmit to the registers of the land offices within the said Territories, respectively, general and particular plats of all the land surveyed, or to be surveyed and shall also forward copies of said plats to the commissioner of the general land office; fix the compensation of the deputy surveyors, chain carriers, and axe men. Provided, that the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be run, surveyed and marked.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted That the surveyor of the lands of the United States appointed in pursuance of this act, shall be allowed an annual compensation of [redacted] and shall be entitled to receive from individuals the following fees: that is to say, for recording the surveys executed by any of the deputies, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every mile of the boundary line of such survey; and for a certified copy of a plat of a survey in his office, twenty five cents; and that all the plats of surveys, and all other papers and documents pertaining or which did pertain to the office of the surveyor general under the Spanish government within the limits of the territory of Missouri, or to the office of principal deputy surveyor for said Territory, or pertaining to the office of surveyor general, or to any office heretofore established or authorized for the purpose of executing or recording surveys of lands within the limits of the territories of Missouri and Illinois, shall be delivered to the surveyor of the lands of the United States, authorized to be appointed by this act; and any plat of survey duly certified by the said surveyor shall be admitted as evidence in any of the courts of the United States or territories thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of this act entitled "an act exten[redacted] general [redacted] for other purposes," passed Feb. twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and six, as provides for the appointment of a principal deputy surveyor, and so much of any act of Congress heretofore passed as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with, any provision of this act be, and the same is hereby repealed.

APRIL 3, 1816.

A BILL

For the relief of certain frontier inhabitants of the Territory of Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That every person, and the legal representatives of every person who were inhabitants of the Territory of Missouri, and who did, prior to the commencement of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, at the request of the governor of the Territory, actually aid & assist in the erection of a chain of forts along the northern frontier of that territory, and who did furnish or supply the same at their own expense, with arms and ammunition without having been compensated therefor by the government of the United States; to every such person, and the legal representatives of every such person, there shall be, and hereby is granted one hundred and sixty acres of land:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the register of the land office and receiver of public moneys for the Territory of Missouri, by the oath or affirmation of any competent and credible witness or witnesses, that any person is entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land according to the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the register and receiver to issue a certificate thereof to such person, and the certificate so issued may, at the option of such person, be located with any register of the land office, subsequent to the public sales in such office, on any of the land of the United States in the said territory, then and there offered for sale, or may be received at the rate of two dollars per acre in payment of any such lands purchased by such person; *Provided*, That no certificate or claim of any person to a tract of land under this act shall be assignable or transferrable in any manner whatever until a patent shall issue for the tract of land; and all sales, mortgages, bonds, contracts, powers of attorney, or agreements of any nature whatever made prior thereto, for the purpose or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim or certificate, are hereby declared, and shall be held null and void; nor shall any tract of land granted as aforesaid be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract, power of attorney or agreement or on any account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land, or his legal representatives, or by virtue of any process, attachment, suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to such claim or tract of land, or entitled to receive a patent therefor.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all such persons as had been citizens of the United States anterior to the late war, and were at its commencement inhabitants of the province of Canada, and who during the said war, joined the armies of the United States as volunteers, and were slain, died in service, or continued therein, till honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the following quantities of land respec-

ther 160 acres; each colonel nine hundred and sixty acres; each major to eight hundred and sixty acres; each captain six hundred and forty acres; each subaltern officer to four hundred and eighty acres; each non-commissioned officer, musician or private to three hundred and twenty acres; and the bounties aforesaid shall extend to the medical and other staff, who shall rank according to their pay. And it shall be lawful for the said persons to locate their claims in quarter sections upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the Indiana Territory which shall have been surveyed prior to such location with the exception of salt springs and lead mines therein and of the quantities of land adjacent thereto which may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and the section No. 16 in every township to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of the public schools; which locations shall be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall prescribe.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the department of war for the time being, shall from time to time, under such rules and regulations as to evidence as the president of the United States shall prescribe, issue to every person coming within the description aforesaid, a warrant for such quantity of land as he may be entitled to by virtue of the aforesaid provision, and in case of the death of such person then such warrant shall be issued to his widow, or if no widow, to his child or children.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to each of the persons aforesaid, three months additional pay, according to the rank they respectively held in the army of the United States during the late war.

March 5, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 4.

Our Affairs at Head Quarters.

We have been furnished by our Delegate with a list of the Bills he hopes to get passed at the present session of Congress. They have been favorably reported by the committees.

1. A Bill concerning pre-emption rights in the state of Louisiana and territories of Missouri and Illinois.

2. A Bill to alter certain parts of the "act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri,

3. A Bill for the appointment of a surveyor of the Public Lands in the territory of Illinois and Missouri.

4. A Bill supplementary to the "act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri.

5. A bill concerning Post Roads, which provides for the establishment of the following post roads in Missouri.

[Our readers will please to resort to the Gazette's of the month of March last, for a list of the Post roads recommended by Colonel Easton.]

6. A Bill placing Joseph Henderson Michel Chapon and John Patterson on the pension list.

7. A Bill for the relief of John P. Maxwell and Hugh H. Maxwell.

The bill concerning the Lead Mines has been postponed at the request of the Secretary of the treasury, until the next session of Congress, when it will be finally acted on. He has given his opinion to the committee that legislative provision is necessary. (His attention (the secretary's) has been drawn altogether to the state of the nation to the GREAT BANK and NEW TARIFF. The Lead Mines could not therefore receive enough of his attention at this session to be finally acted on. It has received however all the attention our delegate could give to it. It is a business of the government as well as of our citizens.)

8. "A Bill to authorise the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," will become a law and embrace the cases of Messrs Kenzie Forsyth, Joseph Herlick and others of our citizens which have received the particular attention of Mr. Easton.

9. A Bill for the relief of certain frontier inhabitants of the territory of Missouri" reported by Mr. E. of the committee on the 31 of April, he thinks will probably pass at the next session, as by a new rule of Congress all business not finally acted on at the present session will remain in the state in which it is left at the end of the session and not originate anew as heretofore.

10. A bill to increase pensions, &c. and for the appointment of pension commissioners in those states and territories where there are no commissioners of loans appointed.

The petition relative to the Missouri and Illinois Fur company has been referred to

Messrs Easton, M'Kee, Wilson, Cady, Atherton, Clendenin and Powell.

By the factory establishment, the government on a capital of $300,000 for the last four years have saved about $12,000. Of this capital about $45,000 was captured by the British last war.

On the subject of the road from Ohio by Vincennes to St. Louis nothing will be finally done at the present session, it probably will be favorably reported on, this is understood to be the opinion of a majority of the committee.

Extracts of letters from Col. Rufus Easton to the Editor.

March 14th, 1816.

On behalf of the committee on the public lands to request you to send to them the reports of the commissioners for adjusting the title and claims to lands in the eastern district of the state of Louisiana (late territory of Orleans) also the report of the commissioners of the late territory of Louisiana (now Missouri) and the reports of the recorder of land titles, acting as commissioners for the territory of Missouri: and also to ask your opinion as to the expediency of providing by law for the opening of offices for the sale of the public lands in the state of Louisiana and of providing by law for the establishing a land office for the sale of the public lands at Arkansas in the Missouri Territory and a land office at the town of Jackson in the county of Cape Girardeau in said territory and that you will forward to the committee the report of the commissioners on the claim of John Small of Vincennes to a tract of land.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioners of the general land office, to the chairman of the committee on the public lands dated, General Land Office 16th March, 1816.

"Two land offices are already established in the state of Louisiana and provision made for the establishment of a third in that state: one is established in the Territory of Missouri and in my opinion more land offices in that state and territory will not be necessary till the surveys are in a more forward state than they are at present."

From Col. Easton to the Editor.

Washington City, March 22.

In the first part of this month a representation from the grand jury of the county of Arkansas was sent to me requesting the establishment of a land office in that county, previously to which I had offered a resolution on this subject. You will receive herewith a copy of a letter from the chairman of the committee on the public lands to the commissioners of the general land office on this and other subjects also an extract from their answers to that letter which will shew the grounds of the report of the committee on that resolution; that "until the surveys are in a more forward state than at present" additional land offices are *inexpedient*, when the surveys shall be made it will then become expedient to open other land offices, in order to expedite the survey of the lands with a view to bring them into market to encourage the population of our territory (which by the bye is opposed from a quarter different from that supposed or believed at this time by some of our citizens west of the Mississippi) and to procure land offices to be opened at convenient places to the people as soon as possible. I have procured a bill to be reported for the "appointment of a surveyor of the public lands for the territories of Illinois and Missouri," which I trust will become a law. The bill to authorise the payment of property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the service of the United States which originated in the house of representatives and passed in the senate after great opposition had been returned to the house and refered to the military committee. This will indemnify many citizens of our territory who have not petitioned Congress for losses by them sustained Militia, cavalry, riflemen and infantry are allowed compensation for any horse killed in battle or which died of wounds received in battle and for property pressed into service and destroyed or consumed &c. as the bill is of such a length as all the cases cannot be easily enumerated in the connafs of a letter, I send you the bill as it has passed the senate. In addition to which I have the very great satisfaction to inform you and through you all the settlers on the lands of the United States in our part of the country who made their settlements prior to the 1st. day of February last that the bill quieting them in their settlements which had been by me procured to be reported in the senate, has this moment without opposition in the house of representatives been passed. The great opposition to this bill as manifested at first by well on the part of the officers of the government as of many members of Congress has been lessening from time to time till the bill passed the senate since which all opposition seems to have vanished. The new tariff proposes a protecting duty on lead of one cent per pound, on red and and white lead dry or ground in oil, three cents per pound.

Washington, April 3rd, 1816.

The committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, have reported in favor of the following Post Roads in Missouri Territory.

From St. Louis by Potosi and Lawrence court houses to Arkansas.

From St. Charles, by Murphys in St Johns Settlement, to Fort Cooper or Howard C. H.

I shall endeavor to have the mail from New Madrid to St Genevieve, thenceby Potosi and Herculaneum to St. Louis carried weekly; and I have little doubt of success. I will endeavor to have the mail from St. Genevieve carried direct to St. Michael and Bettis ferry, this I have already urged in my letter to the Post Master General who will have it in his power if he shall deem it expedient.

The mail cannot now be procured to be carried direct from Ohio by Vincennes to St. Louis, by reason that the Indian title on that road thro' Indiana is not yet extinguished. Arrangements for opening that road cannot be made at this session. The committee on roads will probably report in favor of it, and at next session measures will be taken, most probably be carried through and a mail route to be established upon it.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

Lilburn W. Boggs & Co. have just received and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Kennerly & O'Fallon, adjoining the residence of Gov. Clark, and nearly opposite the store of M'Knight & Brady, an elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices either by wholesale or retail for cash or furs, peltries, &c.

They have also an assortment of Indian goods of the best quality. Traders will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

St. Louis, May 1st. 1816, 96.tf

Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods & Crockery.

SMITH & SPICER

Having taken the store lately occupied by Col. M'Nair, in Front Street, are now opening and offer for sale, an assortment of the above articles which are of the latest importations, on moderate terms by wholesale and retail.

St. Louis, May 3rd, 1816. tf

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, and offers for sale at his store two doors below M'Night & Brady's and immediately opposite the Governors office a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell low for CASH, Furs, Lead and Tallow, taken in payment.

May 1st, 1816.

DOCTOR STEWART

Will practice medicine in Florisant, and its vicinity. He resides at Mr. B. Harris's, a mile west of the village.

Every application will be promptly attended to

April 8th, 1816. 96p

TAKEN UP

By Johnathan Hilderbrand, a bay horse fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the fore shoulder C. S. on the left buttock C. S. on the right buttock with a tarrapin, right hind foot white, some saddle spots, blaze face, two hind feet white, appraised to eight dollars by John Johns and David [illegible] this fifteen of May, 1816.

DANIEL B. MOORE J. P.

True copy of the original on file in my office.

St. Louis May 3d, 1816.

M. P. Leduc Clk. St. L. C. C.

279

TERMS,

Of Louis Allfriend's property, on the second monday of June, at Mr. Lee's Auction store will be sold on the following conditions, viz For all sums under ten dollars cash down, for all sums above ten dollars a credit of 3 months will be given by the purchasers giving note with approved security.

Louis Lavorte,
Administrator.

May 3d. 96

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of James C. Fork of the county of Ste. Genevieve dec'd. are requested to make immediate payments to the undersigned administrator, persons having demands against said estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

Adam Cowick,
Administrator.

Mine Shibboleth, April 25th, 1816.

Dissolution of Partnership.

By mutual consent the late partnership of Alexander M'Nair and James Kennerly, merchants of St. Louis, Missouri territory, has been dissolved since the fifteenth of April last, the date of the receipt of a letter from James Kennerly to Alexander M'Nair, giving his assent on that subject. Alexander M'Nair will settle all claims against said firm and those owing said firm will make payment to

A. M'Nair.

St. Louis, May 3d, 1816. 96.3t

The public is cautioned not to purchase or take an alignment of an instrument of writing given by me to Lewis Waddle of St. Louis county in the territory of Missouri for a negro boy and girl, between the ages of 18 and 20 which became due as well as I can recollect about the 1st of June 1815. Also a note or bond for $200 payable in salt, given by me to said Waddle about the 20th February 1815 and due at Christmas last, inasmuch as said Waddle obtained said instruments of writing from me by misrepresentations and without either authority or valuable consideration.

David Wise,

St. Louis, May 2nd, 1816. 3t

FOR SALE,

Ten thousand arpens of land, between the rivers Mississippi and Cuivre, in the county of Saint Charles, in tracts of 640 arpens, or in smaller or larger tracts. Six thousand arpens of land at Dubuques mines. Also a likely negro wench, who is a good house servant.

For particulars enquire of

Edward Hempstead.

St. Louis, May 3rd, 1816. 3t*96

TAKEN UP

By Lewis Williams, living in Bonhomme township, county of St. Louis, a brown bay mare 13 hands high, supposed to be eighteen years old, no brands perceivable, a small star and some saddle spots, her right hind foot white, appraised to 20 dollars. Also a mouse colored mare, 13 hands and a half high supposed to be three years old, no brands a star and a snip, both hind feet white, appraised to 25 dollars. One bay stud 13 hands and a half high 5 years old, no brands a small white speck above his right eye, both hind feet white. Appraised to 20 dollars before me a justice of the peace, this 26th day of April 1816.

Daniel B. Moore J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Miars, living in the county of St. Louis, about four miles from St. Louis, a dark sorrel horse, about nine years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the off shoulder but cannot be made out what it is, switch tail and his mane is rather a lighter colour than his body, trots natural. Appraised to thirty-five dollars by Robt. M. Easton and Francis Angle. Before me this 18th day of March, 1816.

Thos. B. Musick J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

March 19th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc Clk. St. L. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By William M'Cully living in Bonhomme township, county of St. Louis, one bay horse, 12 hands & ½ high supposed to be fifteen years old, no brands, some saddle spots, blaze face, two hind feet white, appraised to eight dollars by John Johns and David [illegible] this fifteen of May, 1816.

DANIEL B. MOORE J. P.

True copy of the original on file in my office.

St. Louis May 3d, 1816.

M. P. Leduc clk. ST. L. C. C.

PUBLIC SALE,

Without reserve, for cash,

At Patrick Lee's Auction Room.—On the second monday of June. will be sold by Auction, the property of Louis Allfrind* deceased, consisting of several Silver Watches, Ear-rings, Silk Stockings, together with several other valuable articles too tedious to mention.

Louis Laporte,
Administrator.

April 18th.

*Louis Allfrind was found drowned in the river Saline near St. Genevieve, he was a German, aged about 30 years.

PUBLIC SALE,

AT AUCTION.

On wednesday the 15th may next, I will sell at public vendue, my stone house, and lot, containing 75 by 120 feet, French measure. This property is situate opposite Col. Easton's residence in third street, at present occupied by Mde. Laroux.

Mary Lajoye.

April 19th.

TAKEN UP

By John C. Sullivan, being in St. Louis county and St. Ferdinand township, on the Mississippi. eight miles above St. Louis, a brown steer seven or eight years old, marked with a crop off the left year and two slits and one slit in the right ear, the points of his horns sawed off; appraised to nine dollars by William Massey and John Doggett, before me a justice of the peace for the county and township aforesaid, this 14th of March 1816

Rich'd. Chitwood J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

St. Louis, April 18th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc. Clk
St. L. C. C.

Take Notice,

That I do hereby warn all persons from trespassing by hauling timber, building, or improving the lot of land that I sold to Robert Young, at Owens station, as I have not been paid for the same and shall contend for it according to law

Christian T. Hildibraud.

April 12

TAKEN UP

By Andrew Downing, a bright bay mare, twelve or fifteen years old, remarkable for the color of her legs which is the same of her body, no brands perceivable, white hind feet, a large star in her forehead about fourteen hands and a half high. Appraised to $25 by Jesse Evans and Jabez Hubbard, this 15th day of February, 1816.

A. Wilson, J. P.

I certify that the foregoing is transcript, the original of which is filed in my office.

Charles, 15th February 1816.

Wm. Christy, Jn'r. Clk. st. c. c.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 28th of March last past, a negro man named

SAM.

Five feet seven inches high, about 24 years of age, good features, stoop shoulders, very long fingers, large feet; his skin about his wrists, ears, arms and legs very scaly and rough; has an intelligent countenance is artful and plausible: he had on when he went away a big blanket capo without a cap, a pair of deerskin overall a flannel shirt and an old fur hat; he pronounces English well and speaks some French, it is probable that he will procure himself a forged passport as a free negro; he is the same fellow who about two years ago roamed for some months in the settlements of Turkey hill and Richlands. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber at St. Louis or on the delivery of said negro in any jail in the Missouri or Illinois territory, so soon as the subscriber will take possession of the same.

John B. C. Lucas.

St. Louis, Missouri Territory,
April 1st, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By James Blunt who made oath according to law, in German township, a black mare, no brands perceivable, about thirteen hands and a half high, believed to be two years old last spring, appraised to seventeen dollars by James L. Fortunberry and Samuel Raney, who were sworn according to law. Before me 1st day of February 1816.

Thos. Newberry, J. P.

A copy
J. M'Ferron, Clk.

LOST

Yesterday, my red Morocco pocket Book, containing sundry notes of hand and a receipt from William Mears Esq. for notes given him to collect. There was no money in it. I will satisfy the finder by leaving it at the store of M'Night & Brady, or to

Abab Bean, at Florisant,

St. Louis, April 20.

POTTERY.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of Earthen ware in St. Louis, and will use every exertion and will pledge himself that it shall be as durable as any brought on here and sold on more moderate terms. *Geo. W. Ferguson.*

N. B. A large assortment of vessels of every description on hand. by wholesale and retail. April 19.

Territory of Missouri county of St. Charles and township of St. Charles.

Taken up by John Green, living in the Township of St Charles, Green bottom, one bay mare rising seven years old blaze in her face and snip on her nose, fourteen hands three inches high, switch tail, no brands perceivable appraised to $35 Feb. 16 day, 1816. Appraised by Robert Green, James Tygart and Ezekiel Downings. A true copy from the stray book in my office.

James Green, J. P.

I Certify that foregoing is a transcript, the original of which is filed in my office, St Charles the 1st day of March, 1816

Wm. Christy, Jn'r. Clk. st. c. c.

TAKEN UP

By Abraham Higgs, living in Missouri Territory, Cape Girardeau county, Byrds township, a gray gelding, ten years old, fourteen and a half hands high, has a small scar on his back, supposed to be done by the hind tree of the saddle, branded on the near shoulder and thigh thus R. Appraised to twentyfive dollars before me a justice of the peace, this 26th day of February, 1816

James Russell J. P.

A Copy.

J. M'Ferron, Clk. C. C.

FEATHERS.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good feathers, for which they will give the highest price in cash or goods, if delivered at their store in front Street; nearly opposite Matthew Kerr's store.

Holmes & Elliott.

St Louis, 4th April, 1816.

FOR SALE.

A negro girl, aged about 28 years. For particulars apply at the office of this Gazette

April 11th, 1816. 92 tf.

NOTICE.

That the notes and accounts due to the late Mr Joseph Manegle of Cahokia are put into the hands of Wm Mears, esq. for collection. Those who do not pay him on or before the twenty fourth of June next, shall have actions brought on their respective debts without exception.

Catherine Manegle,
Executrix of Joseph Manegle dec'd.

Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, 23d March, 1816.

N. B. I have an assortment of merchandize on hand which I will sell low.

tf *Catherine Manegle.*

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100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Mr. O'Fallen's mill near the Missouri, last July, a negro man name

JUBAR,

about twenty four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, strongly formed, when walking throws out his knees more than men ulually do; he has a scar in one of his eye brows, and when confused he flutters a little in talking: he was in and about this town a few weeks ago and had in his possession at that time a new shot gun Whoever will take up the said runaway negro and secure him in the jail of this county, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. CLARK.

March 29, 1816.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

I WISH to sell my Farm below St. Charles. in the point of the Missouri, with the grain in the ground. Also a proportion of stock, such as may suit the purchaser; if payments are made to answer my purpose I will give a great bargain; for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.

Also a likely young negro girl.

March 21. *Wm. Thompson.*

COPPER AND TIN

MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper. Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

PUBLIC SALE.

On tuesday the 7th day of May next, at the court house door of the town of St Louis, and between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and three of the clock in the afternoon of that day will be offered for sale under a credit of twelve months, to the highest and last bidder, all the right, title, claim, interest and property which Jacques Clamorgan now deceased had of in and to the following tracts, lots and parcels of land, to wit.

First a lot of ground north and adjoining the town of St Louis, containg 30 by 150 feet bounded west by church street, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Antoine Vasques and north by Antoine Soulard, said lot being part of a stone quarry granted to said Clamorgan.

2d, another lot, part of the above grant or concession containing 30 by 158 feet, bounded west by church street, south by cross street, east by Francis Williams and north by the children of Joseph Laprise.

Third, a tract of ninety two arpens of land, situate about 8 miles north of St. Louis, bounded north by Hyacinte St. Cir east by river Gingras, southwardly by Jean Beakles and West by vacant lands or claimant unknown, being part of a tract granted to said Clamorgan.

Fourth, a tract of two by forty arpens of land near St. Louis from the Mississippi to the hills, near about the big mound, bounded south by land granted to Paul Kareereau, and north by land granted to Deb usseau. It being a tract granted to one Dodier, who sold the same to John B. e Ortes and Ortes to said Clamorgan.

Good and sufficient securities will be required for the purchase money.

JOHN P. CABANNE,
ANTOINE SOULARD,
Executors.

St. Louis, April 12th, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extentive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

ALSO

KENHAWA SALT.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st,

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, March, 3d, 1815.

MISSOURI TERRITORY,
County of St. Louis, ss.

In the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, Missouri Territory.
October Term, 1815.

Joseph Papin, vs. Charles Miville dit Mainville. } On petition to foreclose a mortgage.

The defendant failing to appear, on motion of the Plaintiff's Attorney, it is ordered that notice be given in some public news-paper, printed in this territory for two months successively, requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this court to shew cause why the mortgaged premises should not be sold to satisfy the debt and costs and that if he fail to appear, a decree will be entered for the sale of the mortgaged premises.

True copy from the minutes of said court.

St. Louis, February 17th, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

DOCTOR QUARLES

Has just received a supply of genuine Vaccine, (or Cow Pock) matter.

Those disposed to avail themselves of the valuable preventive qualities of this substance, may do so, by applying to him at the Drugg Store of Simeon & Quarles.

St. Louis, April 26th, 1816.

Township of Joachim, St. Louis county.

Taken up by Jacob Shoults, living on negro Nfork of Merimek, a black horse branded on the near shoulder and buttock G V S, with a small snip on his nose, near hind foot white, about fourteen hands and a half high, supposed to be nine years old, appraised to forty dollars by George Sip and Levi Teal, after being duly sworn.

A true copy from the stray book in my office.

Caleb Boules J. P.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc Clk.

NOTICE.

The subscribers has laid in at St. Ferdinand, an assortment of Merchandize suitable for the present season and proposes selling them at a moderate price & in payment will take furs and wool.

Samual & James A. Ruvis.

Also, the subscribers will sell a good new wagon and three work horses and a negro girl, ten years of age for cash.

April 26 9s-3t*

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary Gillis, contrary to her duty, has without any just cause or provocation on my part, left my bed or board. I hereby forwarn and caution all persons from trusting, dealing and having any thing to do with her in that line, as I am determined not to be responsible for any of her acts, or accountable for any of her debts which she may contract.

Angis Gillis.

County of St. Charles, April 1. 95-3 t.

WANTED,

A Wheelwright, to work in a shop in St. Louis. I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a steady workman, for twelve months. if required.

Samuel Williams.

March 26th, 1816. tf-91

LOST.

By the subscriber on the tenth inst. somewhere in St. Louis, a bundle of papers containing two promissory notes from Risdon H Price for $950 each, one payable on the 5th day of July next, and the other on the 5th July 1817, payable to the subscriber. Also two bills of sale intended to be executed to said Price, for a negro man and negro woman, with sundry other papers of no use to any person but the owner, as payment is stopped.

A reward of ten dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver said notes to Joseph Charless, or

John Lewis.

April 1st 1816.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,
Northern circuit in the Superior court,
Of the term of March, 1816.

Marie Provenche administratrix &c. of Jean Bte. Provenche, deceased. } On a petition for, and decree of sale of land.

Will be sold by the said administratrix on Wednesday the eighth day of May next, being the third day of the May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right title claim and interest, of the said Jean Baptiste Provenche at the time of his death, in and to a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate lying and being in the town of St. Louis aforesaid, being sixty feet French measure in front on Church street, by one hundred and fifty in depth, bounded southwardly by a lot the property of Jean Louis Provenche, northwardly by the lot of Jeremiah Conner and eastwardly by the lot of Charles Bossron.

By order of the court

J. V. Garnier Clk.

ST. CHARLES FERRY,

ACROSS THE MISSOURI.

The subscriber having obtained the Ferry at St. Charles, formerly belonging to Mr. James Flaugherty, and having provided himself with excellent boats and boatmen, will always be ready to convey passengers, produce or merchandize &c, at all hours with safety and dispatch.

David M'Nair.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol VIII.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY MAY 11, 1816. [No. 397.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE AND ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI, ss:
In the superior Court—Southern circuit, April term 1816.

Estate of James Maxwell, deceased } On petition for the sale of Lands.

John B. Valle and Thomas Maddin, executors of the last will and testament of James Maxwell deceased, by Edward Hempstead their attorney came and presented their petition, stating that the said James Maxwell died in the month of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen leaving the petitioners executors of his will as appears by said last will and testament here shewn, but without any power therein to sell his real estate for the payment of debts. That the personal estate was inventioned and amounted to the sum of eleven hundred and eighty eight dollars, sixty two and one half cents—that the amount of sales was thirteen hundred and eight dollars & fifty one cents, as appears by copies of said inventory appraisement and list of sales herewith shewn—that the debts presented against said estate amount to the sum of five thousand four hundred and sixty nine dollars, and forty one cents, some of which are on accounts, not yet established in a court of Justice nor admitted by the executors, but those on notes and judgments leave a considerable deficit, which they cannot pay and satisfy without the sale of a part of lands and premises, or of the whole. That the said deceased at the time of his decease was seized and possessed of the following real estate, to wit, one lot of land in New Bourbon, and land adjoining supposed to contain twelve arpens more or less, with the dwelling house thereon, in which the said James Maxwell lately resided, also one other lot of land with a house thereon in New Bourbon, containing three arpens—also one tract of land in the Big Field of one arpent & one fourth in front bounded northwardly & southwardly by lands of St James Beauvais, also one other tract of one half arpen in front, beginning at the corner of the meadow and running forty arpens to the hills, near New Bourbon, also thirty five arpens of land in the second concession so called near New Bourbon—also five hundred arpens of land as assignee of Louis G. D. Kriegant, situated at the saline Creek in the county of St. Genevieve—also a concession for three thousand arpens of land, seventeen hundred and fifty arpens of land of which are surveyed on the river Mississippi at the mouth of the river St Laurent, in the county aforesaid—also a concession for four leagues square of land, and a survey one lot, at the forks of Black river, said to contain one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety six arpens, wherefore they pray an order and decree of sale of the whole or a part of said lands to satisfy the demands against said estate, and the said executors having together with their said petition filed a true and just account upon their oath, of the claims and debts against said estate, together with the inventory appraisment & list of sales. Therefore it is ordered and directed by the court, that the said John B. Valle and Thomas Maddin executors as aforesaid, do sell such quantity of the aforesaid lands and tenements as will raise the sum of two thousand fifty six dollars and seventy eight cents, or thereabouts, but not exceeding twenty one hundred dollars on a credit of twelve months, beginning with the first above-mentioned lot of land and continuing the sale thereof in the order they are placed above, until the sum aforesaid be raised that the same be sold on the second day of the next May term of the circuit court for the county of Saint Genevieve, being the 28th day of May next, at the court house door of said county, in the town of Saint Genevieve, and in case the said sale could not then and there take place or be completed, said sale shall take place or be completed, at the court house door aforesaid, on the 27th day of August next, being the second day of the August term of the said circuit court. Ordered that the clerk make out six advertisements of the foregoing, one of which shall be published in the Missouri Gazette, three weeks next preceding the day of sale.

A Copy.
J. M'Ferron Clk. S. C. S. C

TAKEN UP

By William M'Culley living in Bobome township, county of St Louis, one bay horse, 12 hands & ½ high, supposed to be fifteen years old, no brands, some sadule spots, blaze face, two hind feet white, appraised to eight dollars by John Johns and David Harris, this first day of May, 1816 Before me, DANIEL B. MOORE J P

True copy of the original on file in my office.

St. Louis May 3d, 1819.
M. P. Leduc clk. ST. L. C. C.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Miars, living in the county of St. Louis, about four miles from St. Louis, a dark sorrel horse, about nine years old, about fourteen hands high, branded on the off shoulder but cannot be made out what it is, switch tail and his mane is rather a lighter colour than his body, trots natural. Appraised to thirty-five dollars by Robt. M. Easton and Francis Angle. Before me this 1st day of March, 1816.

Thos. R. Musick J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

March 15th, 1816
M. P. Leduc Clk. st. L. C. C.

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI;
Southern Circuit, ss.

Superior Court—April term, 1816.
George Bullit, complainant against Wm Bullitt and Charles Smith, defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

The complainant by Edward Hempstead, esq. his council came, and on his motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants reside out of this territory, and having failed to appear and file their answer herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court. Therefore it is ordered, that unless the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next October term of this court, and file an answer, that the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed, and a decree be entered up accordingly. And it is further ordered, that the complainant cause public notice to be given of this order, in any newspaper printed in this territory, for eight weeks successively.

A copy
J. M'Ferron, Clk. s. c. s. c.

FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their settlements on the river Establishment, in the county of St. Genevieve, consisting of eight thousand seven hundred and fifty six arpens, in three concessions or grants from the Spanish government, on which lands there are a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, several buildings and land under cultivation and an Orchard.

Apply to Pascal Detchmendy at St Genevieve.

St. Louis, April 26th, 1816
Pascal Detchmendy,
93 tf. *Pierre Chouteau.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The subscriber has just received, and offers for sale by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz.

Madeira Wine 1st quality,
2d do.
3d do
Best Holland Gin,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaic Rum,
Cod Fish
Salmon,
Scotch Herring,
Mackeral,
Muscat Raisins,
Almonds and Prunes,
Holland Cheese,
Claret, Sanzurn & Medoc Wines.
Martinico Liquors and Sirup, &c. &c.

V've. Pescay.

White Store, nearly opposite the Union Tavern.
St. Louis, April 27, 1816. 3t.93

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Louis Courtois of Carondelet, county of St. Louis dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Persons having any demands against said estate are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated.

For the heirs of Capt. Louis Courtois.
James Mackey.
Carondelet 22d April, 1816. 95-3t

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all my creditors, that I shall apply to the hon. R. S Thomas, or in his absence to two justices of the peace, on the 13th day of May next, between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening, at the house of Thomas Stuart, in the town of Jackson, in the county of Cape Gerardeau, to take the benefit of the several laws of this territory respecting insolvent debtors.

Belemus Hayden.
April 25. 1816. 95-3t

WEATHERBOARDING.

A parcel of weatherboarding plank is now for sale at Mr. Chenie's.
April 27.

Col. Hamilton's affair has raised considerable anxiety as to its termination. We have kept a minute of his proceedings, and will publish the whole at a proper period.

SCRAPS.

It appears by the Virginia Herald, that an insurrection of the Negroes, in the county of Spotsylvania, headed by one or more white men has been in agitation. No acts of outrage has been committed by them, but 18 or 20 negroes and one white man, Mr. George Boxler, of Spotsylvania have been committed and apprehended for trial. Six of the negroes have been convicted—the others remain to be tried. Owing to the incompetency of the court, Boxler was recommitted for further trial at the superior court in May next.

New-Hampshire—The recent election is said to have resulted in the choice of Mr. Plummer, the democatic candidate, in opposition to Gov. Gilman, who at present fils the executive chair.

Arrived at Louisville, a few days ago, a new Steam Boat, called the Pike,—built at Henderson on the Ohio river. The trip to Louisvile was performed in *sixty seven hurs*, a distance of 250 miles against the current.

J. W Ten Cate, Esq. Charge des Affairs from the king of the Netherlands, and his secretary, have arived at Baltimore in the Clarisa from Amsterdam.

AMERICAN KINGDOM

No. 1. And we hope the last, and that of short duration.

Advices from *Rio de Janeiro*, dated in January last, inform, that on the 17th Dec. last, the birth-day of the Queen of Portugal, *Brazil* was declared to be a Kingdom.

Preparations were making for sending two of the Portuguese Princesses to Europe to get husbands.

[*Boston Centinel.*

The government of the United States has purchased about 200 acres of land, on the south side of the Sarinac, in the town of Plattsburgh, the site of Forts Moreau, Brown and Scott, for 21,000 dollars: (Intended for a strong Military post. For which purpose a law was passed by the 13th Congress.

Long Island Star.

From New-Orleans, we learn that General Jackson has full power to fortify every point deemed necessary for the defence of Louisiana. He is accompanied by Brigadier-General Swift, as engineer. The frigate on Lake Ponchartrain is to be finished: and a steam frigate built for the defence of the Mississippi.

ib.

Arrests go on in France with a high hand. It is not easy to judge whether fear or revenge is the actuating principle; it seems, however that the magnanimous government of the Bourbons is determined that nothig republican or Bonapartean shall remain in France. The task is not easily affected. Opposition appears to increase, and the friends of liberty to multiply in every part of France. Louis must depend on foreign bayonets for his protection, and foreseeing this dilemma, he has stipulated with the allied monarchs for a return of her armed myrmydons to France whenever the safety of the grand monarque may require it. In the mean time various signs appear, and rumours are afloat of the approaching dissolution of the royal confederacy. The matrimonial alliance between the two families of Russia and Holland may produce a political alliance in the north of Europe not favorable to the pretensions of England or the views of France; other political jealousies are spoken of, which may lead to a war in which France may be compelled to take a decided part, and leave Louis the 18th to depend on the attachment of his subjects for the support of his crown.

Baltimore, April 6.

The British schr. Prudence, capt Lagett, which arrived here from Kingston, Jam. on Saturday last, brought 7 Americans, late prisoners at Carthagena, four of them blacks. Capt. L. informs that the conduct of the Spaniards both to American and British prisoners was barbarous and cruel in the extreme. They used all means to decoy them into port—and no sooner had they got them into their power, than they cut them with swords and beat them inhumanly; robbing them of their cloths and subjecting them to all kinds of exposure which might injure their health or insult their feelings.

By the arrival on thursday, we learn that Don Pedro Morillo commander of the Spanish forces, is acting the part assigned to him by his master with the greatest rigor and executing numbers without regard to age or sex. We are glad to learn however, that an Englishman, of the name of Bell, who was to be shot, made his escape twenty-four hours previous to the period ordered for his execution, out of the Holy Inquisition, and has arrived at Old Providence.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

There is much reason to believe that Massachusetts is completely regenerated. The votes in 168 towns heard from are

For Dexter	28,839
For Brooks	25,825

The Republican nett gain in these towns is 3,066. A similar gain through the State places Mr. Dexter in the chair.

TWELVE DOLLARS PER DAY!

——————"*Get money, money still,*
And then let virtue follow—if she will."

Our honorable congressmen, the honorable the *servants* of the people, have recently determined to put their hands into their masters' pockets, and to take out at the rate of twelve dollars per day for their services! There is republicanism and economy for you! One half the good people of those United States are glad to labor at the rate of twelve or fifteen dollars per month. These are the masters; but their honorable servants in congress must have more by the day, than their masters can make in twenty days.—How marvellously comfortable it is to be one of the sovereign people, and be served by

such honorable, high-priced servants! Huzza for economy and republicanism! *C. Fed.*

CONGRESSIONAL DESERTION.

We cannot but observe the numerous desertions in the House of Representatives, on the final question on the National Bank bill; no less than 30 members were absent from their seats, and their constituents are left to guess at their opinions, upon one of the most interesting questions that ever came before the House. Among those deserters, we find the great Kentucky patriot, Col R. M. Johnston, who so lately distinguished himself by his activity in favour of the Congressional compensation bill.

N. Y. Herald.

Steam Boat on Lake Erie.

The Buffalo Journal states, that Messrs. Porter, Barton & Co, will build a Steam Boat on Lake Erie the ensuing summer, to run from Buffalo to Detroit.

General Post-Office.

The last Aurora gives the substance of an examination of congress, respecting faults practised in that department by Abraham Bradley assistant Post-Master General, from which it seems said Bradley and his brother have realised an immense fortune, by selling eastern money collected for postage, &c. at a large advance, and pocketing the premium. The villany of the transaction appears to be unequalled by any thing we have heard of, and we are inclined to believe that we have not heard the worst yet.

We shall not be astonished to hear of some thing very strange in the General Pay Office also.

Nashville Pap.

GRAMPUS CAUGHT.

Richmond, Va. March 29

A correspondent from Smithfield, informs that a Grampus fifty feet long, and eight feet wide across the tail, was lately caught in Nansemond river. This enormous animal, of the cetacious tribe, had been for several days, observed in Hampton roads and James river, sporting amid the foaming billows, and hailing as it were, the approach of the genial season which imparts to all nature an increase of vitality. This circumstance attracting the notice of some New England men who happened to be in the neighborhood, the motions of the Grampus were closely watched, and a boat filled with expert and adventurous fellows, sent in pursuit of the Lord of the watery expanse. One of the pursuers, more active than the rest, mounted three times on the back of the Grampus; the latter as many times sought the recesses of the deep, leaving his formidable assailant to regain his boat as well as he could. The fourth time the Yankee succeeded in cutting a hole in the Grampus; and this wound proved mortal. For fifteen or twenty miles round, people have flocked to the spot, to view *the dead whale.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 6, 1816.

Mr. *Calhoun* from the committee on a National Currency, reported bill for the more effectual collection of the revenue in the lawful money of the United States, which was twice read and committed.

This bill provides, that after the 31st of December next, the notes of banks which do not by this time pay specie, shall not be received in payment of debts due the United States; and imposes on such banks new stamp duties, after the following scale:

On notes not exceeding 1 doll.	10 cents
Above one and not exceeding 2	20
Above 2 and not exceeding 3	30
Above 3 and not exceeding 5	50
Above 5 and not exceeding 10	1 doll.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20	2
Above 20 and not exceeding 50	5
Above 50 and not exceeding 100	10
Above 100 and not exceeding 500	50
Above 500	100

Of which duties no composition shall be allowed, but it shall be "specially collected for and upon the stamps affixed to the notes hereby charged therewith."

National Inteligencer, April 11.

We learn that the President of the U. States has signed the BANK BILL, which has therefore become a law.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expence of ordnance and ordnance stores, including arsenals, magazines and armories for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say: For armories, three hundred and forty-eight dollars twenty five cents—for arsenals, three hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars.—For timber for mounting cannon, seventy-five thousand dollars. For coals, iron and steel, seventy-nine thousand dollars. For contracts for gun powder ninety-three thousand dollars. For contract for cannon, shot and shells, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars. In part of the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollers, appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the militia, eighty-nine thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 18, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising a subscription to the printing of a second edition of the Public documents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorised to subscribe for and receive, for the use and disposal of Congress, five hundred copies of the second improved edition of State Papers and Public Documents proposed to be printed by T. B. Wait and Sons; the said edition to be comprised in nine volumes; and the aforesaid copies to be delivered in strong leather binding at the Department of State, at the rate of two dollars and a quarter for each volume.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby authorised, on delivery as aforesaid of five hundred copies of the first volume of the said edition to pay for the same at the rate aforesaid; and in like manner to pay for the same number of each succeeding volume, when delivered as aforesaid; and the sum of ten thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 25, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

MR. EASTONS SPEECH,

On the motion to strike out the third section of the bill 'making further provision for military services during the late war,' which provided a bounty in land to the disbanded officers of the late Army.

Mr. Easton said, he entertained the highest regard & respect for the honorable the chairman and members of the military committee who reported the bill now under discussion, and if the honorable members of the committee had gone a little farther they would have been entitled to more of his respect.

I have heard, Mr. Chairman said Mr. E. a great deal about national glory upon the floor of this house; I too love national glory; not only national glory, but also love national justice. He considered the present question whether a donation of lands should be granted to the disbanded officers of the army as altogether a question of policy.—He had at an early period in the session offered a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to enquire into the *expediency* of paying to the officers, non commissioned officers and privates of the militia, army and rangers who served in the late war, interest on the sums due to them from the time they ought to have been paid until they should be paid. He understood it had been reported against; had the enquiry been as to its *justice* instead of its *expediency*, he believed it could not have been reported against; he thought the nation should be just before it was bountiful. If the committee had reported in favor of the payment to the army and militia what was in truth due to them and also in favor of granting a bounty in land to the officers and privates of the militia, we should then have had the question of justice as well as policy before us. He for one was not for giving donations to the disbanded officers and withholding what was justly due to the militia. He thought such a measure was neither just nor politic. The officers of the army had fought with great competition to procure commissions in the service of the country whilst many of the militia, some of whom were equally meritorious and would have made as good officers had they have been commissioned, have been forced into the service by a draft, others had volunteered and greatly distinguished themselves in their countrys cause.

Mr. E. said he had heard with great pleasure glory in high toned and very eloquent strains poured forth, and very properly bestowed upon Jackson, Brown, Scott, Ripley and Macomb, Gaines, Porter, Miller and the long list of heroes who had helped to fight the battles of the country; they justly merited all that could be said in their praise and he was not disposed to detract in the least from the merit, the praise or the honor to which they were so justly entitled—he would not pluck one solitary feather from their cap of fame. He would however, ask how was this glory acquired? Who acquired it for them? Whilst he was not disposed to eulogize mortal man, he could not forbear to bring into view before the committee the merits of the militia. He recollected when quite a youth, a respectable old lady from the neighborhood where he lived had made a visit into Vermont; on her return she was asked how she liked the settlements and the people? she observed smilingly, that they lived in log cabbins in the woods and at every house she saw more children than panes of glass in their windows. It is to these hardy sons of America that a portion of this glory ought to be ascribed.

Who defeated the British at Sackett's Harbor? the militia. Who helped to gain the successive battles of Chippeway, Niagara and Erie? the militia. Who defeated Gen. Proctor's army at the Moravian towns? the militia. Who terrified and beat a veteran army, greatly superior in number at Plattsburgh on the 18th September 1814 and gave military fame to Macomb? the Vermont and New York militia. Who expelled the British veteran foe from before New-Orleans on the 8th January 1815, immortalised the hero Jackson, and crowned their country with everlasting fame and never fading glory? It was the brave and hardy sons of the west—the militia and volunteers. And what were these glorified generals at the commencement of the war? they, most of them, he believed, were of the militia.

Sir, this is, or ought to be a government of equal rights—equal protection should be extended to all, and equal and exact justice measured out to all alike. How had the war borne in its operation upon the people of this nation? It would be found that certain portions of the people had made money during the war—Plattsburgh, Carlisle and other places in Pennsylvania; also in certain parts of the state of New York, and other states to the south, had made money by the war whilst the frontiers had suffered incalculable losses whether that frontier was on the Atlantic or the interior. The war had raged upon the Niagara frontier, upon the sea coast, and in the northwest. On the Niagara frontier, the people had been plundered, and their houses burned by the enemy; many had lost every thing they possessed. Portions of the sea board had also been ravaged, and the inhabitants plundered of their property, and their persons violated; whilst on the north-west frontier, the people had been shot dead in their fields, their houses burned, property robbed, and many left without a cent to give support or succor to the agonizing widow and helpless orphan. And was this nation to give to the rich, to disbanded officers to the aristocratic branch of the community, who fought with eagerness the honor of holding your commissions, and the truly unfortunate to remain wholly unprovided for? He trusted not. He wished not to be understood as being opposed to this donation; as a matter of policy to the officers he thought it should be granted—but not until relief should be extended to such as had been ruined by the war; the militia and army paid what was due to them, and the like bounty in lands extended to the militia.—Equal rights do not exist where justice is not measured out to all alike—individuals who have loaned to the government, always have been paid interest; and what is the withholding from the militia, rangers and others employed in your service, sums really due to them, but a forced loan? If you provide for these disbanded officers, why not make provision for the militia, the great bulwark of our liberty, the ark of our political safety? Does not sound policy dictate this course? To whom will you look, and to whom will posterity look for the defence of the country in case of another war, if it be not to the militia?

Let any member of this honorable committee figure to himself the situation of a frontier man, a ranger, in the war upon the western frontier. He enlists because his family, his country, liberty and property, every thing held dear and sacred is endangered; he scorns to fly, he expects pay, because it is right, and he cannot serve without it. He goes in debt supplies his own provision, horse and clothing—he marches not into the open field to meet in broad day light a civilized enemy, but in the wide wilderness to combat with the rifle, the tomahawk and scalping knife, leaving his defenceless family behind, at home, expecting every night to be slaughtered by the ruthless and relentless savage foe, who creep from their hiding places, make their attack in the dark, by surprise and unless successful are off through the thicket with all the rapidity of the deer. The savage hunts the ranger as he would hunt the doe. Wet and cold are the days, and dismal are the nights he has spent in his country's cause. Peace is proclaimed—it brings glad tidings to every honest heart. The ranger and the militia man return, they expect payment, every body supposed they long since would have been paid; without it they cannot discharge their debts. Their certificates for pay more worthless than Philadelphia bills in New York, or New-York bills in Philadelphia, were during the war. They must dispose of them at a discount, or the bailiff sells their property or confines them in prison. Similar has been the fate of many an honest husbandman. The militia of that portion of the country which he had the honor to represent, had defended the country before and during the whole war. We were without regular troops; it is true there were ten companies of rangers for three territories, but those were taken from the militia of that country, and the few regular troops did little more than perform garrison duty. The country was greatly harrassed during the whole war, and he could here give a long catalogue of barbarous and bloody murders committed which he forebore to detain the committee to relate.

The militia, the independent farmers of the west, when the colonization of the western country was threatened by the British veteran forces at New-Orleans, and hordes of blood thirsty savages, headed by British myrmidons and emissaries, were pressing upon the settlements in the north, they the people of the west, the father and the son, the aged and the infirm rallied around the standard of their country and did march and would again march at the point of the bayonet, to spill the last drop of blood sooner than the tyrant of the ocean—the destroyer of mankind—the spoiler of free trade, and the deadly enemy of all free governments, should have gained a foothold in this happy land of liberty and equal rights.

The honorable chairman of the committee on military affairs (Mr. Johnson of Ky.) says they have not neglected the militia in his opinion, if I understood him right—and undertakes to prove this position by stating that Congress have given a donation of land to the widows of the late John Allen, and captains Hart and Hickman—that we have embraced the cases of widows and orphans. Certainly providing for the widows and orphans of the deceased, is not providing for the militia themselves. Make liberal and generous provision for the militia—reward those whose interest it will be to rally around the standard of the country, and to meet the invasion of the enemy as they would trespassers upon their own personal concerns, and you will never be forced to resort to conscriptions.

On the contrary, if you grant extra bounties to such professional gentlemen as have given up the practice of the law worth five thousand dollars a year; to commercial men who have quit their pursuits, worth ten thousand dollars a year, as stated by an *honorable* gentleman and the exclusive advocates of disbanded officers, who with such lucrative professions and employments have a competency to return to; whilst you withhold relief to such as have been ruined by the war, and refuse to reward your militia who have gained you most splendid victories—fought the battles of the country—preserved the honor of the nation—soldiers composed of farmers, American husbandmen, fresh from their fields, seperated from their families, firesides and homes, who upon the sound of their countrys alarm—have marched to its standard, and met the invasion of the mercenary enemies to the rights of man, to liberty and a free government—forced them to retire with great slaughter, & crowned this nation with immortal glory: withhold I say, a reward to this meritorious class of the community—put them off with the honorable thanks of the nation—bestow bounties exclusively upon disbanded officers, and in all future contests as in the late war, you will have officers by thousands, but for soldiers, to fight the battles of this beloved country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 3, 1816.

Read twice and committed to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

A BILL

Concerning pre-emption rights given, in the purchase of lands, to certain settlers in the State of Louisiana, and in the Territories of Missouri and Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled. That every person, and the legal representatives of every person entitled to a preference in becoming the purchaser, from the United States, of a tract of land, at private sale, in the State of Louisiana, and in the Territories of Missouri and Illinois, according to the provisions of the act, entitled 'An act giving the right of pre-emption, in the

purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Illinois Territory, passed February fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen,' and the fifth section of the 'Act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and Territory of Missouri, passed April twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen,' shall make known his claim by delivering a notice in writing to the register of the land office for the district in which the land may lie, where. in he shall particularly designate the tract he claims; which notice the register shall file in his office, on receiving twenty five cents from the person delivering the same. And in every case where it shall appear, to the satisfactions of the register and receiver of public moneys of the land office by the oath or affirmation of any competent and credible witness that any person who has delivered his notice of claim is entitled to the right of pre emption in the purchase thereof it shall be the duty of the register and receiver to issue a certificate to the person entitled to the same; and upon such certificate being made it shall be the duty of the principal surveyor of the district in which the land lies, on the application of the party interested to surveyor cause to be surveyed under his direction a tract of one hundred & sixty acres of land by lines corresponding with the cardinal points, and in length not more than double the breadth thereof, except in cases where prior claims or navigable water-courses may render a deviation necessary; and the tracts surveyed shall consist of unappropriated lands, not rightfully claimed by any other person; and shall in every case contain the cultivated land to which the person is entitled to the right of pre-emption; and in cases where by reason of adjacent prior claims or the contiguity of the improvements of persons entitled to the right of pre-emption, each person cannot obtain a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, the vacant land applicable to the object shall be divided between the several persons interested, by the principal deputy surveyor, in such manner as shall appear to him most equitable and just; and the surveyor shall return a plat of each survey to the register together with a notice, in writing designating each tract, and the name of the person in whose behalf the survey shall be made; which notice the register shall cause to be recorded in his office on receiving the moneys from the person delivering the same; and such person shall have a right to enter the tract for purchase with the register of the land office, on producing a receipt from the receiver of public moneys, for at least one twentieth part of the purchase money, as in case of other public lands sold at private sale: Provided no person entitled to the right of pre-emption in the purchase of a tract of land which has been surveyed under the authority of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this section.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the provisions contained in the before recited acts, so far as regards persons settled on fractions of sections or fractional quarter sections, surveyed under the authority of the United States, containing less than one hundred and sixty acres, be repealed; and that such persons, under the like circumstances shall be entitled to all the rights, benefits and advantages provided in the said recited acts as those settled on quarter sections; and also the privilege of purchasing one or more adjoining fractional quarter sections, including their improvements or the fractions improved by them, and the quarter section or fraction adjoining or (at their option) only the fraction improved, although less than a quarter section; and the provisions of the said recited acts are hereby made applicable to them, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3 And be it further enacted, That in cases where two or more persons entitled to the right of pre emption, are settled upon one quarter or fractional quarter section of land, each person shall be authorized to purchase one quarter section or fractional quarter section of the section or fractional section of land upon which they are so settled; and the section or fractional section upon which such persons are settled, shall be equally divided between them in such manner as the register and receiver, within whose district the land lies, shall determine and direct, so as to secure, as far as may be practicable, to every such person, their improvements respectively.

Sec. 4 And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver, for taking the proof and issuing a certificate, shall be entitled to receive, of the person in whose favour the same shall be issued, the sum of seventy five cents each; and the surveyor shall be paid for his services by the person on whose behalf the services shall be performed, at the rate of three dollars per mile, for making the survey, and seventy five cents for each plat and notice by him returned.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, dated,

"PORT MAHON, Jan. 23d, 1816.

"We have been cruising the greater part of the last four months, except some weeks that we lay at Carthagena, but are now laid up for the winter.

"The only news I have for you is the loss of his Catholic Majesty's line of battle ship, the *Ferdinand*. Our commodore (who you know has much of the milk of human kindness in him) sent a party of men on board, to fit her out and take her round to Carthagena. In her passage she experienced a little gale from the N. W.; the second day out she sprung a leak; the third day she went down, when within five miles of Algiers, but all the men amounting to 65 in number were saved. They all arrived here a few days since, in the sloop of war Erie, except the Spaniards. The Dey has determined to keep those poor fellows until the brig which we captured and carried into Carthagena is given up."

Destruction of Sierra Leone.

Captain Young, of the ship Charlotte, who arrived at Providence on the 2nd ult. in 44 days from the Isle de Los, brings a report, that two days before he sailed, a large party of blacks from the country attacked Sierra Leone; that they were joined by the black troops stationed there, destroyed all the buildings; and murdered most of the white inhabitants, together with several of the British officers. These facts were communicated to capt. Young, while getting under way at the Isle de Los, by some persons in a boat direct from the Bulam shore, opposite Sierra Leone.

In the Troy Post, it is stated, on the authority of a gentleman direct from Canada, "that the collector of customs at St. Johns has given official notice, that after the first day of April inst. the statute of 28th George III. will be in full force, prohibiting an entry from the United States, of all goods, wares, merchandise or produce whatsoever, excepting grain, potashes and lumber."

STATE OF IRELAND.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin to his friend in New York.

"I never remember business of every kind so low, and so little demand for every thing. Our people, you know are reduced to tillage and pasturage for the means of answering the demands of an enormous taxation, and exorbitant rents paid to absentees. In time of war, when England cannot get the necessaries of life, and the raw materials which she wants from other countries, these articles rise too high with us; and hence rents, tythes &c. &c. rise in proportion. On the return of peace England can get these articles cheaper in other countries on account of her high taxation in Ireland; and she scruples not to leave Ireland in the lurch, without a market for any thing. The landlord then drives; the parson and proctor hunt, but can find nothing, and a desperate tenantry turn on their oppressors: now a proctor, then a parson, and at last a magistrate is assassinated. The military are then let loose; districts are proclaimed to be under martial law; many are consigned to the gallows, and many are transported; but an infinitely greater number betake themselves to people your continent. This is our present situation; you have seen the same; every generation witnesses it—*Quis talia fando, temperet a lachrymis?*"

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,

County of St. Louis, ss.

Circuit Court,—of the term of April, 1816.

Thomas F. Riddick, plaintiff } On petition to foreclose mortgage.
versus.
Joseph Kimball, his heirs & representatives defendants. }

It appearing now here to the court, by the return of the sheriff of the county of St. Charles, that the said Joseph Kimball, nor his heirs or representatives are not to be found in his county, therefore on motion of the plaintiff by Wm. Carr, his attorney, it is ordered by the court, that unless the said Joseph Kimball his heirs or representatives, shall appear on the first day of the next term of this court to be held at the town of St Charles, on the twenty second day of July, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and proceed to trial in the case, a decree will be entered up against him, for the sale of the mortgaged premises agreeable to law. It is furthermore ordered by the court that this order be published in the Missouri Gazette for two months agreeable to law.

A true copy from the records.

97. *Wm. Christy, Jr.* Clk.

FOR SALE.

A lot of ground in the town of St. Charles, and on which the subscriber now lives.

Said lots is composed of 4 common town lots is situated in the center of the town of St. Charles: there are on the same a good house built on a stone foundation 8 feet high, the house is 40 feet long, 28 wide (galleries all round 8 feet wide French measure.)

A Horse Mill, Bolter, &c. A new Barn made of ceder posts, 50 feet long and 25 wide and covered with shingles.

A beautiful Orchard of 100 apple trees, besides several pear and peach trees.

Also a tract of land, being 1 arpent front by 40 deep, situate in the low prairie of St Charles, commonly called Marais Croche.

Also a tract of 800 arpens of good timbered land situate in the county of St. Louis on the Missouri, at a place called the Creve Cœur lake.

The subscriber will give good and sufficient sureties to the purchaser.

97. May 8. *Antoine Reynal.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Thursday the 16th of this month, will be sold at Auction without reserve, on Main Street, at the house of Charles Sanguinett, a quantity of Merchandize belonging to Messrs Barr, Keys and Welsh of Baltimore and others consisting of

Irish Linens,	‡	Check,	
Dimities,	‡	Cotton Hosiery,	
Callicoes,	‡	Scotch Thread,	
Muslins,	‡	Blankets,	
Marseilles Vesting,	‡	Stockinetts,	
Ginghams,	‡	Worsted Hose,	
Bombazets,	‡	Looking Glasses	
Velvet & Cords	‡	Combs,	
Long Cloth,	‡	Shaving Boxes,	
Jeans,	‡	Gun flints,	
Madrass Hkfs.	‡	Spectacles,	
Domestic Plaids	‡	Snuff Boxes,	
& Stripes,	‡	Morocco Shoes,	
Bed-ticking,	‡	Leather do. &c.	
	‡	&c. &c.	

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Terms of sale—three months credit on giving bond with approved security.

Thos. F. Riddick,
Auctioneer.

St. Louis, May 7th, 1815. 97

PUBLICK SALE.

On Saturday 18th May 1816, will be sold to the highest and last bidder, all the property of the late Doctor Solomon Carsner deceased, at the house of Gabriel Long Esq. in Bonhomme township, county of St. Louis, viz. one negro woman; two horses and a number of other articles too tedious to mention, a credit will be given to the first day of January 1817; the purchasers giving notes with approved security. For all sums over five dollars and under that sum paid the day of sale, all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the deceased will present them duly authenticated as the law directs.

James Richardson
Administrator.

County of St. Louis, 3rd May, 1816.

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in cash or goods for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

St. Louis, May 6th, 1816.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Groff, late of the county of St. Louis deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned administratrix. Persons having demands against said estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

Margaret Groff.
Administratrix.

Notice to the Public.

That I have taken out of the Range in a mistake, at Quiver, near Woods Fort, a dark sorrel mare, supposed to be ten years old, with a blazed face, about thirteen and a half hands high, the off hind foot white and branded on the near shoulder with the letter N, and on the off buttock with the letters I. O. B. Any person claiming the aforesaid mare may have her by applying to me living at the Bursis, near Hughes Mill.

Sim'l. Duncan.

Township of Point Labbadie, county of St. Louis.

May 6, 1816. 3*

STRAYED

Or was taken from off the commons near Mr. Joseph Breazeau's plantation in April last a bay horse about 13 or 14 hands high, about 13 years old with a star, snip and one white foot behind, branded on the near shoulder with a figure resembling the ace of clubs, any person who will bring said horse to the subscriber will be paid for his trouble.

T. Forsyth.

May 6th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Thomas Williams, living on the Merrimack river, in the county of St. Louis and township of Joachim a dun coloured horse, five years old, blaze face, crooked hind legs, no brands perceivable, about fourteen hands high, docked and has on a bell worth about one dollar and fifty cents, and appraised to thirty dollars before me the 26th January, 1816.

Benj. Johnston, J. P.

I certify the above to be a true copy from my stray book in the files in my office the day and date above.

Benj. Johnston, J. P.

True copy from the stray book in my office.

St. Louis, May 4, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.
St. L. C. C.

WHISKEY.

I have a quantity of WHISKEY which I will sell at a reduced price for cash. Apply at the Union Hall, to

B. Laurance.

St. Louis, May 9th. 3t.

GEORGE YOUNG,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
(FROM LEXINGTON, KY.)

Begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. Louis and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop opposite the Post Office in St Louis and has provided himself with an assortment of the best materials in his line of business and pledges himself he will give satisfaction to his customers in the durability and fashionable stile of executing his work.

St. Louis, May 8th. 97tf

The person who borrowed my CROW-BAR is requested to send it home. *Jos. Charless.*

ST. LOUIS, MAY 11.

Since the publication of our last number, a deputation of chiefs and warriors from the late hostile Sack indians, of Rock river came here and met the commissioners in council.

After some preliminary ceremonies, they were informed of the desire of the President to make a lasting peace with all the indian tribes on our borders; that all the other tribes had come in and had entered into treaties of amity, that they had spurned the profered boon and had murdered and roobed the citizens since the peace, and had till lately continued their depredations, and that no treaty could be made with them unless they made compensation for the loss of property stolen.

The wily savages intimated to the commissioners that they did not believe that such was the sentiments of the President; that the King beyond the great waters and the President had commenced the war and to them the citizens should look for redress. The chiefs however agreed amongst themselves to assent to the terms and declared they would sign such articles as the commissioners thought proper to dictate.

From the Washington City Gazette, of April 20th, 1816.

NEW STATE. Congress have passed an act, which was approved by the president yesterday, for erecting the territory of Indiana into a State. The hon. Mr Jennings deserves much credit for having been so successful as to get this law through both branches of the legislature; and we take this opportunity, with pleasure, to do justice to the delegates of the territories generally for their industry and attention to business; and particularly the hon. Mr Easton, whose unwaried labors in behalf of his constituents of the Missouri, deserve every commendation. A friend has favored us with the boundaries prescribed for the intended new state, which are as follow,

Bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio; on the south by the river Ohio, from the mouth of the Great Miami river to the mouth of the river Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash, from its mouth to a point where a due north line drawn from the town of Vincennes would last touch the north-western shore of the said river; and from thence by a due north line, until the same shall intersect an east and west line drawn through a point ten miles north of the the southern extreme of Lake Michigan; on the north by the said east and west line, until the same shall intersect the first mentioned meridian line which forms the western boundary of the state of Ohio.

An election for representatives, to form a convention, is to be held on the second Monday of May, and the convention to assemble at the territorial seat of government on the second Monday of June, to determine on a state government.

The government is to be republican; and the new state, until the next census of the people, to be entitled to one representative in congress.

The usual land donations are made, for the purposes of education, roads and canals, &c.

Mr. Charless,

I wish to be informed by some of your numerous readers, if the words Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois, are Indian words, and if so, what is their meaning in the English language, perhaps some of our Superintendents, Indian Agents, or Indian Interpreters may be able to give the above information through your useful papers if they are Indian words.

An old Man.

St. Louis county, April 30th, 1816.

283

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

Lilburn W. Boggs & Co. have just received and are now opening in the store formerly occupied by Kennerly & O'Fallon, adjoining the residence of Gen. Clark, and nearly opposite the store of M'Knight & Brady, an elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.

which they will sell at the most reduced prices either by wholesale or retail for cash or furs, peltries, &c.

They have also an assortment of Indian goods of the best quality. Traders will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

St. Louis, May 1st, 1816. 96-tf

Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods & Crockery.

SMITH & SPICER

Having taken the store lately occupied by Col. M'Nair in Front Street, are now opening and offer for sale, an assortment of the above articles which are of the latest importations, on moderate terms by wholesale and retail

St. Louis, May 3rd, 1816. 96 tf

NEW GOODS.

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, and offers for sale at his store two doors below M'Night & Brady's and immediately opposite the Governors office a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell low for CASH, Furs, Lead and Tallow, taken in payment.

May 1st, 1816. 96

DOCTOR STEWART

Will practice medicine in Florisant, and its vicinity. He resides at Mr B. Harris', a mile west of the village.

Every application will be promptly attended to

April 25th, 1816. 96

TERMS,

Of Louis Allfriend's property, on the second monday of June, at P. Lee's Auction store will be sold on the following conditions, viz. For all sums under ten dollars cash down. For all sums above ten dollars a credit of 3 months will be given by the purchasers giving note with approved security.

Louis Laporte.
Administrator.

May 3d. 96

TAKEN UP

By Johnathan Hilderbrand, a bay horse fourteen and a half . . . . high, branded on the fore shoulder C. S. on the left buttock C S on the right buttock with a terrapin, right hind foot white, some saddle marks, a small blaze in the forehead, a ruached black mane and tail. Appraised at thirty dollars. Before me this 26th day of April 1816, by John M'Gee and Joshua Blair

Jas. M'Cullock J. P.

A true copy from the stray book. 96

M. P. Leduc Clk.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of James C. Folk of the county of Washington dec'd are requested to make immediate payment to the the undersigned administrator, persons having demands against said estate are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

Adam Courick.
Administrator.

Mine Shibbolith, April 25 h, 1816. 96

Dissolution of Partnership.

By mutual consent the late partnership of Alexander M'Nair and James Kennerly, merchants of St. Louis, Missouri territory, has been dissolved since the fifteenth of April last the date of the receipt of a letter from James Kennerly to Alexander M'Nair, giving his will on that subject. Alexander M'Nair will settle all claims against said firm and those owing said firm will make payment to

A. M'Nair.

St. Louis, May 3d, 1815. 96 3t

The public is cautioned not to purchase or take an assignment of an instrument of writing given by me to Davis Waddie of St Louis county in the territory of Missouri for a negro boy and girl, between the ages of 18 and 20; which became due as well as I can recollect about the 1st of June 1815. Also a note or bond for $240 payable in salt, given by me to said Waddle about the 10th February 1815, and due at Christmas last, inasmuch as said Waddle obtained said instruments of writing from me by misrepresentations and without either authority or valuable consideration.

David Wise.

St. Louis, May 2nd, 1816. 96

PUBLIC SALE,

Without reserve, for cash,

At Patrick Lee's Auction Room.—On the second monday of June, will be sold by Auction, the property of Louis Allfriend* deceased, consisting of several Silver Watches, Ear-rings, Silk Stockings together with several other valuable articles too tedious to mention.

Louis Laporte,
Administrator.

April 18th.

*Louis Allfrind was found drowned in the river Saline near St. Genevieve, he was a German, aged about 30 years.

PUBLIC SALE,

AT AUCTION.

On wednesday the 15th may next, I will sell at public vendue, my stone house, and lot, containing 75 by 120 feet, French measure. This property is situate opposite Col. Easton's residence in third street, at present occupied by Mde. Laroux.

Mary Lajoye.

April 19th.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 28th of March last past, a negro man named

SAM.

Five feet seven inches high, about 24 years of age, good features, stoop shoulders, very long fingers, large feet; his skin about his wrists, ears, arms and legs very scaly and rough; has an intelligent countenance, is artful and plausible; he had on when he went away a big blanket capo without a cap, a pair of deerskin overalls, a flannel shirt and an old fur hat; he pronounces English well and speaks some French, it is probable that he will procure himself a forged passport as a free negro; he is the same fellow who about two years ago roamed for some months in the settlements of Turkey hill and Richlands. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the said negro to the subscriber at St. Louis or on the delivery of said negro in any jail in the Missouri or Illinois territory, so soon as the subscriber will take possession of the same.

John B. C. Lucas.

St. Louis, Missouri Territory, April 1st, 1816.

LOST

Yesterday, between Mr. Philipsons store and the upper end of St. Louis, my red Morocco pocket Book, containing sundry notes of hand and a receipt from William Mears Esq for notes given him to collect. There was no money in it. I will satisfy the finder by leaving it at the store of M'Night & Brady, or to

Abab Bean, at Florisant.

St. Louis, April 20.

FEATHERS.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of good feathers, for which they will give the highest price in cash or goods, if delivered at their store in front Street; nearly opposite Matthew Kerrs store.

Holmes & Elliott.

St. Louis, 4th April, 1816.

NOTICE.

That the notes and accounts due to the late Mr Joseph Manegle of Cahokia are put into the hands of Wm Mears, esq. for collection. Those who do not pay him on or before the twenty fourth of June next, shall have actions brought on their respective debts without exception.

Catherine Manegle,
Executrix of Joseph Manegle dec'd.

Cahokia, St. Clair county, Illinois Territory, 23d March, 1816.

N. B. I have an assortment of merchandize on hand which I will sell low.

tf *Catherine Manegle.*

---

100 *DOLLARS REWARD.*

Ranaway from Mr. O'Fallon's mill near the Missouri, last July, a negro man name

JUBAR,

about twenty four years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, strongly formed, when walking throws out his knees more than men usually do; he has a scar in one of his eye brows, and when confused he stutters a little in talking: he was in and about this town a few weeks ago and had in his possession at that time a new shot gun. Whoever will take up the said runaway negro, and secure him in the jail of this county, shall receive the above reward.

Wm. CLARK.

March 29, 1816.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FARMERS.

CASH will be given at the St. LOUIS BREWERY for any quantity of BARLEY that may be delivered immediately, or in the course of next summer. The Brewery is disposed to form contracts with such Farmers as may be desirous of entering largely into the cultivation of this article, and will furnish GRAIN for SEED to those who cannot in time procure it elsewhere.

St. Louis, March, 3d, 1815.

FOR SALE,

Ten thousand arpens of land, between the rivers Mississippi and Cuivre, in the county of Saint Charles, in tracts of 800 arpens, or in smaller or larger tracts. Six thousand arpens of land at Dubuques mines. Also a likely negro wench, who is a good house servant.

For particulars enquire of

Edward Hempstead.

St. Louis, May 3rd, 1816. 3t*96

PUBLIC SALE.

On tuesday the 7th day of May next, at the court house door of the town of St. Louis, and between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon and three of the clock in the afternoon of that day will be offered for sale under a credit of twelve months, to the highest and last bidder, all the right, title, claim, interest and property which Jacques Clamorgan now deceased had of in and to the following tracts, lots and parcels of land, to wit.

First a lot of ground north and adjoining the town of St Louis, containg 30 by 150 feet bounded west by church street, south by Antoine Rencontre, east by Antoine Vasques and north by Antoine Soulard, said lot being part of a stone quarry granted to said Clamorgan.

2d, another lot, part of the above grant or concession containing 30 by 158 feet, bounded west by church street, south by cross street, east by Francis Williams and north by the children of Joseph Laprise.

Third, a tract of ninety-two arpens of land, situate about 8 miles north of St. Louis, bounded north by Hyacinte St. Cir east by river Gingras, southwardly by Jean Beasles and West by vacant lands or claimant unknown, being part of a tract granted to said Clamorgan.

Fourth, a tract of two by forty arpens of land near St. Louis from the Mississippi to the hills, near about the big mound, bounded south by land granted to Paul Kiarcereau, and north by land granted to Deb usseau. It being a tract granted to one Dodier, who sold the same to John Bte Ortes and Orters to said Clamorgan.

Good and sufficient securities will be required for the purchase money.

JOHN P. CABANNE,
ANTOINE SOULARD,
Executors.

St. Louis, April 22th, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

MOSES SCOTT, has just arrived and opened at his old stand, near the Post Office, an extensive and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

calculated for the present and approaching season. His goods being laid in at peace prices they will be disposed of on such terms as must meet the wishes of purchasers.

ALSO

KENHAWA SALT.

He again requests those indebted to the partnership of Scott and M'Clurg, to come forward and settle their accounts, as M. Scott is obliged by engagements with Mr. M'Clurg to have these accounts settled without delay.

St. Louis, Feb. 1st,

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have received and offer for sale at their store, next door above Messrs Berthold & Chouteau's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they will sell low for CASH.

ALSO,

A few barrels

KANHAWA SALT

of superior quality.

Those indebted to H. Vonphul will please to call and make payment.

Dec. 22. tf-77

COPPER AND TIN

MANUFACTORY.

John Dowling informs the public, that he has commenced business in St. Louis.

His shop is in the rear of Mr. Robidoux store, and near Matthew Kerr's store.

Copper and Tin ware made and repaired.

Highest price given for old Coper, Brass and pewter.

St. Louis, Jan. 2nd, 1816.

DOCTOR QUARLES

Has just received a supply of genuine Vaccine, (or Cow Pock) matter.

Those disposed to avail themselves of the valuable preventive qualities of this substance, may do so, by applying to him at the Dregg Store of Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, April 26th, 1816.

TAKEN UP

By Lewis Williams, living in Bonhomme township, county of St. Louis, a brown bay mare 13 hands 1 inch high, supposed to be eighteen years old, no brands perceivable, a small star and some saddle spots, her right hind foot white, appraised to 20 dollars. Also a mouse colored mare, 13 hands and a half high, supposed to be three years old, no brands a star and a snip, both hind feet white, appraised to 2 dollars. One bay stud 13 hands and a half high 5 years old, no brands a small white speck above his right eye, both hind feet white. Appraised to 20 dollars before me a justice of the peace, this 20th day of April 1816.

Daniel B. Moore J. P.

A true copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc Clk.

FOR SALE,

A SAW MILL now in full plight, and equal if not superior to any in the territory, and a GRIST MILL, part built, which can be put in operation at a small expense also 187 acres of well timbered land situated one mile from Belleville, Illinois Territory.

Moses Quick.

April 26. 95-8t*

Township of Joachim, St. Louis county.

Taken up by Jacob Shoults, living on Negro Fork of Merimck, a black horse branded on the near shoulder and buttock G V S, with a small snip on his nose, near hind foot white, about fourteen hands and a half high, supposed to be nine years old, appraised to forty dollars by Spiarge Sip and Levi Teal, after being duly sworn.

A true copy from the stray entered in my office.

Caleb Bowdoin.

True copy from the stray book.

M. P. Leduc Clk.

NOTICE.

The subscribers has laid in at St. Ferdinand, an assortment of Merchandize suitable for the present season and proposes selling them at a moderate price & in payment will take furs and wool.

Samual & James A. Ruvis.

Also, the subscribers will sell a good new wagon and three work horses and a negro girl, ten years of age for cash.

April 26. 95-3t*

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Mary Gillis, contrary to her duty has without any just cause or provocation on my part, left my bed or board. I hereby forwarn and caution all persons from trusting, dealing and having any thing to do with her in that line, as I am determined not to be responsible for any of her acts, or accountable for any of her debts which she may contract,

Angis Gillis.

St. Charles, County April 1. 95*3t.

WANTED,

A Wheelwright, to work in a shop in St. Louis. I will give the highest wages and constant employment to a steady workman, for twelve months, if required.

Samuel Williams.

March 26th, 1816. tf-95

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI,
Northern circuit in the Superior court,
Of the term of March, 1816.

Marie Provenche administratrix &c. of Jean Bte. Provenche, deceased. } On a petition for, and decree of sale of land.

Will be sold by the said administratrix on Wednesday the eighth day of May next, being the third day of the May term of the circuit court of the county of St. Louis, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of the same day, at the court house in the town of St. Louis, on a credit of twelve months, all the right title claim and interest, of the said Jean Baptiste Provenche at the time of his death, in and to a certain lot or parcel of ground, situate lying and being in the town of St. Louis aforesaid, being sixty feet French measure in front on Church street, by one hundred and fifty in depth, bounded southwardly by a lot the property of Jean Louis Provenche, northwardly by the lot of Jeremiah Conner and eastwardly by the lot of Charles Bosseron.

By order of the court

J. V. Garnier Clk.

JOSEPH CHARLESS,
Printer, St. Louis.

MISSOURI GAZETTE.

[Vol. IX.] ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY DECEMBER 7, 1816. [No. 427.]

MISSOURI GAZETTE

AND

ILLINOIS ADVERTISER.

PRINTED BY

JOSEPH CHARLESS,

PRINTER TO THE TERRITORY

AND OF THE LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

☞ The MISSOURI GAZETTE is published Weekly.—Price, Four Dollars per annum, payable at the expiration of the year. One Dollar of which will be remitted, if paid in advance, or within six months from the commencement of the year.

Those who do not direct their papers to be discontinued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next. None will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid.

☞ Persons residing at a distance, who wish to take this paper, must in future pay their subscriptions in advance. As the printer will guarantee the safety of remitting by mail, there can be no apology for not complying with this rule.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the OLD established prices. CASH must accompany them or they will not be inserted; the difficulty of collection creates this measure.

St. Louis, Retail Prices Current.

Beef on foot per cwt.		$4
Lead, Ship,	none	0
Butter per lb		25
Bees wax do		25
Cards per }	None in market,	
Candles do		25
Cheese do		25
Common do		12½
Coffee lb.		50
Cotton do		40
Yarn No. 10		1 25
Feathers lb		50
Flour per bbl. S. fine, in demand		18
Horse mill do per cwt.		6 50
Grain—Wheat per bush.		1
Rye do		62½
Barley do		75
Corn do		37
Oats do		37
Gun Powder per lb,		1
Lead do		
Hides per piece		2 75
Hogs lard per lb.		12
Linseed do per gal.		1 50
Honey do do		1
Ox Horns & tips, plenty in no demand.		
Pig lead per cwt		5 50
Rice per bushell		1 50
Sugar Orleans, brown per lb.		50
Salt (scarce) do do		1 00
Tallow do do		12
Wool common do do		50

Beaver and other Furs.—Peltries—Boards, Scantling, &c. are only to be obtained in quantity during the spring and summer months, and cannot be rated now.

TAKEN UP

By Henry Walton living in the county of St Louis, on the road leading from St. Louis to St. Charles, about 8 miles from the town of St. Louis, a bay horse, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a small star in his forehead, both hind feet white, a small white spot on his left shoulder, switch tail and heavy mane, 12 or 14 years old, no brand, praised to twenty five dollars by Tincher Crusly and Joseph Walton. Before me this 14th day of September, 1816.

Thomas R. Musick J. P.

Recorded 24th September, 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk. S. L. C. C.

25-3.*

TAKEN UP

By Seth Heit on the waters of St. Francis in the township of Bellevue and county of Washington, a bay mare, branded on the left thigh thus G, about fourteen hands high, eight years old last spring, appraised to forty dollars by John Calvert and Zacheriah Goforth this twenty seventh day of September 1816.

I certify the above to be a true copy as may be seen on my stray book.

Geo. Ashbrook, J. P.

Recorded bearing date October 9th 1816, Copy attested from the stray book in my office.

John Brickey, Clk W. C.

25 3.*

BLANK CHECK BOOKS,

And Executions, for sale at this office.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the county of Cape Girardeau.

1816, June 7,	Balance in the sheriffs hands of county taxes at last settlement with the late county court-	D.	C.	m.	
		1124	69	7½	
	6 certificates taken up since	66	10	00	
				D.	C. m.
				1058	59 7½
September 6,	14 certificates taken up since			585	86 00
	Balance of the county taxes in the sheriffs hands			472	73 7½

1816, June 4,	William Virgin for a bridge across Cape la Cruche creek	300 00
7,	Chas. S. Hempstead fees as circuit attorney in two cases	12 00
	Wm. Garner for surveying the prison bounds and erecting eight posts	5 00
	Warren Davis for his services as commissioner of the bridge across Cape a la Cruche	8 50
	John Hays for his fees as sheriff in taking the enumeration, summoning grand jurors, serving road orders, whipping Mr. Cusick, Cook and Hatfield, attendance and furnishing court with necessaries at November last four days and at this term five days, turnkey's fees and support of Isaiah Suran in prison nine days	154 18
	Erasmus Ellis for five days pay, for his services as adjutant of the fourth regiment.	10 00
	Erasmus Ellis for eight days pay for his acting as adjutant of the fourth regiment	16 00
Sep. 5.	Charles S Hempstead for his fees as circuit attorney in two criminal cases	12 00
	Jacob Kelly as a Judge of the election for carrying the returns of the polls from the township St. Francois to the clerk's office, going and returning	6 00
	Thomas Newberry as a judge of the election for carrying the returns of the polls from the township of German to the clerks office, going and returning	1 60
	Joseph M'Ferron as clerk for publishing the receipts and expenditures of this county last year	5 50
	Joseph M'Ferron as clerk for procuring a seal of this court, for this county	10 00
6.	John Hays for sheriffs fees, serving orders on judges of election, on commissioners of roads, on justices of the peace, the rule of court proclaiming the election, and for attending on the court, furnishing wood, &c at the present term	39 19
	Joseph M'Ferron for six record books	13 50
	Joseph M'Ferron for clerks fees in criminal cases	34 78 5
	John Hays for sheriff fees in criminal cases	32 24
	Enoch Evans for fees as a justice of the peace in criminal cases	3 70
	John Abernethie for fees as a justice of the peace in a criminal case	1 40
	Thomas Stewart for fees as a justice of the peace in a criminal case	1 39 2½
	John Davis for fees as a justice of the peace in a criminal case	1 36 5
	Stephen Ruff for sheriffs fees in a criminal case	2 13
	Jacob Campbell for his fees as a witness for the United States in a criminal case	2 20
	James Reve for his for constables fees as deputy in criminal cases	10 43
	Thomas Bryce for his constable fees as deputy in a criminal case	1 26
	Erasmus Ellis for five days pay as acting adjutant for the fourth regiment Lead Missouri militia	10 00
	John Hays for sheriffs fees for summoning a grand jury to this term	5 00
	Amount audited and ordered to be paid,	$699 37 2½

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the court, at office, the fourteenth (L. S.) day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Joseph M'Ferron, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the county of St. Louis for the year ending October 31st, 1816.

RECEIPTS.

	D.	C.
Amount of county tax list for 1816, delivered to the sheriff for collection on the 18th November 1816	1437	90½
Amount of tax assessed for purpose of building county jail and delivered to the sheriff for collection	2668	26½
Debt recovered of Wm. Moss on a forfeited recognizance and execution delivered to sheriff	219	
Total dolls.	4325	16

EXPENDITURES.

County court, January term, 1816.

Account allowed Wm Sullivan ninety nine dollars and fifty cents, for fees of witnesses in cases of U. S against David Boyles & John Burns	99 50
Account allowed Wm Sullivan amounting to 150 dollars for his fees as Jailor for the year 1815	150
Account of do. amounting to 17 dollars for boarding Charles a blackman	17
An account of do. amounting to 6 dollars 50 cents for boarding Jacob a black man	6 50
Do. of do. of 29 dollars for boarding Francois Lecompte	29
Do. of do. of 29 dollars for boarding Jno. Covington	29
Do. of do. 36 dollars 75 cents for boarding Jno. Shoemaker	36 75
Do. of do. for boarding Jno Grayum	30 75
Account of M P. Leduc clerk for copy of the enumeration for the year 1815	5
Account of M. P. Leduc for making copies of tax lists for the years 1814 and 1815	200
Account of M. P Leduc for two quires of printed blank licence	4
Account of the sheriff for attendance at this term of the court and fuel	3

Circuit Court, May term, 1816.

An account allowed Robert Walsh circuit attorney for his fees in cases of U. S, against Jacob a blackman, Charles a blackman, Jno Shoemaker Charles a slave, Jacob a slave Ambrose Bowles and Abraham a blackman	48
Do. allowed William Sullivan for various services as jailor and coroner as per accounts on file	95 9

Circuit Court, August term, 1816.

An account allowed William Sullivan for boarding Joseph F. Bickley	4 50
Amount paid Jean Bte. Maurice dit Chatillon a pauper	26
Total dolls.	784 9

I Mary P. Leduc clerk of the circuit court within and for the county of St. Louis, do certify the above to be a true statement.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of (L. S.) said court at St. Louis, this 25th day of November 1816.

M. P. Leduc, Clk.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Kepler, at his plantation in Breton township, county of Washington, a bright sorrel horse, supposed to be eleven or twelve years old, and about fifteen hands high, shod before, some saddle marks, with grey hairs in his mane, the right eye blind and covered with a film, has the appearance of a brand on the right shoulder not knowing what it was, appraised to thirty five dollars by Walter Watson, Andrew Miller and John Morrison house holders being first sworn as the law directs, before me this 5th day of October, 1816.

John Brickey, J. P.

Recorded bearing date October 5th 1816

Copy attested from the stray book in my office.

John Brickey, Clk. W. C.

25 3.*

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

For the relief of John T. Wirt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department, be and they are hereby authorised and directed to settle the claim of John T. Wirt, assistant deputy quarter master general, and to allow him in the settlement thereof such credits as may be equitable and just.

April 2, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print, once in every two years, a register of all officers and agents, civil military and naval in the service of the U. States.

1. Resolved, by the Senate and house of representatives of the U. States of America in congress assembled That once in two years, a register containing correct lists of all the officers and agents civil, military and naval, in the service of the U. S made up to the 1st day of September of each year in which a new congress is to assemble, be compiled and printed under the direction of the Secretary for the department of State. And to enable him to form such register, he for his own department, and the heads of the other departments respectively, shall in due time cause such lists as aforesaid of all officers and agents, in their respective departments, including clerks, cadets and midshipmen, to be made and lodged in the office of the department of State.—And the said lists shall exhibit the amount of compensation pay and emoluments allowed to each officer, agent clerk, cadet and midshipman, the state or county in which he was born and where employed.

2. Resolved, That the secretary of the navy subjoin to the list of the persons employed in his department, the names, force and condition of all the ships and vessels belonging to the U. S. and when and where built.

3. Resolved, That five hundred copies of the said register be printed; and that on the first Monday in January in each year when a new congress shall be assembled, there be delivered to the president the vice president, each head of department, each member of the senate and house of representatives of the U. States, one copy of such register; and to the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, each ten copies for the use of their respective houses; that twenty five copies shall be deposited in the Library of the U. States at the seat of government, to be used like other books in that library, and that the residue of the said copies be disposed of in such manner as congress shall from time to time direct.

4. Resolved, That for the information of the present congress, such register as aforesaid, be prepared and distributed as aforesaid, on the first day of its next session.

April 27, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the sale of the tract of Land, at the British fort at the Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the tract of land of twelve miles square at the "British Fort of the Miami of the lake, at the foot of the rapids," ceded by the Wyandots Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chipeways, Pottawatamies, Miamies, Eel River, Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaw and Kaskaskias tribes of Indians to the United States by the treaty of Greenville, of the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, shall, under the direction of the surveyor general, be laid off into town lots, streets and avenues, and into out lots in such manner and such dimensions, as he may judge proper: Provided, the tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity of land contained in two entire sections, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each. When the survey of the lots shall be compleated, a plat thereof shall be returned to the surveyor general on which the town lots and out lots shall respectively be designated by progressive numbers, who shall cause two copies to be made, one to be transmitted with a copy of the field notes to the commissioner of the general land office, and the other to the register of the land office at Wooster.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That previously to the disposal at public sale of the above mentioned tract of land, the surveyor general shall, and he is hereby directed to resurvey and mark the exterior lines of the said tract, conformably to the survey made in December, one thousand eight hundred five, by virtue of the act of the third of March one thousand eight hundred and five, and also to cause divisional lines to run through each fraction and fractional section binding on the said river, so that each subdivision may contain as nearly as may be one hundred and sixty acres each. And in like manner to cause the "Great Island," lying at the foot of the rapids in the said river to be surveyed, and by lines running north and south, to divide the same as nearly as may be, into six equal parts, that is to say, that part of the said island, described in the survey of the said cession as lying in township number three, in four parts: and that part of the said island lying in township number four, into two parts: Provided, That in running the subdivisional lines no interference shall be made affecting or impairing rights of persons to whom letters patent have been granted for land lying within the limits of the said twelve miles square, nor affecting the selection or location hereafter to be made under the direction of the secretary of war for military purposes: Provided also, That in no case shall the subdivisional lines be so run as to extend to, or embrace the bed of the river, which shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public highway. And provided also, That the whole expence of resurveying and marking the exterior lines of the said cession and of the subdivisional lines of the fractions lying adjacent to the river, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile actually surveyed, resurveyed and marked by virtue of this and the preceding section.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the land contained within the aforesaid cession of twelve miles square, not excepted by virtue of any section of this act, shall with the exception of number sixteen which shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same, and with the exception also of the salt springs and the land reserved for the use of the same be offered for sale to the highest bidder at a public vendue in the state of Ohio under the direction of the register and receiver of the land office, and on such day or days as shall by a public proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose.—The fractional quarter sections, fractional quarter sections and of the town lots, shall remain open at Wooster for seven days and no longer. The quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; the in lots for less than twenty dollars each, nor any out lot for less than at the rate of five dollars per acre, and shall in every other respect be sold on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be by law, provided for the lands sold north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river. All the lands, other than the reserved sections and house excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the land office at Wooster, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and in the same manner, under the same regulations and conditions as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the lands of the U. States north of the Ohio river, and above the mouth of Kentucky river. And patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold within the said cession, in the same manner, and on the same terms as are or may be provided by law for land sold in the state of Ohio. The superintendants of the public sales directed by this section, shall receive four dollars each for each day's attendance on the said sale.

April 27 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT.

Authorising the payment for the court house of Hamilton, in the state of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the U States of America in Congress assembled That the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy

401

while in the military service of the U. States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of the county of Hamilton, in the state of Ohio, for the destruction by fire of the county court house while occupied by the troops of the U. States by ascertaining the value thereof, in the manner and form prescribed by the aforesaid act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the proper authority, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816.

Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

TERRITORY OF MISSOURI.

[Concluded from our last.]

Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1816.

A message from the governor informing this house that he had signed the act making appropriations for the year 1816 and a part of the year 1815.

Also an act providing for erecting a jail in the county of St. Louis.

When the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

On motion of Mr. Lucas.

The legislative council was informed that this house had no further business before it, & were ready to adjourn without day.

On motion of Mr. Lucas.

Ordered that a committee of two be appointed to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the legislative council, to wait on the governor and inform him that the legislature have no further business before them and are ready to adjourn without day

When Messrs Lucas and de Mun were appointed that committee, and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Scott.

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have no further business before them, and are ready to adjourn without day, and they have appointed Mr. Scott a committee on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives for the purpose of waiting on the governor and informing him to that effect.

Mr. Lucas from the committee who were appointed to wait on the governor to inform him that both houses were ready to adjourn without day.

Reported that they had performed that service and he had informed them that he had no further communications to make

When the house adjourned in harmony without day.

IRISH ELOQUENCE.

MR. PHILIPS.

During the late vacation this distinguished young Irishman received many demonstrations of public gratitude, from communities where he had been personally unknown. The public dinner given to him in the city of Cork, and the address of the catholics of Limerick, inviting him to a similar distinction in that city, have been already communicated to the public. At Killarney he was received with exclamations and bonfires—and the unusual but interesting spectacle of hunting the red deer, was celebrated to do him honor. At a dinner given in the neighborhood of Killarney, at which Mr. Philips and Mr. Payne, the American actor, were present; a toast was given in combined reference to the two strangers, and the two countries to which they belonged. Mr.—Phillips, after the toast was drank, replied to the company in the following manner:

"It is not with vain hope of returning by words of kindness which have been literally showered upon me during the short period of our acquaintance, that I now interrupt for a moment, the flow of our festivity. Indeed it is not necessary—An Irishman needs no requital for his hospitality; its generous impulse is the instinct of his nature, and the very consciousness of the act carries its recompence along with it. But sir, there are sensations excited by an allusion in your toast, under the influence of which silence would be impossible. To be associated with Mr. Paine must be to any one who regards private virtues and personal accomplishments, a source of peculiar pride, and that feeling is not a little enhanced in me by a recollection of the country to which we are indebted for his qualifications. Indeed the mention of America has never failed to fill me with the most lively emotions in my earliest infancy—that tender season, when impressions the most permanent and powerful, are likely to be excited, the story of her then recent struggle raised a throb in every heart that loved liberty, and wrung a reluctant tribute even from discomfitted oppression—I saw her spurning alike the luxuries that would unnerve and the legions that would intimidate; dashing from her lips the poisoned cup of European servitude, and through all the vicissitudes of her protracted conflicts, displaying a magnanimity that defied misfortune, and a moderation that ornamented victory It was the first vision of my own childhood; it will descend with me to the grave: As man, then, I venerate the mention of America; but as an Irishman, I concede her claims on my affection. Never, oh never, while she has her memory left her can Ireland forget the home of her emigrant, and the asylum of her exile. No matter whether their sorrows spring from the errors of enthusiasm, or the realities of suffering—from fancy or affliction, from fiction or from fact—that must be reserved for the scrutiny of those whom the lapse of ages shall acquit of partiality.

It is for the men of other ages to investigate and record it; but it is for the men of every age to hail the hospitality that received the shelterless, and love the feeling that befriended the unfortunate. But if America calls our gratitude for the past, how deeply does she draw upon our interest for the future. Who can say, that when, in its follies or its crimes, the old world shall have interred all the pride of its power, and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature may not find its destined renovation in the new. Perhaps, when the temple and the trophy shall have mouldered into dust—when the glories of our name shall be put to the legend of tradition, and the light of our discoveries only live in song—Philosophy may rise again in the sky of her Franklin, and glory rekindle in the urn of her Washington. Is this the vision of romantic fancy? I appeal to history—the monumental record of national rise and national ruin. Tell me, thou reverend chronicle of the grave, can the splendor of achievements, or the solidity of success, secure to empire the permanence of its possessions? Alas! Troy thought so once, yet the land of Priam lives only in song——Thebes thought so once, yet her hundred gates have crumbled, and her very tombs are but as the dust they were destined to commemorate—so thought Palmyra, where is she?—So thought the country of Demosthenes and the Spartan, yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave, and Athens insulted by the mindless Ottoman!—The days of their glory are as if they had never been, and the island that was then a speck, rude and neglected in the barren ocean, now rivals the wealth of their commerce, the glory of their arms, the fame of their philosophers, the eloquence of their senate, the inspiration of their bards! Who shall say, when contemplating the past, that England, proud & potent as she appears, may not one day be what Athens is, and the young America yet soar to be what Athens was? Happily, when the European column shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins, that mighty continent may emerge from the horizon to rule for its time sovereign of the ascendant.

Such, sir, is the natural progress of human operations, and such the unsubstantial mockery of human pride. But I should apologise for this digression; the tombs are at best a sad, although an instructive subject. At all events, they are ill suited to such an hour as this. I shall endeavor to atone for it, by turning to a theme which tombs cannot inurn, nor revolutions alter. It is the custom of your board, and a noble one it is, to deck the cup of the gay with the garland of the great, and surely, even in the eyes of its deity, his grape is not less lovely when glowing beneath the foliage of the palm tree and the myrtle. Allow me to add one flower to the chaplet which though it sprung in America, is no exotic—virtue has planted it and it is naturalised every where.

No matter what may be the birth place of such men as Washington, No climate can claim, no country appropriate him: the boon of Providence to the human race, his fame is eternity, and his residence creation. Though it was the defeat of our arms and the disgrace of our policy, I almost bless the convulsion in which he had his origin; if the heavens thundered and the earth rocked, yet when the storm passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared, how bright in the brow of the firmament was the planet it revealed to us? In the production of Washington it does really appear, as if nature was endeavoring to improve upn herself, and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new. Individual instances, no doubt there were splendid exemplifications of some single qualification. Cæsar was merciful—Scipio was continent—Hannibal was patient—but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely *chef d'eouvre* of the Grecian artist, exhibit in one glow of associated beauty, the pride of every model and the perfection of every master. As a general he marshalled the peasant into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such was the wisdom of his views, and the philosophy of his counsels, that to the soldier and the statesman, he almost added the character of the sage. A conqueror, he was untainted with the crime of blood—a revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason, for aggression commenced the contest, and a country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed his sword—necessity stained—victory returned it. If he had paused here, history might doubt what station to assign him, whether at the head of her citizens or her soldiers—her heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banishes hesitation. Who like Washington, after having freed a country, resigned her crown, and retired to a cottage rather than reign in a capital! Immortal man? He took from the battle its crime, and from the conquest its chains—he left the victorious glory of his self denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy. Happy, proud America! The lightnings of Heaven could not resist your sage—the temptation of earth could not corrupt your soldier!

I give you, sir, "the memory of George Washington."

Loss of the Frigate Medusa.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

On the 2d of July, the French frigate Medusa was wrecked near Cape Blanc, on the coast of Africa, 12 or 15 leagues from the land. Many of the officers and seamen embarked in boats, the residue, 147, were placed on a raft, the officers in the boats promising to tow it to the shore. On the 5th of July they left the wreck. On the raft there were 5 barrels of wine, 2 of water, and 30 weight of biscuit. Some of those persons on the raft were up to their middle in water. They expected to gain the land in less than three days. But immediately after leaving the ship, the row-cable was cut and the boats abandoned the raft. The night following 20 persons were lost from the raft, or were pressed to death between its divisions.—The second night several persons were washed off from the extremities of the raft, and the survivers crowded to the centre overthrowing one another. At length the soldiers got at the wine and intoxicated themselves. In this state they manifested a disposition to destroy their officers, and to break up the raft by cutting the ropes which bound it. One of them, who began to cut with a hatchet, was killed by an officer. The revolters drew their sabres, and those who had none, armed themselves with knives. One of them raised his sword against an officer, and was instantly put to death. The seditious then withdrew to one end of the raft. One feigned to be reposing, had already cut some of the ropes. The officers rushed upon him. A soldier assumed his defence. They were both thrown into the sea. The combat became general. The mast broke, and in falling wounded Capt. Dupont so that he remained insensible. He was seized by the soldiers and thrown overboard, but recovered again. But a mutineer afterwards endeavored to cut out his eyes.

After a desperate struggle this mutiny appeared suppressed, but it broke out again in an hour, and very soon the raft was strewed with their bodies. There were not more than 12 or 15 chiefs and passengers to resist all their fury.

At last day-light came, to shew a scene of horror. A great number of the seditious had thrown themselves overboard, 60 or 65 men had perished during the night, a fourth part of whom had drowned themselves in despair. On our side we had lost but two. The rebels had thrown two barrels of wine into the sea, and all our water, and there remained only, one cask of wine, and there were yet 67 men. We were obliged to resort to extreme means to maintain existence. Those whom death had spared in the disasterous night, threw themselves greedily on the bodies which covered the raft, and cut pieces from them which some devoured immediately. The 4th morning after leaving the wreck, showed ten or twelve more persons dead on the raft. These were committed to the deep, only one was reserved for food, and towards evening the survivers caught upwards of 300 flying fish; a fire was made, the fish and some human flesh was cooked. A new mutiny was attempted this night; but the leader a Spaniard, was thrown into the sea, and order restored.

On the morning of the 6th day, it was found that only 30 persons remained. Those who survived, were in a most deplorable state; their feet were swelled, and they were covered with wounds and bruises, which compelled them at times to utter the most frightful cries. There only remained wine for four days, and hardly a dozen fish. Two soldiers bored the wine cask behind, and drank till discovered.—A law had been made that such conduct should be punished with death, and they were immediately thrown overboard.

Thus we were but 28—of these only 15 appeared likely to exist a number of days; the other 13 were covered with wounds, and had lost their reason, yet they consumed our wine and fish. A council was held, and it was agreed to throw them into the sea, which was done, and secured for the survivers six days of provisions. On the fourth day afterwards, these 15 were saved by the French brig Argus.

The Medusa was conveying to Senegal, the new French governor. The boats of the ship reached the shore, the governor was on board one of them.

They had on the raft no means of giving it progress. It went as the winds and waves directed it.

A Judicial Tyrant Punished.

MONTREAL, October 4.

In the last court of king's bench term at Three Rivers, the Hon. Judge Bedard was fined in 50*l.* damages and costs of suit, for having *falsely committed to goal* Charles Ogden, Esq. one of the barristers of that court, and king's counsel for the district, for a *pretended* contempt of his *Honor*, and for having published a *pretended libel* in the Montreal Herald. This libel was nothing else but his Honor's *sound* rules of practice, and some judicious remarks accompanying them, which the honorable court pronounced to be *no libel*, and proper to be published. Mr. Ogden would have received much greater damages, had he not instructed his counsel to inform the court that vindictive damages were not his object. He only wished to expose the inconsistency and tyranny of Judge Bedard, for having violated the liberty of his fellow subject.

Robbery.

The bank of Philadelphia was entered during Saturday or Sunday night, and robbed of a considerable sum in specie and notes, and some plate. The villains appear to have been furnished with suitable implements for effecting their purpose, as every lock, desk and chest was opened and searched: excepting only the fire proof vault, which fortunately baffled all their force and art. Had they succeeded here, the loss to the bank and individuals would have been immense. [*Philadelphia Gazette.*

We are gratified to announce the arrest of the person who is no doubt the man who committed the above nefarious act. Yesterday morning information was lodged, grounded on circumstances which will appear on the trial, with the cashier of the bank, that a man on whom strong suspicions rested, could be secured; the proper measures were immediately taken, and a person lately from Albany, whose name we understand to be William Leonard Lewis, alias Lewis Leonard, was arrested at his lodgings. He was a man of very imposing appearance, and appeared undismayed at his situation. After an examination before alderman Shoemaker, his trunk was opened in the presence of David Lenox, Esq. by whom the lost plate was discovered and claimed, together with all, or nearly all, the property lost! This circumstance renders it certain that this is the man who committed the act. A cane was found in his possession of large size, which opened at the top, in which was discovered a GUN, the barrel about two feet long; on the head of the stick there was a leather case, which completely covered the lock, a cutlass and a pair of small pistols, all concealed with great ingenuity, no doubt for purposes which he can best explain. After a full hearing, he was committed for trial. [*True American.*

ST. LOUIS:

Saturday, December 7.

A gentleman in town received a letter a few days ago from an acquaintance on his way to Kentucky, informing that he found the headless trunk of some luckless traveller in the prairie leading from Goshen to the Ohio Saline. It was supposed that the head of the murdered person was cut off in order to prevent the discovery of the perpetrator of the horrid deed. However that kind Providence which never suffers the murderer to escape punishment, has thrown the eye of suspicion on a worthless fellow who lives in the neighborhood of Moor's prairie, he having lately exhibited large sums of money without alleging how he acquired it.

No eastern or southern letters or papers have been received at the Post Office of this place for the last two weeks! !! We understand that the traders of this place, are about petitioning the Post Master General on account of the delinquencies of the mail carriers.

It is thought that the charter for the "Bank of Missouri" will meet with but slender opposition in the legislature.

The last Louisville paper which arrived here, announced the arrest and imprisonment of the murderer Churchhill.

Missouri Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FIRST SESSION.

Monday the 2d day of December, 1816, being the day fixed upon by the organic law of the Territory of Missouri, at the town of St. Louis, the Legislative Council convened, when the following members appeared, produced their credentials, and took their seats.

St. Charles. Benjamin Emmons.
St Louis, John Ward.
Washington, Samuel Perry,
Cape Gerardeau, William Neely.
New Madrid' Joseph Hunter.
Arkansaws, James Cummens.

The council proceeded to the appointment of a president and secretary, Pro. Tem. when Mr. Neely was appointed president, pro tem and J V Garnier secretary pro tem.

The council adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock A M.

Tuesday, December 3.

Mr Richard Murphy from the county of Lawrence, appeared, produced his credentials and took his seat.

The house proceeded to the appointment by ballot of a president, when upon the examination of the votes it was found that Mr. Neely was unanimously elected.

The house proceeded also to the appointment of a clerk, when upon examination of the ballots, it was found that J V Garnier had the greatest number of votes.

The house proceeded also to the appointment by ballot of a door keeper, when upon counting the votes, Mr Wells was found to have the greatest number of votes.

Mr Joseph Bougie from the county of St. Genevieve, appeared, produced his credentials and took his seat.

Agreeable to previous arrangements, the Legislative Council proceeded to the Legislative Chamber, to receive the governor's communications.

The council appointed the following committees.

Mr Ward committee of ways and means.

Messrs Cummins and Hunter, unfinished business.

The council adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock A. M.

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Begun and held, in the town of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and territory of Missouri, on monday the second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. Being the first session of the third Legislature held under a law of the Congress of the United States entitled "an act providing for the government of the territory of Missouri," passed June 4th 1812, and an act supplementary thereto.

On which day the following members of the house of representatives appeared, produced their credentials, as well as their certificates of having been sworn into office, and took their seats, to wit.

From St. Charles. Hugh M'Dermid.

From St. Louis, Edward Hempstead, James Mackey, John Coons, John W Honey, Barnabas Harris and Isaac Murphy.

From Washington, Hardage Lane and S. F Austin.

From St. Genevieve, Nathaniel Cook Isidore Moore and John M'Arthur.

From Cape Girardeau, George F. Bollinger, John Dunn and Robert English.

From Arkansas, Edmund Hogab.

And a quorum consisting of a majority of the whole number of members being present, the house proceeded to the election of a speaker by ballot, and upon examining the ballots, it was found that Edward Hempstead a member from the county of St. Louis had a majority of the votes, and was declared duly elected.

Whereupon Mr. Hempstead was conducted to the chair, from whence he made his acknowledgements to the house.

The house proceeded in the same manner to the election of a clerk, and on examining the ballots it was found that Andrew Scott had a unanimous vote and was declared to be duly elected.

When William Sullivan was nominated and appointed door keeper.

On motion of Mr. Lane.

Resolved, that the rules and regulations of the house of representatives at their last session, be taken and considered as the rules and regulations for the present session, till altered or modified.

On motion of Mr. Lane,

Ordered that the legislative council be informed that a quorum of the house of representatives have convened, elected E. Hempstead a member from the county of St. Louis their speaker, and are ready to proceed to business,

Whereupon Mr. Lane was appointed that committee.

On motion of Mr. Austin.

Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to act jointly with such committee as the legislative council may appoint on their part as a committee of ways and means.

Whereupon messrs Austin, Honey and Cook were appointed that committee, and ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

House adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Tuesday, December 3,

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

Another member viz Robert D. Dawson from the county of New Madrid, appeared produced his credentials and certificate of having been sworn into office and took his seat

On motion of Mr. Moore,

Ordered that a committee of two be appointed to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the legislative council, to wait on the governor and inform him that a quorum of both houses are convened and are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

Whereupon messrs Moore and Mackey were appointed that committee, and ordered that the legislative council be acquainted therewith.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have this day formed a quorum appointed Mr. Neely their President, and are now ready to proceed to business.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have appointed Mr. Ward a committe on their part jointly with the committee appointed by the house of representatives as a committee of ways and means during the present session.

A message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons,

Mr. Speaker,

The legislative council have appointed Messrs Perry and Emmons a committee on their part jointy with the committee appointed by the house of representatives, to wait on his excellency the governor, and inform him that both houses have convened, formed a quorum, and are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

Mr Mackey from the joint committee appointed to wait on his excellency the governor, reported that his excellency would meet both branches of the legislature, convened in the representatives chamber, at half past two o'clock this afternoon.

On motion of Mr. Moore.

Ordered that the legislative council be required to meet in the representatives chamber at half past two o'clock this afternoon, to receive the governor's message—and the legislative council was acquainted therewith.

A Message from the legislative council by Mr. Emmons.

Mr Speaker

The legislative council will meet in the representatives chamber, at the hour of half past two, to receive the governor's communication.

The governor met the legislative council and house of representives in the representatives chamber, at half past two o'clock agreeably to appointment, and delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and House of Representatives,

The relations between the United States and foreign nations, have experienced no material change since you was last assembled. From some accounts, however, the government of Spain appears to court a difficulty with us; and the piratical states of Barbary, seem almost to have forgot the chastisement they received at the hands of the Gallant Decatur; but as yet we have the good fortune to remain at peace with the world abroad—At home we have peace, and as great a degree of tranquility, as the nature of our relations with the numerous Indian tribes in our neighborhood, who have no permanent interest to consult, or permanent policy to pursue would warrant us to expect—There have been of late, and will perhaps always be some slight manifestation of discontent from some quarter or other. Our care should however be to give cause for as little complaint as possible; and to be always prepared to chastize any aggressions that may be committed on our very widely extended frontier.

Under the authority of the United States, treaties have been concluded with all the tribes in this and the Illinois Territory, who took part in the late war against us, (a few in the neighborhood of the lakes excepted, and they have expressed a determination to remain at peace.)

Amidst the enjoyments of this general peace, I have to congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the present prosperous and growing condition of our own country. From the prospect before us, in a few years our numbers and wealth will enable us to claim and preserve a respectable standing among the independent states of the union—This gentlemen, should be well remembered—Your measures should be adopted, and our actions shaped in conformity with those views.

The jurisprudence of our country, and the discipline of the militia, are subjects upon which an enlightened legislature can never bestow too much care and attention. By a provision in the act in the last session, it is made the duty of the judges of the superior and circuit courts, to note the defects &c. that may occur in the administration of the laws—this course is admirably calculated to perfect our code, and the discharge of this duty by those who are more competent to the task than myself will render any remarks from me on that subject unnecessary.

The laws in regard to the militia, should be made to conform as nearly as may be, with those of Congress, particularly with the act approved the 20th of April, 1816, entitled "an act concerning field officers of the Militia"

Experience has also shewn that some alterations in the existing laws on the subject of court martials, for the assessment of fines is essentially necessary. To this, and to all other subjects that may come before you, you will doubtless give every attention they deserve.

Coming as you do from every section of the territory you are much better acquainted with the wants and wishes of your constituents, than I can possibly be, and will feel every disposition to consult & receive the one and the other—and on my part, gentlemen, I promise you my hearty co-operation in all measures that tend to promote the comfort, convenience and common good of the country.

(Signed) WILLIAM CLARK.

☞ The holders of Stock in the Bank of Missouri, will recollect that they are to pay on the first of January next, into the hands of the Cashier of said Bank, the first instalment of their subscription, according to the notice given them at the time of subscribing.

BEWARE OF A LIAR!

Whereas Jonathan M. Ditch, late of Murfreesboro' in Tennessee, but at present an inhabitant of the town of St. Louis, has circulated a report that I had absconded from Kentucky with the wife of another man. In order to confute the above assertion, I am now ready to prove by persons at present in St. Louis, that his assertions are false, and that he was always noted as an infamous LIAR in Tennessee. The public are therefore cautioned against his slanders.

Aaron Gilleland.

St. Louis, December 7. 2t

A LIST

Of all monies received, or which *ought to have been received*, by the undersigned, sheriff of the county of Saint Charles, Missouri Territory "for tavern Licences to retailers of merchandize, and all other licences on which territorial tax is imposed" from the 25th day of July, to the 2d day of December, it being the 1st monday—in said month 1816 (inclusive)

7th Oct. Rec'd. of Wallis Kirkpatrick for licence to retail merchandize. $15

21 Rec'd. of Jean Baptiste Magrand do do 15

21 Rec'd of Joseph Laperche for do do 15

21 Rec'd. of Edward Logathrie for do do 15

29 Rec'd. of Abraham Darst for do do 15

30 Rec'd. of David M'Nair for ferry licence on the Missouri. 5

30 Rec'd. of Henry Hight for do do on the Mississippi. 5

31 Rec'd. of Charles Phillips for tavern licence St. Charles. 10

2d Nov Rec'd. of Isaac Vanbibber for do do Loutre Lick. 15

2d I ought to have rec'd. Pierre Connoyer for tavern Licence but not being authorised to co-erce the payment, I have not rec'd. 10

7th Rec'd. of Return Strong for licence to retail merchandise 15

11 Rec'd of Jaques Portier do do 15

Urk. J. Devore.

Saint Charles, 2d December, 1816.

LOST

On the 5th inst. at the landing in St. Louis, a Green Pocket Book, containing memorandums of credits and two bank notes, one of five dollars and the other of one dollar. It was fastened with loops, three in number, one of them broken. Any person leaving it at the post office, shall be liberally rewarded.

Benjamin Plank.

St. Louis, December 7 1t

STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of Washington County for the year 1816.

	D	C.
Balance due the county as per settlement on tax list of 1814, and subscription to jail in the hands of Lionel Browne, late sheriff of said county	28	94
Balance due by present sheriff, as per settlement.		
To delinquent list of 1813 for which indulgence was given	140	24
To balence due on settlement at January county court 1816	26	68
To Receipt given former sheriff	32	85
To collected on delinquent list of 1814	5	61
	204	81
To amount of tax list for 1816	550	74
Total	785	49
By amount of certificates settled and allowances made to the list	402	86
In the treasury	381	63

Expenditures as settled with sheriff.

John M'Kean carrying poll book from Richwoods township August 16th, 1815	1 50
Daniel Dunklin for taking the census of 1815, attendance on circuit court and summoning grand jury	75 00
Daniel Dunklin sheriff for sundry services as sheriff	12 50
John Brickey clerk circuit court fees in cases of the United States and Virire Facias	19 80
John Brickey clerk county court for blank books and copying the enumeration return for 1815 and interest	7 90
Lionel Brown sheriff for fees in United States cases, summoning grand jury, and for attendance in county court, and interest on said certificate	18 92
J. V. Garnier for fees in the case U. States against Saml Goforth, and interest thereon	23 90
Daniel Dunklin sheriff 8 per cent on the collection of $140 24 cents of the taxes of 1815	11 21
Daniel Dunklin to delinquent list of 1815 allowed by court	30 15
Daniel Dunklin sheriff to summoning grand jury at May term 1816	3 00
Daniel Dunklin for furnishing the circuit court at May term 1816 with water	1 00
William Sloan Judge of the court of common pleas	39 00
John Brickey for publishing the receipts and expenditures of 1815	4 00
William Woods for carrying poll book from Bellevue township Aug 9th 1816	1 50
Benjamin Elliott for furnishing a room and jail for county court, January 1816	15 00
Nehemiah Cravens for lock and repairing jail	25 00
John M'Kean for assessing Richwood township in 1815 and interest	10 80
John Hawkins for running county line	40 00
Daniel Dunklin for summoning grand juries at August and Nov. terms circuit court 1816	10 00
Daniel Dunklin for commission on county tax list for the year 1816	55 07
Total	402 86

Out of the sum of $381 63 in the treasury.

The following certificates now issued remain to be satisfied.

Moses Austin, James Austin and Abraham Brinker commissioners of Mine a Breton academy for rent	20 00
John Horine for carrying poll book from the Richwoods township August 7th 1816	1 80
John Andrews for carrying poll book from the township of Concord August 7th, 1816	1 60
James Austin esq. a justice of the peace for fees on warrants to apprehend negroes and trials	13 02
Thompson H Ficklin constable for fees on warrants to apprehend negroes	20 37
Wm. Ficklin for keeping and repairing jail and rent and firewood for two term circuit court	50 00
	122 79

Which will leave in the treasury the sum of 258 dollars 83 cents.

GIVEN under my hand, and seal of office, this twenty ninth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

(L. s.) *John Brickey*, Clerk of the Circuit Court W. county.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The creditors of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes deceased are requested to exhibit their accounts and demands to undersigned administrator of said estate, residing at Capeau Grey, or lodge them with the clerk of the circuit court.—All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator. The said creditors are hereby notified, that application will be made to the circuit court, at the next succeeding term, to be holden for the county of St. Louis, on the first Monday in May 1817, for the appointment of auditors to settle and adjust the remaining effects of the deceased among the respective creditors.

Claiborne Rhodes,

Administrator of the estate of Hezekiah Rhodes, dec'd.

County of St. Louis, Nov. 30. 2? 4t

Bank of St. Louis.

Notice is hereby given that an election of thirteen DIRECTORS for said Bank, will be held at the Banking House, St. Louis, on the fourth Monday of January, next:

R. Simpson, A. C.

N. B. The second instalment of ten dollars, on each share, (5 dollars in specie,) in said Bank, becomes due on the 24th December, inst. as published in the Missouri Gazette of Sept. last.

St. Louis, Dec. 7. 2?-3t

NOTICE.

I shall be absent from this place untill about the 1st of March next. During that time, Edward Bates, Esq. has consented to take charge of such of my professional business as may require attention.

Persons willing to pay what they owe me, will call upon him;—my notes and accounts are in his hands.

Charles Lucas.

St Louis, Dec 7. 2? 2t

CAUTION.

Any person trespassing by cutting wood or otherwise, on a tract of about 1300 arpens of Land, which I have on the waters of the Maline, and River des Peres Creek, adjoining Governor Clark's land, about six miles N. W of St. Louis shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

I will rent my Farm near General Bissell's which has about 40 acres of land under fence. Possession to be given on the 1st of March—For terms enquire of Jos. Charless, Esq.

Charles Lucas.

St. Louis, December 7. 2? 2t

Samuel Perry & Co.

Have Just Received from Philadelphia,

AND OFFER FOR SALE

At their Store in Mine a Breton,

A Handsome and General Assortment of

WOOLLENS,

Domestic, English and French Fancy Goods,

Saddlery, Hardware, and Groceries.

December 7. 2?-tf

Doctor N. Hutchison

Having taken up his residence at Howard Court House, offers his services to the citizens of Howard county, (Boone Lick Settlement,) in the practice of

Physic, Surgery, &c.

He hopes from his skill and attention to business, to merit a portion of public favor.

Dec. 7. 2? 6t

A List of Monies received for licenses to retailers of Merchandize, in the County of Washington, since the first day of June last.

June 11—One license to Keene, Bith & Roberts 15 00

July 1—one do to Wilson & Pettit 15 00

One do to Samuel Perry & Co. 15 00

Sept. 1—one do to E. Scott (a Pedlar) 15 00

$60 00

I certify the above to be a true statement of Licenses issued since the first day of June last, in the county of Washington.

Daniel Dunklin, Sheriff.

Dec. 2.

STRAYED

From St. Louis, a dark brown or black HORSE, about 14 hands high, white face, two white or glass eyes, long thick tail, strongly made, and in good order. Had on when he strayed a rope halter. Five dollars reward will be given to any person delivering the horse to

A. L. Langham.

St. Louis Dec. 7. 2?-2t

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the undersigned administrator and administratrix of the estate of S Dalley dec'd, of the county of Washington territory of Missouri, will apply to the circuit court for the first county of Washington, at the next term of the said court, to be held in the county aforesaid, on the third Monday of May next, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, for a settlement of the estate of the said deceased, when and where all and every person interested may attend if they think proper.

Eliza Dalley, Adm'x,
John Brickey, Adm'r.

Potosi, November, 1816. 2?-4t

POETICAL.

FOR THE MISSOURI GAZETTE.

The Close of Autumn.

As late by Mississippi's glade.
My wand'ring footstep's onward-rov'd;
I chanc'd to meet a rural maid,*
Whose mein my soul in rapture mov'd.

Fair was her face, bright was her eye,
Her form was straight and grand to see;
And then the goddess seem'd to sigh,
And thus address'd herself to me:

"Mortal behold the enchanting scene,
That now arises to thy sight,
The woods and fields are cloth'd with green,
Kind Nature seems but to delight.

Behold yon verdant, pleasant grove,
Yon hill that tops the vale below.
Such charming scenes the heart must love,
All from JEHOVAH's bounty flow.

Behold the birds on yander tree,
Hear how they tune their songs of joy.
Sweet chorister's how charm'd they be.
No envy can their love destroy.

But Mortal stop, these scenes will close,
And hide those beauties from your view;
The trees must all their foliage lose,
And groves no more with verdure grow.

AUTUMN with all her fruits is fled,
Cold Winter now resumes her reign.
And thus shall all the living die,
Nay, not a vestige shall remain.

The nymph whose fascinating form,
Can captivate the lover's heart;
Must to oblivion return,
And make of kindred dust a part."

The goddess ceas'd, and from the vale
She quickly soar'd to milder skies;
And as she pass'd upon the gale,
I saw the tyrant Winter rise.

Her locks were haggard and the wind
Around her temple's seem'd to brave.
Hail, frost and snow not far behind,
Arrow the burnish'd earth to lave.

"Mortal" she said, "I come with pow'rs
To bind in frost the mead so gay.
My snows and winds, my chills and show'rs,
Around the humble cot shall play.

And poverty alone shall feel
The sharpest pangs that I can give,
For from my grasp there's no appeal.
My haunt is where the poor doth live."

* Flora, goddess of Flowers.—A representative of rural scenes.

B. S. BULFINCH.

St. Louis, Dec. 5, 1816.

From the National Intelligencer.

NEWSPAPERS.

From Franklin's history of his own life we gather the fact, that before the year 1720, there was but one *newspaper* printed in America, the Boston News Letter. In that year a second was commenced, called the New-England Courant, and in the year 1771 there were, the same authority informs us, 'no less than 23,' which the American sage appears to have considered a surprising number. Little could even perspicuity have foreseen, that 1816, within less than half a century from that date, would have been actually printed nearly five hundred newspapers within the same region, which in 1720 was considered as amply supplied by one, that the establishment of a second was on that ground, viewed as a hazardous undertaking.

The wide circulation of newspapers in this country, required by the nature and freedom of our political institutions, is favored by the facility, cheapness and regularity with which they are procured and transmitted, without parallel in any other country, however ancient its institution.

It would be curious to enquire, whether newspaper establishments would multiply in the U. States, for half a century to come, in any thing like the same proportion as they have done for half a century past. Even, it is obvious they will not, for certain reasons. There are at present numbers beyond the demands of society. A false estimate of the profits, labor and conforms of the newspaper business, has urged many to pursue it, who bestow on it industry and ability that would have enriched them in any other mechanical pursuit, but are left after years of vain struggle, a prey to poverty and disappointment. Some there are, upon whom fortune has smiled more kindly; but perhaps it is not too much to say, that one half the newspaper establishments of the U. States do not at this time afford, assisted by other resources, a support to the families of those who conduct them. After much money being sunk in such undertakings, they will become less frequent, and like other trades, be attempted only by those who understand the business and can therefore determine the probability of success in it.

Many newspapers now existing must be discontinued; many others will require a liberal spirit in the community to keep them alive. Others will rise into existence no doubt and the circulation of newspapers will diffuse as the population expands, but not, we apprehend, in any larger proportion. From the present situation of the country with papers, and the consideration already mentioned, it may be well doubted whether the number of newspapers in the U. States will be more than doubled within the next 50 years, instead of increasing twenty fold, as they have within the last 45 years.

Extraordiary Property of the Onion.

The magnetic power of a compass needle will be entirely destroyed or changed by being touched with the juice of an onion. This fact may seem trifling; but we regard it as one of the first importance; and investigated, may lead to consequences equally as astonishing as the discovery of the magnet itself.

[Petersburg Intelligencer.

The yellow fever is committing dreadful ravages in the islands of Antigua & Gaudaloupe. At Point Petre in the latter place there have been 100 funeral in one day.

The Missionaries who sailed from Newburyport about a year ago, in the brig Dryade, arrived at Columbo in the island of Ceylon on the 22d March last, after a pleasant passage.

Wholesale & Retail.

James Clemens Jr. & Co.

Have removed to the house of Mr. Wm. Smith, and have lately received

Stout Shirtings
White, colored & striped Mersailles
Black Florentine & Orleans striped vestings
Web, nett, patent & silk Suspenders
White and black cotton Laces
Dimities
scotch Threads
Black fringed India Shawls & Hdkfs.
4 4 6 4 8 4 cambric and coloured Shawls
Twilled diagonal Shawls
Cotton Hose——Black Crapes.
Jaconets & Cambrics
Super, two Greens, Waterlook union striped Calicoes
Ginghams
Mens coarse and fine Shoes
Black and colored Morocco do.
sandalls
Jackson Ties
2½ 3 & 3½ point Blankets
Black, blue & grey Cloths.
1 bale fine Baftahs
1 do Beerbinger Garnets
1 do Forty Shoalls
1 do blue Gillias
1 do Barren Baftahs
1 do containing common & superfine Bandannas & common and fine Sitterays,

Elegt Bandannas,
Coffee,
Race & ground Ginger,
Wines,
Super Fancy Prints,
Navy Blue Calicoes,
White Jeans,

Loaf Sugar,
Gunpowder Tea,
Claret,
Spirits,
Levantine Silks,
Seersuckers,
Cotton Cords, &
Fancy Muslins.

Which they offer for sale at fair prices.

September 7.

Fresh Drugs & Medicines.

SIMPSON & QUARLES

Have just received a large supply of GENUINE DRUGS, & MEDICINE, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Also, a handsome selection of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, STATIONARY, and a variety of Fancy articles.

They have also for sale, a new BARGE completely equipped and well calculated for the Mississippi trade. June 29.

WOOLLENS.

Jas. Clemens, Jr. & Co.

ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING

Coarse and fine Cloths
Cassimeres
Coatings
Forest Cloths
Flushings, and
Blankets.
} Assorted Colors.

AND EXPECT IN A FEW DAYS,

Super, super cloths, &
Cassimeres.
} assorted colors.
German, Frame, and
Toilet Glasses,
Ladies walking and fancy Shoes
Plaid and Florence Silks
Virginia Sattins
Cypress
Figured and
Paris Nett
} GAUZE.

One of the above firm attending principally to the purchase of, and forwarding goods will enable them constantly to keep on hand an extensive seasonable supply.

St. Louis, Oct. 15. 20-tf

P. J. & J. G. Lindell.

Have just received and opened at their store, in Main street, one door above H. Vonphull & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware; which they will sell low for cash

St. Louis, June 1816. 1-tf

TO SURVEYORS,

The Subscribers have received a quantity of large PAPER, calculated for a

Drawing, Plotting, &c.

The Subscribers have likewise received a handsome selection of BOOKS, STATIONARY, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PRINTS, OILS, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Perfumes and Fancy Articles.

Simpson & Quarles.

St. Louis, Oct. 19. 1816. 20 tf

RAW HIDES.

The highest price given in CASH or GOODS for Raw Hides—at the

TAN YARD.

IN THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS.

Soal and *Upper Leather* can be had for cash or in exchange for Hides.

THEODORE HUNT.

SMITH & SPICER

Will be particularly obliged to every person who has accounts open with them, to make settlement as soon as possible. Their counting room is removed to a house annexed to Mr Hugh Davis's, St Louis Hotel, Churchstreet

THEY HAVE ON HAND UNSOLD

3 Bales 2 1-2 and 3 point Blankets,

10 tons castings, Holland Gin,

and a few other articles, which they will sell low.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND

A Few Lots of Goods,

St. Louis, October 26. 21-tf

SALT

By the barrel or bushel, for sale by

J. Clemens, jr. & Co.

St. Louis, October 12th, 1816. 6tf

H. VONPHUL & CO.

Have this day received.

66 kegs cut Nails & Brads of all sizes from 4dy. to 12dy.
A few dozen frying Pans.
A handsome assortment of Levantine & other Silk shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Levantine and Mantua silks, assorted colours.
Ladies and gentlemen's Gloves, assorted.
Ladies black lace Handkerchiefs,
3600 American segars of an excellent quality.
20 kegs chewing Tobacco.

In future they will be regularly supplied with NAILS of all sizes, direct from the manufactory, which they will dispose of by the keg at reduced prices.

H. Vanphul & Co.

Aug. 15th. tf.

H. VONPHUL, & Co.

Will give the highest price in Cash, for

Raw Hides.

St. Louis, October 12, 1816. 19tfd

MERCHANDIZE.

The subscriber has just opened in the store house situate between the stores of Messrs M'Night & Brady and Theodore Hunt, a choice assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ALSO,—A quantity of flax and tow Linen, manufactured Tobacco by the keg, a copper Still & Worm, saddlers and shoemakers Leather, Saddle Trees and a few barrels of Whiskey, which he offers for sale at the most reduced prices.

T. Hanly.

St. Louis, June 7th, 1816. 1

N. B. For sale, a flout keel Boat, completely rigged, burthen about 30 tons. *T. H.*

NEW GOODS

THEODORE HUNT

Has received, and offers for sale at his store two doors below M'Night & Brady's and immediately opposite the Governors office, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell low for CASH. Furs Lead and Tallow, taken in payment.

May 1st, 1816. 96

NEW GOODS.

RENE PAUL, & Co.

Are now opening, in the new stone house, on Main street, opposite the shop of Doctors Farrar & Walker, a few doors below Mr. Wilt's store, a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

which has been lately purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore, upon the most reasonable terms, and which they can, and will sell cheap, either by wholesale or retail, for cash, country linen, furs, peltries, lead, raw hides, tallow, bee's wax, whiskey, pork, and country produce.

St. Louis, November 2 22—tf

N B Gentlemen and Ladies in town, sending to us for goods by children or servants, will please to send a written order, which shall be returned on the re delivery of the goods.

22 *R. Paul, & Co.*

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the following property in St. Louis, to wit.
A house and lot, 120 by 300 feet whereon he lives.
A house and lot, 30 by 80 feet on Main street.
7 other vacant lots, each lot 120 by 150 feet, situate on different streets.

HE ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

A likely young negro woman and child about 2 years old.

Any part of the above property will be sold on the most easy terms, apply to

THOS. F RIDDICK.

Sept. 27th.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, no longer indulgence will be given. tf 7

NOTICE,

Matthias M'Girk, attorney at Law, is authorised to receive from such persons as wish to pay their debts, all monies due to

GEORGE TOMPKINS.

St. Louis, Oct. 25. 21-tf

WANTED

7000 Rails to be delivered near St. Louis. Apply to

M. P. Leduc.

November 2. 22-tf

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all those who have heretofore employed me to transact business as Attorney and Counsellor at Law, that Charles S. Hempstead Esq. of St. Genevieve, will attend in my place, in the different courts throughout the Territory He has the possession of all papers heretofore deposited with me. I have also left in his hands my own notes and accounts for collection; payment of which he is authorised to receive, and to give discharges for the same.

John Scott.

St. Genevieve, Oct. 26. 22-6t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Hypolite Beloin, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, administrator to said estate. And those who may have any demands against the same are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated as the law directs.

SAML. SOLOMON.

St. Louis, Nov. 15, 1816. 24-4t

NOTICE.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU,

Wishing to terminate all his business, requires all persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against him, to present their accounts or demands for settlement, before the first day of next March, and all those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment.

St. Louis, Nov. 23. 25-tf&m

AVIS.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU

Desirant terminer définitivement toutes ses affaires, prie toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir contre lui quelques demandes ou réclamations de quelque nature qu'elles puissent être de venir regler avec lui avant le premier du mois de Mars prochain, et il prie pareillement tout ceux qui lui doivent de payer immediatement.

St. Louis, le 21 Novembre 1816.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my tract of land in the Missouri bottom, between the waters of Gravecœur and Bonhomme—containing 250 acres of well timbered land, 40 of which is cleared and under fence, with a good log house 24 by 18—Smoke house; together with a peach orchard and some apple trees in full bearing.

For price and other particulars apply to me on the premises.

Peter Rock.

St. Louis, November 21st—25 4t.eow

WANTED.

4000 BUSHELS CORN & OATS;

ALSO—Wants to employ a young man well acquainted with the manufacturing of tobacco.

R. Davis.

St. Louis Nov'r. 20 1816.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified, that the law will be strictly enforced against those who cut timber or wood or otherwise trespass upon my lands, lying on Marrai Castor creek, in the neighborhood of St. Louis, also my land adjoining the town lands of Portage de Sioux.

Wm. Clark.

Nov. 19. 25 4t

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons, that on or about the ninth day of October last, I in company with Upton Butler and Joseph Michel of the town of New Madrid, found a flat bottomed boat called the Maria of Limestone, on a beach at the lower end of the Canadian reach in the Mississippi river, loaded with soap, lard, apples and wool, and four large iron kettles, of which cargo I have in my possession and ready for the owner; seventeen boxes of soap marked the letters J. D. C. two barrels of hogs lard and two kegs, one bag of thirty five pounds of wool, all of which in my possession can be had by the proper owner by paying for the expence and labor of saving said property.

Aaron F. Speer.

New Madrid, 4th Nov. 1816. 25 3t